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Master Negative Storage Number

PSt SNPaAg094

CONTENTS OF REEL 94

1) Pennsylvania grange news, v. 39, 1942 / 1943
MNS# PSt SNPaAg094.1

2) Pennsylvania grange news, v. 40, 1943 / 1944
MNS# PSt SNPaAg094.2

3) Pennsylvania grange news, v. 41, 1944 / 1945
MNS# PSt SNPaAg094.3

4) Pennsylvania grange news, v. 42 no. 1-9, 1945
MNS# PSt SNPaAg094.4

Title: Pennsylvania grange news, v.39

Place of Publication: Chambersburg, Pa.

Copyright Date: 1942 / 1943

Master Negative Storage Number: MNS# PSt SNPaAg094.1

<867045> * Form:serial Input:BAL Edit:FMD
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037 PSt SNPaAg089.1-094.4,119.1-119.5 $bPreservation Office, The Pennsylvania State University, Pattee Library, University Park, PA 16802-1805
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245 00 Pennsylvania grange news
260 Chambersburg, Pa. $bPennsylvania state grange $c1904-1979
300 v. $bill. $c23-35 cm.
310 Monthly $bMay 1919-
321 Frequency varies $b1904-Apr. 1919
362 0 Vol. 1, no. 1 (Aug. 1904)-
362 1 Ceased with <Feb.? 1979>
500 Title from caption
500 Imprint varies
525 Occasional supplements
533 Microfilm $mv.1,no.1 (1904)-v.1,no.6 (1905),v.1,no.8 (1905)-v.2,no.8 (1906),v.2,no.10 (1906)-v.3,no.1 (1906),v.3,no.6 (1907)v.4,no.1 (1907),v.5,no.1 (1908),v.10 (1913)-v.42,no.9 (1945) $bUniversity Park, Pa. : $cPennsylvania State University $d1998 $e7 microfilm reels ; 35 mm. $f(USAIN state and local literature preservation project. Pennsylvania) $f(Pennsylvania agricultural literature on microfilm)
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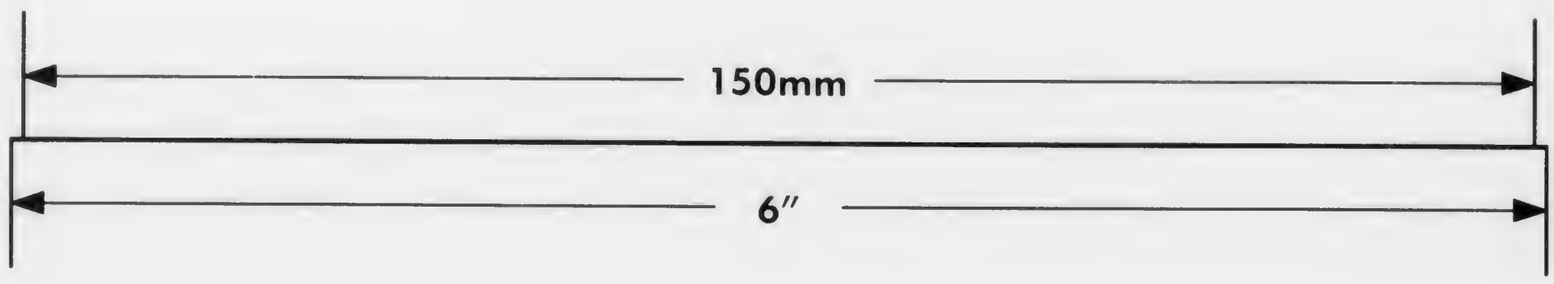

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Volume: 39

1942 / 1943

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PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS

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OFFICIAL ORGAN PENN. STATE GRANGE

ALTOONA PITTSBURG CHAMBERSBURG HARRISBURG PHILADELPHIA

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOL. XXXIX HARRISBURG, PA., APRIL, 1942 No. 1

State Officers Conduct Eight Regional Grange Conferences During March

Grange Objectives, Membership, Programs and Youth, Topics of Discussion

DURING the weeks of March 9th and March 16th, State Master Kenzie S. Bagshaw conducted eight Regional Grange Conferences in the State, each so located as to be accessible to folks in six to eight counties. Because of the growing difficulty of transportation, only State Deputies, Pomona Masters, Pomona Lecturers, and Juvenile Deputies, were urged to attend these meetings. At least eighty per cent of such officers were in attendance.

No set program was arranged for any of these conferences. Rather the time was devoted to a discussion of such problems as those in attendance cared to discuss.

It was very evident as the State Master, accompanied by the State Secretary, State Juvenile Superintendent, and the State Lecturer, went from one place to another, that not all Granges faced the same problem. In fact, each section of the state was viewing its problems differently.

Aims and Objectives

All of these conference groups were more or less unanimous in agreeing upon the aims of the Grange for they are embodied in the Declaration of Purposes originally adopted by the Grange and still broad enough to cover the activities of Granges. However, when it came to definite things for the Grange to do, in other words its immediate objectives, considerable differences in emphasis upon such objectives was apparent. There can be no doubt that Granges are placing more stress upon community service today than was the case years ago. In emphasizing this objective, there is more liberalness shown toward taking in non-farmer members.

In recent years, considerable emphasis has been placed upon the social and educational advantages offered by Subordinate Granges. Emphasis on this objective continues with greater emphasis.

With the country at war and with citizens requested to participate in many community defense efforts, Granges are taking their place along with all other groups in special efforts such as First Aid, Red Cross, nutrition, manning observation posts, etc. Those attending each conference emphasized the importance of Granges participating in these community enterprises and using their Grange Halls for the purposes.

In most of these conferences, emphasis was placed upon the legislative activities of the Order, and in some cases criticism was leveled at those in authority for not doing more of this type of work. It was felt that folks have a general feeling that group action is necessary if farmers are to have their fair share of attention.

Probably less emphasis was placed on the economic activities of the Order than was the case in previous years, perhaps largely so because other groups have come into the field and are now handling this phase of the farmer's interest. However, there are many in the Grange who feel that it should continue its program of coöperative effort, and if anything should make this phase of its program more effective.

Grange Program

Much was said about a balanced Grange program. Naturally, as the various objectives were discussed by those in attendance, it became evident that the Grange program is more than the Lecturer's Hour or the Master's effort, or the activities of any other officer or group of members. Every attendant who had experience in Grange work emphasized the fact that a Subordinate Grange must have a good Lecturer's Hour, a well-conducted business session, must have as part of its program starting on time and ending on time, must have a period for sociability, and in general must appeal to the farmer and non-farmer members, to the old and the young, to men and women, and must have a program which will be in line with the feeling of the community. Naturally, not every meeting of a Subordinate Grange can fulfill all of these functions but it was the feeling that over a period of time all these appeals to the membership should be recognized.

Attendance

It was rather interesting to note that when the question was asked, "What is your problem?" as often as not attendance was named as the first. Checks on percentages of attendance in different counties revealed that it runs all the way from twenty per cent of the membership to sixty per cent, the latter being rather unusual. Yet one Grange in Lycoming County reported an attendance of sixty per cent for the year. Dr. R. W. Kerns, who accompanied the state officers to five of the eight conferences, used the expression that "sheep will come to the barn when there's hay in the rack," or in other words people will go where they want to go. This problem of attendance was rather common to all conferences although appeared to be the biggest problem in these areas where Granges are losing membership, and least important in other counties where Grange membership is increasing, which shows that interest and attendance are very closely related.

A statement frequently heard was that there are too many organizations in the community for people to attend. One of the solutions of this problem seemed to be a community chedule of meetings whereby different groups would arrange to have meetings on different nights. In some areas this is working out very well. The Neighbor Night meetings that have been scheduled in many counties were reported to have a beneficial effect on attendance and on developing interest, too.

Membership

Curiously enough, the problem of membership is not as simple as it might seem. In some Grange communities, membership is practically restricted to farm folks. In other communities, Granges have been taking in those interested in agriculture, but who live in small towns and villages. It seems that by and large the

(Continued on page 2.)

"RIGHT OF WAY FOR THE U.S.A."

UNCLE SAM gets the green light on the railroads today. We're sure you'd want it that way – for America has a war to fight all over the world, and a job at home to produce and deliver in overwhelming volume the things fighting men need. *These come first among the million tons of freight moved a mile on the rails every minute.*

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UNITED FOR VICTORY

ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN RAILROADS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE CHAPLAIN'S MEDITATION

REV. ROSS M. HAVERFIELD

"AS WE HAVE OPPORTUNITY, LET US DO GOOD" (GAL. 6: 10)

These are days when there are many opportunities to do good. But opportunities to do good are often ignored or neglected and the Apostle Paul, who was a keen student of human nature, knew this all too well. Therefore he says to the Galatians, "As we have opportunity, let us do good unto all men, especially to them who are of the household of faith" (Gal. 6: 10). And if he were writing today, he would challenge every Patron of Husbandry, every member of the Church, every citizen of this Commonwealth, that as we have opportunity, we should do good.

There are many appeals being made today and sometimes we are confused and discouraged. However, let us use our good judgment and give of time and money as we are able, and be grateful for these opportunities to do good, even though at times the good we do may seem very small and almost insignificant. "And let us not be weary in well-doing" is the sound advise Paul gives us immediately before he says, "As we have opportunity, let us do good."

"The country needs folk like you,
'Twill suffer if you prove untrue.
What though you cannot bear a gun?
That isn't all that's to be done.
There are a thousand other ways
To serve your country through the days
Of trial and the nights of storm.
You need not wear a uniform
Or with the men in council sit
To serve the Flag and do your bit."

Our prayer should be that we may be alert to the opportunities when they come to us, and that we may have the strength and grace to perform whatever sacrificial service may be required of us in these grave days. The Grange, being the oldest farm organization in America, holds a unique place in the hearts of a host of rural people, and the public will expect every Patron of Husbandry to be a better citizen because he is a Granger. And the public has a right to expect that, and may we not fail to fulfill that which is expected of us now!

I. Some will have an opportunity to do good by giving moral support to our men in service. Your chaplain has just returned from a month's stay in the area near Camp Blanding, Florida, and he assures you that there are many things that need to be done for our soldiers in service. The government has done a great deal to provide for the moral and spiritual as well as the physical well-being of our men in the camps, but we need to uphold the USO and the local churches, etc., outside the camps, for the temptations around these military camps and naval bases are many, and often the facilities and leaders are few to offset these temptations with wholesome environment and decent activities. This requires our financial support, also. And our gifts can often do good where we cannot render service in any other way.

II. We can do good by coöperating in local projects for national defense, by conserving rubber and gasoline, by collecting paper and metal, and by a great many other ways, as opportunities come. We have been very extravagant with God's bounty, and now we must learn to economize. We will have to learn to "give up" a great many personal pleasures and luxuries, in order to do good in these days of world-wide warfare. Let us solemnly remember that while we may have to give up trivial things, a great many fine young men will give up everything, even life itself.

III. We can do good "especially to them who are of the household of faith" by returning to our churches and by the practice of earnest and devout prayer. A group of people recently decided that the lapel pins which read, "Remember Pearl Harbor" were not Christian in spirit for they tended to create bitterness and hatred, and consequently they have had another lapel pin made which says *"Remember Pray Harder."* We pass this on as a suggestion of one way we may do good as we have opportunity.

"Bless, O Lord, all agencies for human welfare, and touch our hearts with the spirit of compassion, that sharing our good, we may translate our Creed into deed, and truly follow Thee. Amen."

(Continued from page 1.)

Granges that have been more liberal in their admission of members have on the whole the largest memberships. Another phase of this problem was discussed at length in the Wilkes-Barre Conference. In this industrial and mining area, there is a slow migration of families from the towns to rural communities, more so in some localities than in others. Many of these newcomers have different social backgrounds from the older families in the community, and for this reason it is not always easy to absorb them at once in Subordinate Granges. There is, however, a definite effort being made on the part of a number of Subordinate and Pomona Granges here to bring these new groups into the organization and various degrees of success were reported.

The rationing of tires and automobiles brought to many of these discussions a new question. It was, 'How often shall a Grange meet under these circumstances?' The question was answered in all but one conference without any hesitation to the effect that a Grange should meet at least once every two weeks, in other words should maintain its past schedule of meetings. In one conference where some of the weaker Granges in the state are located, there was a feeling that probably monthly meetings would increase attendance at those meetings, but by and large such a suggestion was looked upon with disfavor.

Young People

The question of young people in the Grange received consideration in all of the conferences, although in some it was not looked upon as an important problem while in others it appeared to be a very important one. However, in every section of the state it was felt all-important that the Grange maintain an interest for young people. At this point the juvenile superintendent, Mrs. Lucy Shumway, raised the question of Juvenile Grange activity. There was no one in any of the conferences who found fault with the emphasis which those interested in juvenile work are placing upon it. In such progressive Grange counties as Erie, Beaver, Crawford, and some others, juvenile work is an important part of the local program and as such becomes a feeder to the Subordinate Grange as does the Sunday school to the church. The two major difficulties pointed out were the difficulty in securing some one to act as matron, and the securing of a suitable meeting place. Where these two difficulties are overcome, juveniles seem to be progressing nicely.

In certain of these conferences, the relationship between the schools and Grange work was raised for discussion. In some of the counties, the relationship is a very congenial one, in others it was reported to be less favorable. The common concensus of opinion was, however, that a good relationship with the schools was essential, particularly with rural high schools and rural vocational schools; also, that every effort should be made on the part of local Granges to assist in extension work, particularly that pertaining to 4-H clubs and senior extension clubs.

Ritualism

In conference after conference, much emphasis was placed upon the ritualistic work of the Order. It was felt that maintaining interest in this phase of Grange work was all-important in maintaining the general level of Grange interest. The older leaders in attendance frowned upon the practices of some Granges simply obligating new members and neglecting the exemplification of the degree work. Some of these leaders also emphasized the fact that degree work gives a splendid opportunity to young people to participate in Grange work.

There was a difference of opinion as to the number of open meetings that should be held. It seemed that the stronger Grange areas placed more emphasis on closed meetings than did those having more difficulty in maintaining their membership.

In past years the Granges of Pennsylvania did considerable business for their members and found it an asset in attracting members. In some communities, failure to continue this type of activity no doubt has had its effect upon membership, largely because the original emphasis was placed upon this major item of Grange work.

The Family's Food Supply

Food for the World

NORTHEASTERN farmers are busy at what is probably the most essential job in America—producing food for a world at war. Severe shortages of all kinds handicap this work, while at the same time enormous demands on the nation's food stocks are being made.

One of the big jobs in G. L. F. is to furnish information to patrons to help them do this job. Information becomes still more important when the usual ways of doing things are no longer possible.

Food for the Family

As G. L. F. patrons go about their business of producing more food, they must at the same time feed themselves. This is a year in which stocks of food in patron's larders will prove a great asset to both the farm family and the nation.

With depleted manpower, gardens must be streamlined—better planned—with an eye toward nutrition.

The new G. L. F. Patron, called "A Handbook of Foods for the Farm Family," is designed to help farmers garden more efficiently; to help farm women with the canning and preservation of vegetables, fruit and meat; and to pass along cooking helps and recipes.

Within a few days, 125,000 farm families will receive a copy of the G. L. F. Patron.

Information of this kind is another cooperative tool farmers are using to do a job.

Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange, Inc.
Ithaca, N. Y.

A copy of the G. L. F. Patron will be sent on request.

Send a card to G. L. F. Information Service, Ithaca, N. Y.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC. G.L.F. ITHACA, N.Y.

M. S. McDOWELL BECOMES COÖRDINATOR OF COUNTY DEFENSE COMMITTEE EFFORTS

The Pennsylvania State Council of Defense has designated Mr. M. S. McDowell, formerly Director of Extension at State College, as its representative in making necessary contacts between the state organization and its local County Agricultural units. He assumed his new duties on March 1st. On March 16th Mr. McDowell sent the following letter to local committee members, which outlines some of the suggestions that are being made to these county committees and which are of general interest.

"No individual or no group of individuals can hope to solve satisfactorily the many difficult and intricate problems which confront all of us in these troubled times.

"However, perhaps there are some helpful things which can be done. Keeping the rural people informed of developments from time to time, of the relationships which these developments may have on agriculture, and bringing the trend of thought and the reactions of rural people to the attention of those in authority may in themselves be helpful.

"After all, in Pennsylvania, as probably elsewhere, the final solution of many of the most difficult problems which confront us rests with the local folks.

"If the local people are to make an effort toward solving some of these difficulties, however, it is essential that they have information concerning the problems and possible methods of procedure in solving them. For example: the Government is requesting increased production of certain agricultural commodities, while at the same time, the labor supply is being drastically reduced.

"Your County Committee, with the coöperation of your local people, is the proper source through which exemptions of farm help from conscription are to be obtained. However, if this is to be done, it is necessary that you, as well as the individual farmers concerned, have definite information of the conditions and proper procedure which might secure deferred classification for vitally needed farm help. Contacting the local United States Employment officers, located in practically every county of the state, could well be a function of your committee.

"Again, in some instances, coöperation among the farmers of a community may prove of some help.

"If a particular county has developed with some success a method of attack on some of the problems confronting farmers, it will be helpful to get this information into the hands of your committee, so that you may use such a plan, if feasible.

"I shall try to be helpful wherever and whenever I can, and hope we may work together in a coöperative way to do the best we can to win this war.

"It is the aim to include in this program only those items which fall outside of the field of activities which you have conducted, and are still conducting, in an organized way in the counties through quite a number of years.

"Our future is at stake, and we must carry on to the best of our ability regardless of the difficulties which confront us."

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PA. FARMERS PIONEER IN STRIP CROPPING

By Frank G. Bamer

Today we hear and read considerable about soil conservation. We may think that the methods advocated and employed to save the soil are new and were brought about by the present generation. This may be true in certain sections of our country but not in Pennsylvania. Here farmers years ago worked out simple and inexpensive methods to reduce soil washing where their tillable land was located on steep slopes. Our farmers were among the first to adopt contour strip farming and in many instances with an exactness equal to or greater than what is advocated today.

Strip farming, sometimes called "flag farming," is the division of a slope into narrow bands or strips approximately 80 to 100 feet wide. The strips are as nearly on the contour or level as is practicable, and the crops are rotated and so arranged that two cultivated strips are not adjacent in the same year.

The oldest and largest strip farming area in the state is located in Lycoming County in and around Larry's Creek, Linden, and Salladasburg. In this area are more than 200 farms worked in strips. This strip farming, according to present-day information, probably dates back to shortly after the Civil War. The soil is mostly red shale, the slopes steep, and the topography fairly uniform. In laying out the strips, levels apparently were not run but few strips are enough off contour to give serious trouble. The rounded type of hills apparently made it quite easy to do a good job without the aid of a level. Strips are quite wide in some instances, as much as 160 feet, but are doing a good job of checking washing.

In Montour County is a good example of contour strip farming started in 1896 by Edwin J. Beyer. He not only laid out his own farm but assisted two of his neighbors lay out their farms. He mounted a carpenter's level on a 16-foot board set on edge, with a leg on each end. As he moved the board across the slope, Charles Appleman followed with a team and plow and plowed the lines representing the strip boundaries. The original lay-out, with slight modifications, is followed by the present owner.

Similar examples could be cited in many counties of the state, such as Perry, Dauphin, Schuylkill, Northumberland, Jefferson, Indiana, Butler, and Washington. The farmers in these counties who pioneered in simple soil conservation practices probably did not realize that they were starting an important movement in Pennsylvania agriculture.

TAKE GOOD CARE OF EWES AND LAMBS NOW

By W. B. Connell

Lambing time is the shepherd's harvest, and good care and management of the flock now will pay big dividends.

A survey of 10,000 ewes in western Pennsylvania shows that the average farmer is raising fewer than 75 lambs per 100 ewes. However, 12 Lawrence County farmers who coöperated in a lamb improvement program sponsored by the Extension Service raised 105 lambs per 100 ewes. This increase over overage results was brought about by good care and breeding. The 30 additional lambs per 100 ewes meant approximately $250 additional income.

Breeding ewes should be receiving a good legume hay, such as alfalfa, clover, or soy bean. In addition to such roughage, our better flockmasters are feeding a grain mixture of equal parts of shelled corn and whole oats. The rate of feeding is from half to 1 pound daily. The same mixture should be placed in a creep for the young lambs where they also can have second-cutting clover and alfalfa hay.

Wherever it is practicable our better farmers are separating ewes suckling twin lambs from those with singles and are feeding accordingly. When ewes are fed liberally at this time of year and the lambs are creep-fed in addition, it is possible to retain the baby fat on these lambs until they go to market.

Under present conditions, the farmer who raises 100 per cent or more lambs in the flock is not only rendering a patriotic service to his country but also is adding to his own margin of profit.

GOOD LAWN MANAGEMENT CONSERVES MATERIALS

Seed and fertilizer requirements for lawns, parks, cemeteries, and playgrounds would be decidedly reduced by the simple operation of raising the mower as high as it will go.

This simple trick does several things:

1. It makes the mower last longer and stay sharp longer.
2. The mower pushes more easily.
3. The turf is more deep-rooted, which means better turf with less fertilizer.
4. The lawn will resist drought better.
5. The turf will be thicker, thus requiring less seed.
6. Weeds will be largely crowded out.

Most people think that they must mow oftener if the lawn mower is set high. That is not true. Mow at the same interval as usual.

TEST 42,529 CATTLE FOR BANG DISEASE

During the month of January 42,529 blood samples of cattle were tested for Bang disease at the laboratory of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture. Of that number 816 cattle were shown to be affected by the disease. During the month a total of $41,253 was paid from the state appropriation for condemned cattle in addition to Federal indemnities amounting to $36,932.

The number of tuberculin tests of cattle during the month was reported to be 46,377, of which 155 were infected. Indemnities paid from state funds during the month for tuberculin condemned cattle amounted to $6,490 and Federal indemnities totaled $4,166.

Examination of 109,753 specimens was made at the bureau laboratory during the month to determine the existence of disease in cattle and poultry. Examinations of chickens and blood samples of chickens led the list with a total of 62,674, most of the tests having been made for pullorum disease.

Included in the tests were examinations of brains of 17 animals suspected of rabies, four of which were found to be positive. It was reported that five persons had been bitten or exposed to the rabid dogs. The cases were in Allegheny, Fayette, Lawrence, and Washington counties. A total of 6,658 swine on 96 premises were vaccinated during the month against hog cholera. One premise was quarantined because of the presence of the disease.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM COÖP MAKES RECORD

Volume of the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Coöperative Association for 1941 showed a gain of more than $1,000,000 over the preceding year to reach a new high of $3,407,614.95, said H. S. Agster, general manager, in presenting his annual report before four large sectional meetings at Greensburg, Butler, Pottstown and Hershey in March. This was an increase of 45.8 per cent over the 1940 volume of $2,337,116.

During 1941 the Pennsylvania Coöperative increased its feed distribution by 29% in tons; fertilizer, 18% in tons; seeds, 42% in dollars; liquid fuels, 45% in gallons; lubricating oil, 43% in gallons.

Contrasting with grain in sales of 45.8%, the net savings were $129,903, or 78% over the year 1940. This was due to being able to handle greater volume through expansion of facilities the year before, and a relative decrease in operating costs . . . 3.45% as against 4.15%.

To guard against a possible deflation of inventory values at the end of the war, a special reserve of $13,896, or about 12% of the value of the inventory at the end of the year, was set up.

EASTERN STATES COÖP PAYS PATRONAGE DIVIDEND

Cash patronage dividends totaling almost a million dollars will be paid by the Eastern States Farmers Exchange to its 90,000 patrons in New England, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, Quentin Reynolds, general manager, has announced.

Patronage dividends aggregate $905,885 and will be paid at a new high rate of 3.4 per cent of total 1941 purchases by patrons of $26,240,827. The highest previous dividend in the history of the 24-year-old exchange was 2.5 per cent.

Mr. Reynolds, addressing more than 1,000 patrons for their annual meeting, pointed out that the increased dividend resulted largely from the constantly rising market and from further mechanization by Eastern States of its feed and fertilizer plants.

He reported that during 1941 patrons purchased 529,956 tons of poultry, dairy and livestock feeds, topping by 13 per cent the 1940 volume of 469,045 tons. Increases reported for other commodities were: field seed, 13 per cent; seed potatoes, 13 per cent; vegetable seed, 18 per cent; fertilizer, three per cent; motor oil, 18 per cent; livestock spray, 27 per cent; spray and dust materials, 18 per cent.

Elected president of the exchange was Raymond S. Taylor, of Newtown, Pa., a large-scale White Leghorn breeder and president of the Newtown Coöperative Association and of the Producers Coöperative Association of Doylestown, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA GREAT AGRICULTURAL STATE

Pennsylvania is one of the great agricultural states of the Union, with more than a billion dollars invested in farming, according to the State Department of Agriculture.

Pennsylvania has long been famous for its mines and factories, but capital invested in farms, crops, stock and farm machinery and equipment is double that invested in mining and quarrying which total $634,993,600.

In total capital invested, agriculture compares favorably with either the metal and metal products industries with an investment of $1,822,389,500, or all other manufacturing industries of the State which show a total investment of $1,766,088,200.

Pennsylvania has 169,027 farms valued at $864,199,795, according to the Federal census of 1940. Farm implements and machinery were worth $129,099,593. Livestock and chickens and turkeys on farms January 1, 1942, were inventoried at $184,622,000. These three items alone represent an investment of $1,177,921,388.

THE ELECTRIC MOTOR IS A POWERFUL WEAPON In The Fight For Food!

Read (*above*) how one good York County farmer, A. B. Lighty of R.D. 1, Laurel, Pa., is getting the most good out of his two ¼ H.P. motors.

We know that food will help win the war, but how can farmers produce more and more food with fewer farm hands?

One of the best tools is electrical equipment—especially the electric motor. For it is the heart of the mechanical hired man. It's up to all of us on the farm to use the electrical motor wisely — making it do as many jobs as possible.

Take Good Care of Your Motor— You May Have Difficulty Replacing It

Keep it dry.

Keep it well ventilated.

Keep it clean.

Keep it properly oiled. (Good oil—not too much of it.)

Avoid overload. (Check with your electric dealer or a rural representative of your electric service company to be sure you have the right motor for your work.)

Give it proper overload protection. (Ordinary fuses do not protect motors. Thermal cut-outs or delayed action fuses should be used.)

Pennsylvania Electric Association, Harrisburg, Pa.

NO CHANGE RECORDED IN FARMERS' PRICES, COSTS ARE HIGHER

The index of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for principal agricultural products remained unchanged during the month ended February 15, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service survey released by the State Department of Agriculture. Advances were recorded in the prices of grains, fruits, and meat animals over the prices a month earlier, but prices of dairy products and chickens and eggs declined.

Based upon the level of prices which prevailed during the 1910-14 period which have been established as representing 100 points, the prices farmers must pay for the things he buys advanced one point during the months to 147 and increased 24 points during the past year. The farmers' purchasing power, however, decreased one point during the past month and advanced only six points to 104 during the past year, leaving a difference between the two sets of prices of 43 points unfavorable to the farmer.

Grange programs for the next few weeks will feature "war gardens for victory," with practical advice how to secure maximum results therefrom.

FARMERS NEVER FAIL IN DOING THEIR FULL DUTY

General Lewis B. Hershey, head of the Selective Service System, paid the farm boys of the country a handsome tribute recently when he appeared before the House Committee on Agriculture. He said they were so patriotic that very few of them asked for deferred classification, although their skill and experience in many instances are needed on the farm if the goals that have been set for increased production are to be met.

During World War I, fully one-fourth of all the fighting men of the nation, or more than 1,200,000, came from the farm. In addition to doing their full share of fighting in that conflict, the farmers of the country produced more food per man than was ever before grown in the history of the world.

Dairymen Will Not Be Easily Duped Into Following the Lead of John L. Lewis

Grange Issues a Timely Warning to All Farmers

FARMERS, farm organizations and the public generally should be interested in the recent announcement by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers Association, that his organization is about to enter on an intensive drive to organize the 3,000,000 American farmers engaged in the dairy industry. This is a considerable undertaking, but quite worth while to Mr. Lewis if he can do it, for if reports of his methods and plans which reach us are true, his unit of the C.I.O. would be enriched some ten or fifteen millions of dollars per year—a nice little nest-egg for furthering his program for a labor-controlled government. He could not only use the money but he is undoubtedly justified in believing that he could vote a substantial number of those who might thus affiliate with this C.I.O. organization.

A number of circumstances justify one in questioning whether Lewis' motives are purely to aid the down-trodden dairymen.

First, the dairy farmers of the Virginia-Maryland district, where the C.I.O. and Mr. Lewis have their headquarters, have petitioned for a small increase in the price of their milk, due to increased costs, largely labor expense. The C.I.O. is vigorously opposing such increase, and in their petition has suggested that the farmers buy their feed cheaper.

Second, in the recently enacted price-control bill, Mr. Lewis' organization opposed any control whatever over wages, yet insisted that farmers' products be included. They particularly opposed the amendment which the dairymen and other farm organizations sponsored, including the National Grange, which would have given Agriculture some measure of protection in the event of a runaway wage situation. With the aid of Leon Henderson, they were successful in escaping all control themselves and preventing dairy farmers getting any protection—the same Mr. Henderson, by the way, who is advocating paying farmers less than parity prices to aid the consumers who are now enjoying the largest income in history.

Third, farmers—dairymen in particular—have been very hard hit by a shortage of labor. The less-than-seven-hour day of industry, with time-and-a-half for overtime, together with the direct needs of our armed forces, have stripped the back country of available labor. The record is plain. The increased production on which the very life of our nation depends demands more than 40 hours labor a week. Dairymen who are putting in over 80 hours a week feel that the law should permit workingmen to work over 40 hours if they want to do so, without penalty to our hard-pressed government. They also feel that a longer day in industry would aid the impossible dairy labor problem. The C.I.O. recently succeeded in defeating a very meritorious piece of legislation designed to make this possible.

Many similar cases could be cited, all showing that the policies of the C.I.O. have been and are today distinctly antagonistic to the interests of the dairymen. The truth of the matter is that a very basic principle is involved.

The policy of Mr. Lewis' organization has been to force their will on the public by stopping production. It has consistently promoted sit-down strikes, work slow-downs, lockouts, closed shop monopolies and just plain strikes by the hundreds. It is a policy of scarcity. Farmers, on the other hand, have always believed in a policy of plenty, but a fair price for what they produce.

A program of scarcity means dog eat dog, with want and poverty for many, while a program of plenty, with fair prices, means prosperity. Every step forward in the progress of civilization has been marked by an increased consumption of goods and services. This the farmer believes, and all he asks is fair play. We regret that the C.I.O. who now seek to come to his aid, have been one of the

NATIONAL MASTER GOSS

chief opponents of this fair play, as shown by their record of recent months.

On the face of this record, we doubt that the dairy farmers of the New York milkshed will receive benefits by paying dues to their labor organizations, several times as large as the dues they have been willing to pay to their own farm organizations. If the organization does as it is promising, we doubt that the people of New York City, for example, will be benefited by paying a new tribute of over two million dollars to this labor organization for its part in controlling milk prices.

On the basis of pure economics, we believe the dairy farmers will receive more income by plentiful production at fair prices, than by adopting the policy of creating shortages, high prices and reduced consumption. We agree that the prices to the farmers have not always been fair; but if they would give their own farm organizations the numerical and financial support that Mr. Lewis is depending upon, they could secure fair prices in spite of the opposition of Mr. Lewis and Mr. Henderson.

The Grange is not opposed to labor unions. It believes workers have the right and duty to organize to protect themselves just as farmers have. We believe the interests of the nation should be held as paramount to those of the union, but in the light of a broad policy of public welfare, workers, farmers and businessmen should organize to promote their welfare and that of their industry. However, farmers need never expect Utopia by turning over their business to the labor unions to operate. If they want a square deal, they should work through their own organizations, and take enough interest in them, and give them enough support to see that they serve them adequately.

ALBERT S. GOSS,
National Master.

STATE MASTER RICH SPEAKS

Head of the New York State Grange Urges Farmers to Go Slow

Perhaps one of the most important matters of all time affecting agriculture is the move on the part of the United Mine Workers, an affiliate of the C.I.O., to organize the dairy farmers. On March 7 National Master Albert S. Goss, with the approval of the State Master, sent a letter to every subordinate Grange master in New York state calling his attention to what the United Mine Workers proposed to do and the importance of farmers being fully informed on the subject.

It is easy to see that the interests of organized labor and the interests of the farmers are contrary to one another. The thing for us to do is to point out these facts to our dairy friends and neighbors and show them the dangers involved in any tie-up with the C.I.O. National Master Goss hit the nail right on the head when he said, "There is nothing labor unions can give the farmers which they, the farmers, cannot get for themselves if they organize and support their own organizations."

One thing the war is pointing out to us most emphatically, and that is that every citizen of our country has a responsibility and a part to play in winning the war. Just so, every farmer has a responsibility and a duty to perform in supporting his own organizations, particularly the Grange. This is a time when we should have more farmers and their families belonging to the Grange. Too long some of us have been depending upon the other fellows to carry on the Grange and fight the battle for us. What we need today is more members, not more organizations.

W. J. RICH,
State Master.

MICHIGAN FARMERS

Feel the Same Way ABOUT THE LEWIS MOVE

Apparently farmers are not being seriously fooled by the John L. Lewis effort to dupe them, judging by the letters received by *The National Grange Monthly*. Everyone roundly denounces the proposal and declares sensible farmers will toss it aside in disgust. One of these letters comes from a well-known Michigan farmer, living in Genesee County, and it is printed in full, as a fair index to the farmers' response to the Lewis undertaking. This is H. E. Helms, past master of the Grange at Flint, Michigan, well known throughout his county. Mr. Helms puts his finger exactly on the spot—one farmer who isn't fooled a bit. Here is Mr. Helms' analysis of the situation:—

John L. Lewis' paid agents are organizing the American dairy farmer into the ranks of the C.I.O., with the rather thin excuse that he is doing it "to help Agriculture." The real truth is that *one-half* of the dues the farmer pays goes to the John L. Lewis United Mine Workers' Association.

There are two political factions in the C.I.O. The faction headed by John L. Lewis and that headed by Philip Murray. These two groups are now engaged in a fight for supremacy. John L. Lewis desperately needs more votes. He thinks that the millions of farmers in the United States will supply those votes; and, the enormous revenue from these millions of farmers will give him unlimited money to fight any political battle needed to carry him to the top in the C.I.O., and such further political power as he may covet.

However, while J. L. L. is doing all this Philip Murray is not going to be idle. He will be busily engaged organizing *your farm labor*, also the laborers in the co-operative elevators, sugar factories, packing sheds, livestock markets, and any other place where farm labor may be employed, or farm produce sold.

After all this has been done there will be strikes for supremacy. The farmer's 10% or 15% over parity to make his income equal to other wage earners will be knocked into a cocked hat. Our government's plans for the farmer to supply food to our own army and the United Nations will be thrown into utter confusion. It is extremely doubtful, if these two powerful leaders get to whipping each other over the farmer's back, that anyone will be fed.

So, Mr. Farmer, stop and consider. You have been up to this time the real backbone of Americanism. Are you not still able to conduct your own business through your organizations such as the Grange, Farm Bureau, Farmers Union, milk organizations, livestock and fruit growers' exchange, bean and beet growers and similar organizations which you control yourself?

All your progress has been accomplished without hooking up with any autocratic organization in which you do not have a voice, and which is entirely controlled by bosses, whose only wish to have you is to use you to help their political battles.

One other point: A farmer produces and tries to sell at the best price he can. Labor consumes your product and tries to buy at the best price he can. So, again stop and consider. Is it wise to give control of your farm and farm prices to the people who purchase your production? If no other thing is true—would it not then be a fact that because one wishes to sell at an advantage, and another wishes to buy at an advantage, the two have little in common?

H. E. HELMS.

The above articles reprinted from *National Grange Monthly*.

SALES OF OLEOMARGARINE

But Butter Consumption Is Slowly on the Decrease

Consumption of oleomargarine throughout the United States during 1941 was 47,000,000 pounds higher than during the previous year. Consumption of butter, on the other hand, fell 68,000,000 pounds below the totals of 1940.

Improvement in demand resulting from larger consumer purchasing power in 1941 was reflected chiefly in an increase of 18 per cent in the average wholesale price of butter in Chicago, as compared with an increase in price of 7 per cent for oleomargarine.

The average wholesale price of 92 score butter at Chicago was 33.8 cents per pound in 1941. The wholesale price of oleomargarine in the same market was 15.8 cents.

THE LECTURER'S CORNER

O. WALKER SHANNON, *State Lecturer*

INTER-AMERICAN MUSIC WEEK, MAY 3-10

Last year the Annual Music week broadened into Inter-American Music Week. This year it will broaden again to include all our allies. This will enable Music Week to meet its newer and wider needs. We have observed it annually since 1924 on a synchronized National basis beginning the first Sunday in May. Last year it was celebrated in over 3000 cities and towns in Continental United States.

Definite and lasting benefits have resulted in the practice of the Music Week committee focusing public thought on some specific aspect of music. This has been done through a keynote or central idea which is emphasized locally and nationally. Among keynotes used have been "Foster Local Music Talent" and "Make good music familiar." In addition to such emphasis, is the permanent objective of promoting American music.

The present disturbing world conditions make it appropriate to foster through Music Week American unity and the coöperative spirit in this country, throughout the Western Hemisphere and among our Allies. In the furtherance of this objective, the keynotes this year are "American unity through music" and "Music maintains morale." Publicizing of these two phrases will do much towards promoting their value.

In developing a program for this occasion, it will be practical to use songs, dances, instrumental music which have been brought into our localities by foreign-born groups, stressing racial contributions to our National growth and character. Performances by such groups would be helpful and would tend to bring the community closer together.

All organizations will find the observance of Music Week an ideal time to give concerts and other programs for the benefit of the Red Cross, USO or other defense work. A combination of all groups in your community to sponsor a project of this kind is desirable wherever it can be arranged but the Grange may also act independently. Your Grange will find it profitable to devote at least a lecture hour to Music.

MEMORIAL DAY

The following program or the one printed in the Pennsylvania Handbook is suitable for Grange memorial services.

Selection—"In Heavenly Love Abiding."
Scripture—Twenty-third Psalm.
Prayer—Chaplain.
Concluding with Lord's Prayer by all.
Musical response.
Reading—"Love Triumphant"—Whittier's "Snowbound."
Selection—"Abide with Me."
Memorial Address.
Roll call of deceased members and decoration of the altar.
Solo—"One Sweetly Solemn Thought."
Reading—"Crossing the Bar"—*Tennyson.*
Hymn—"Father We'll Rest in Thy Love."
Benediction.

Music may be rendered by a duet, quartet, chorus, etc. A soft musical response following the Lord's Prayer adds to the impressiveness of the service. The audience will rise before the Chaplain's prayer and remain standing until after the musical response. The audience will also rise for the closing hymn (No. 67 in Patron).

The Secretary calls the roll of deceased members and as each name is called a Sister passes the Altar and places a rose upon the Bible and returns to her station. The Sisters should dress in white and be seated together. A uniform march to music should be followed by each Sister as she places her rose.

MOTHER'S DAY

The observance of Mother's Day in rural communities brings many thoughts to mind. One of the better ways is for the Grange to sponsor a Mother and Daughter banquet or tea. This could include the entire community or just the Grange members. It would probably be more practical to make it a community project with the Grange as sponsor. An address or discussion on a topic such as "The responsibility of today's home" would be a practical feature for such a program. Excellent material for programs may be found in our current magazines and papers. Good suggestions may also be obtained from your Agricultural Extension Office, free of charge, entitled, "Mother's Day Suggestions."

This suggestion comes from the California State Lecturer for Mother's Day observance in the lecture hour. The Lecturer stands at the altar, with a large basket of red and white flowers. Members march past in a slow procession and are each presented with a flower, red if your Mother is living, white if she is not.

OUR MUSIC

Presentation of the flag to the Altar and the singing of "America."

Community Singing—everyone present participating, use a variety of songs that will appeal to all groups.

Discussion—The need for music in rural life today.

Special Songs—A group showing the different types of American music or a number from several of our allied Nations.

Dramatization of an American song, such as Old Black Joe, A Lullaby, etc.

Devotion period with a few religious songs sung very reverently by the entire Grange.

SUGGESTED NUMBERS FOR THE ANNUAL CHORUS CONTEST

Fairest Lord Jesus—*Christiansen.*
Deep River—*G. Schrimer.*
Joy—*G. Schrimer.*
Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming—*Olive Ditson.*
I Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray.
Rosary—*Boston Music Co.*
Night Has a Thousand Eyes—*Boston Music Co.*

DISCUSSION TOPICS

1. Is There a Relationship between Income and Happiness Achieved?
2. Advantages and Disadvantages of a Community Doctor.
3. How can a Satisfying Home Life Be Achieved?
4. What Do the Farmer and Consumer Owe Each Other?
5. Physical Examinations—How Can We Get People to Take Them?
6. How Can I as a Buyer Get My Money's Worth?
7. Rural-Urban Relationships—How Can We Improve Them?
8. Group Hospitalization—Pros and Cons.
9. What Can We Do About Inflation?
10. Citizenship—What Obligation Does It Involve?
11. How Can We Meet the Labor Shortage?
12. What Do Our Taxes Buy?

CONTESTS FOR MUSIC WEEK

MUSICAL TERMS

A vegetable—Beat.
Something a man wears—Tie.
Something to support the aged—Staff.
An army officer—Major.
One under his parents' control—Minor.
To insert in a lock—Key.
Something sticky and black—Pitch.
What an athlete jumps over—Bar.
A short letter—Note.
A device used in weighing—Scale.
What a chair gives—Rest.
Five times eight—Forte.
A home in the city—Flat.
What a knife should be—Sharp.

HUMAN XYLOPHONE

Seat eight members in a semicircle. The director has a baton. A well known song is selected. As the director gently taps a bar of the "Human Xylophone" on the head that person sings until the baton is removed. As the next member is tapped, he takes up the song, etc. It is more effective when each person is allowed to sing only a few words.

TABLEAU FOR MOTHER'S DAY

Mother is seated in an arm-chair, the father by her side or almost opposite her. A white-gowned child kneels in prayer at the mother's knee. A young man and lady should be near. The group should be looking at her with devotion. A box of candy or gifts might be placed on her knee. The stage should be beautifully decorated with flowers. During the tableau soft strains of "Home Sweet Home" is played off stage. A rosy light would be effective.

SUGGESTIONS TO MASTERS

(Issued by GLENN ELY, *Master*, Susquehanna Pomona Grange)

1. Have a program.
   a. What do you plan to accomplish?
   b. How are you going to do it?
   c. Appoint necessary committees.
   d. Keep them working.
2. Consult frequently with the Lecturer and officers.
   a. With Lecturer before each meeting.
      1. Have meeting planned.
      2. Songs selected.
      3. Appointments considered.
   b. With all officers each quarter.
      1. For general exchange of ideas.
      2. Learn officers' interests and adaptabilities.
      3. Give them some work.
3. Conducting the meeting.
   a. Be boss without being "bossy."
   b. Keep things moving. (Idle time lets the meeting get out of control.)
   c. Know your powers and responsibilities.
   d. Begin on time.
   e. Do not let meetings drag into the night.
   f. Do not allow prolonged irrelevant debate.
   g. Stick to the ritual.
4. See that the Lecturer—
   a. Has program ready, except at election and installation.
   b. Encourage her to use each member. (Much hidden talent will be discovered.)
   c. Have one serious feature on each program. (Instructive, thought provoking.)
5. Defense.
   a. Have special committee to study—
      1. What can Grange do to help.
      2. Blackout instruction.
      3. First aid instruction.
      4. Air raid instruction.
      5. Fire prevention instruction.
   b. Coöperation with other agencies.
      1. Sheriff.
      2. Observation post.
      3. Air raid wardens.
   c. Emergency hospitalization.
      1. Have committee with authority to act in an emergency.

ENTERTAINMENTS
FOR GRANGES
A choice line of plays, readings, minstrels, tableaux, pantomimes, drills, special day material, etc. SEND FOR FREE CATALOGUE. "THAT GOOD" TABLEAU BOOK by Maude and Eliz. Arthur, just off the press, 50 cents.
The Willis N. Bugbee Co.
Dept. P Syracuse, N. Y.

INCREASING THE STRENGTH OF THE GRANGE

BY F. J. WAGNER, *Irvin, Pa.*

We are inclined to measure the standing of our Grange entirely too much by inducing men and women to become members without first informing them as to what the Patrons of Husbandry stands for.

In conversation with our former Secretary, Brother Light, we were agreed that the would-be member must be educated into the Order by informing him as to what the Grange stands for. In the first place we can truthfully say that it has withstood the test of time and that in the three quarters of a century it has accomplished much and can do much more in the next seventy-five years if there be a willing mind.

First, it is the older "boys and girls" school although they may have passed the "three score and ten mark." They still have much to learn.

Second, the primary object is by educating him to become a better citizen which is so necessary at this time. We are very much in need of a citizenship that is willing to stand on their own feet instead of being mere "lean-tos." We need men who take an active part in political affairs instead of letting the matter to petty politicians.

Third, if the tiller of the soil would get his share of the reward for his honest hard labor, he must do more business direct from producer to consumer so as to receive 100 cents of his dollar instead of forty per cent, as the report of Secretary H. A. Wallace has shown in recent years.

With every New England state making a net gain in membership during 1941, that area retains the title, long bestowed, of "the Gibraltar of the Grange."

Pennsylvania Grange News

Published monthly by the Pennsylvania State Grange
Room 426-28, Telegraph Building
216 Locust Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

5 cents a copy 50 cents a year

VOL. XXXIX APRIL, 1942 No. 1

Board of Managers
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ADVERTISING is accepted at the rate of 25 cents per agate line, or $3.50 per inch, each insertion. New York representative, Norman Co., 34 West 33d Street.

Frequency of Meeting

GRANGE leaders over the state are firmly of the conviction that reducing the number of Grange meetings below the schedule followed prior to the present war emergency is unwise. They hold that lengthening the period between meetings will not increase attendance but rather decrease it. They also contend that right now there is so much good that Granges can do in their communities that to omit meetings is to not live up to their opportunities and responsibilities.

The Boys in Camp

A NUMBER of our Subordinate Granges who have members in the U. S. Army or Navy are periodically writing to these young men and even doing better by sending them candy, cakes, etc. No one but the boys themselves know how much such remembrances from the home folks can mean to them. The State Grange office would like to do its share in sending a word from home to these men by placing each of them on the GRANGE NEWS mailing list. To do this we must have their names and addresses. They will be listed as soon as secretaries send in the names.

Tires and Community Affairs

SLOWLY but surely the public is becoming aware of the fact that as this war continues and automobile tires wear out, folks will simply have to stay closer to home. As this is happening no doubt many of us will again look to our own home communities for social and recreational facilities. Our churches, our Granges, and our other home organizations will be called upon to supply these, and as they do folks will rally to them. This should be particularly true of our young folks, who have formed the habit of going places and will continue to seek social and recreational outlets.

Victory Gardens

THE United States Government has already requisitioned about twenty-five per cent of this year's pack of canned fruits and vegetables for our military and naval forces. Unless the 1942 production exceeds normal production by a considerable margin, the civilian population may find supplies short on the market. To make up for this added demand as well as to insure the farm family of an abundance of fruits and vegetables, particularly the latter, every farmer should plan ample garden facilities this spring and provide a regular seeding schedule for the season. County Agents and gardening committees have available bulletins which will be of help in planning gardens.

What Are Our Problems?

THIS was the first and main question put to each of the eight regional Grange conferences conducted by State officers during the month of March. As the group volunteered one problem after another, the same were written on a blackboard placed before the group. After devoting ten minutes to listing the problems for discussion, the group then directed by a leader, took up one problem after another. Every person present was encouraged to take part and few failed to do so. So interesting did these discussions become that often it was difficult to adjourn the sessions for lunch or to go home. Every conference, too, through this process, was able to touch on the peculiar problems in the immediate area.

The success in conducting this type of meeting recommends it to Subordinate Granges or to meetings of officers of either Subordinate or Pomona Granges. It gives every person present a part in the meeting and thereby brings out many latent ideas or criticisms which can be made very helpful in building a Grange. It is not adapted to all meetings, but makes an interesting innovation occasionally.

A Community Organization

EVERY Subordinate Grange is an organization in its community. As such it must assume its part in the life of the community. To the extent that it does so, it will be largely judged by the non-member citizens of the community. This is particularly true right now when so many community activities are taking place and each group is expected to take its part. Granges have a very real opportunity to make a place for themselves for often they are the only agency through whose leadership rural people in the neighborhood can participate. The great majority of our Granges are doing just that. They are active in Red Cross, First Aid, fire fighting, manning observation stations, collecting library books, nutritional classes, selling defense stamps and bonds, etc. All of these activities strengthen the Grange in the estimation of its members and that of their neighbors.

"Setting the Record Straight"

THE Master of the National Grange in commenting upon President Roosevelt's radio address of March 9, when he said, "And out in the country, farmers are straining every effort to produce the food which, like tanks and planes, is absolutely indispensable to Victory," makes the following observation:

"It was only just that the President set the record straight, for seldom have press attacks been more vigorous than the attacks upon farmers in recent weeks. . . . The truth is that the farmers are the only group in America that didn't stop to quibble over guarantees on invested capital, hours of labor, overtime, closed shops or working conditions, but pitched right in to do the job."

He calls attention to the fact that the high wages of industry with time-and-half-time for overtime and the forty-hour week, along with the draft quota, have drained the back country of available labor and placed many farmers on an eighty-week basis.

He says, "Farmers don't want parity payments; they want fair prices for what they sell. They don't want the Government to depress prices, so that they will have to accept subsidy. They don't want to be compelled to follow the regulations necessary to obtain a subsidy. They fear the political effect of keeping the farmers as wards of the Government."

Unionizing Dairy Farmers

DURING the last month the United Mine Workers, an affiliate of the CIO, has sent into the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin, trained solicitors for the purpose of bringing dairy farmers into the CIO union. The solicitation is being made through meetings and privately and on the ground that the union can be of value to the dairymen through securing higher prices for their product.

While this campaign to unionize dairymen was underway, this same CIO filed a brief in the District of Columbia opposing any increase in the price of milk in the district, because laboring people and the consumers should not expect to have prices increased during this emergency. The Union spokesman suggested that dairy farmers should find other means of raising their income than by raising the price of milk. We also find this same union before Congress fighting to keep labor excluded from the price fixing bill but urging that agriculture be included in its provisions. These conflicting positions are evidence of how serious it would be to have farmers and the laboring man together in the same organization.

Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, has well stated the Grange viewpoint on this issue in these words:

"The Grange has no quarrel with organized labor. We believe that labor has the same right as business to protect its own calling, but we do question the wisdom of farmers and dairymen becoming a part of organized labor, because of the conflict of interest made evident by the report of the CIO to the milk authorities in Washington and their opposition to legislation which would give farmers reasonable price protection. We must organize and fight to protect our own interests. There is nothing labor unions can give to farmers which they cannot get for themselves if they organize and support their own organizations. In informing the Granges of the dangers involved, we are not opposing labor in any way. We should point out, however, that it is in the transporting and delivering of milk where much of the high cost to consumers originates, and we can probably look forward to more conflict should the farmers use the union method rather than the farm organization method in defending their own interests."

FEW FRATERNITIES ARE ABLE TO MATCH THESE FIGURES

Great Host of Grange Members Reach the Highest Degree

The conferring of the Seventh Degree of the Grange at the Diamond Jubilee session in Worcester, Mass., when on a single day 12,980 Patrons were initiated into the climax degree of the organization, undoubtedly established a new record in fraternal history and brought to an amazing total the number of Grange members who have gone to the topmost round in ritualistic accomplishment.

The Grange first conferred its Seventh Degree in 1884 at Nashville, Tennessee, and the members of the class numbered eight. Since then, and including the Worcester class, 128,670 Patrons have received this degree, a proportion much higher than has ever been attained in any other fraternity. The seven degrees in the Grange are conferred in the various levels of that organization, Subordinate, Pomona and State, with the final degree at National Grange sessions, by the Assembly of Demeter. When the national body goes to the Pacific Coast next November a class of from 3,000 to 5,000 more initiates is confidently expected.

HOLDING INTEREST OF YOUTH

Michigan Grange Devises a Plan That Promises Success

How to keep the young people of a community interested in worth-while projects has long been a problem and the more so in recent times, with the increase of automobiles, movies and dance halls. A Grange in Michigan is making a great success of its solution of the problem this year, which consists of holding a "play night" every other week in the Grange hall, alternating with the regular Grange program. It is stipulated that the continuance of these social features will be conditional upon the young people lending a hand in the Grange program and in putting over such community projects as the Grange sponsors.

This give-and-take plan of dealing with young people works out admirably. On the regular meeting nights splendid Grange programs are made available and numerous welfare projects are carried through successfully; while on the alternate evenings clean, wholesome entertainment and recreation is provided for the youth of the community, Grange members and others.

HANDICAP OF LOW INCOME IS TOUGH ON THE FARMERS

A Great Working Class Suffers from Cruel Discrimination

At a time when all sorts of proposals are pending to make huge drafts upon the National Treasury to reimburse those thrown out of their usual employment, it is interesting to learn some interesting facts from a farm survey recently made at Washington concerning the income of agricultural people, which applies to thousands of Grange farmers and their families throughout the nation.

This survey reveals the fact that for the past two years the average farm family in the United States received a net income of $902; counting therein an allowance for such farm products as the family used for food and another for rent and similar expenses which are common to practically all families.

In order to obtain this income of $902, the present survey shows that the farmer had to furnish capital invested in his farm and equipment of upwards of $5,000; also that he had to work an average of approximately ten hours per day, while the year's income included a substantial amount of work done by all members of the family.

In the pending proposal of a Federal appropriation of $300,000,000, from which to pay unemployment benefits to workers thrown out of a job during the conversion of automobile and other factories to wartime production, the plan is based upon a rate of pay of $24 per week for 25 weeks. If this allowance rate were projected throughout the entire year, it would mean a family income of $1,248. In other words, each man thrown out of work would be given an unemployment allowance at a rate one-third greater than the total annual income of the average farmer in America, although the worker has no investment involved. If "food will win the war," it looks as if food producers must be given a square deal.

TEAMSERS UNION NOT GUILTY

Peculiar New York Case Ended By Supreme Court Decision

Not guilty. That was the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Local No. 807 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America.

Local 807 includes in its membership nearly all the motor truck drivers and helpers in New York City, and it has become a common practice for members of this labor union, by threats of violence and through intimidation, to compel owners or drivers of trucks entering New York from other states to accept the "services" of a union driver in taking the truck to its destination.

In numerous instances, the trucks involved belong to farmers and are loaded with produce for the New York market. The regular charge in cases like this is a day's wages for the union driver, $9.42 for a large truck, or $8.42 for a small one. If the union man is informed that his "services" are not wanted there is no offense, but the regular fee must be paid just the same.

When Local 807 and some 27 of its individual members were indicted for violating the Federal Anti-Racketeering Act of 1934 they were found guilty after a trial lasting six weeks. However, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the lower court, whereupon the case was taken to the United States Supreme Court.

In handing down the decision of the Supreme Court in this case, Justice Byrnes of South Carolina declared that the Anti-Racketeering Act was passed "to close gaps in existing Federal laws and to render more difficult the activities of predatory criminal gangs of the Kelly and Dillinger types, but that it did not apply to labor unions." According to the decision, "accepting payments even where services are refused," is a legitimate form of union activity, and it is therefore not illegal.

In a vigorous dissenting opinion, Chief Justice Stone said that there was abundant evidence in the record to show that the defendants in this case conspired to compel truck drivers or their employers, by force and violence, to pay the sums of money demanded. He further said that the payments were made by the drivers and truck owners to purchase immunity from violence, and that this was the end knowingly sought by members of the union. Mr. Stone also had something to say about making common law robbery an innocent pastime.

A CLEAR-CUT SERVICE PROGRAM

These Are the Goals Patriotic Granges Now Aiming At

What the Granges of the country—nearly 8,000 of them—are trying to do in the way of practical defense activities is varied and far-reaching, but is admirably summed up in the following concise paragraph issued by National Secretary Harry A. Caton, of Coshocton, Ohio, as a guide for other Granges whose activities have not yet been well formulated:

Support the Red Cross and all kindred agencies; study first-aid work; collect scrap iron; collect scrap paper; insist that every Grange member who has the ground available have a good home garden for 1942; buy defense bonds and stamps; keep in close contact with the boys from the home Grange who are in the nation's service; hold some form of entertainment that will pay the Grange dues of service men; maintain a good social and recreational program to keep up morale—and sing!

COMING EVENTS

April 10—Columbia and Lower Luzerne Pomona will meet at Bendertown with Columbia Grange as host.
April 11—Lancaster County Pomona Grange will meet as guests of Ephrata Grange.
April 18—Somerset County Pomona Grange will meet with Wills Grange No. 1690.
April 24—Juniata County Pomona Grange will meet in Turbett Grange Hall, April 24th, at 8 P. M.
May 6—Wyoming County Pomona Grange will meet with Vernon Grange.
May 19—Dauphin County Pomona Grange will meet with Success Grange, at Dauphin.
May 16—Bradford County Pomona Grange will meet at Columbia Grange.
May 21—Clinton County Pomona Grange will meet in Avis Grange Hall.
May 23—Centre County Pomona Grange will meet with Progress Grange, at Centre Hall.
May 27—Northumberland, Montour and Union County Pomona No. 31, will meet with Delaware Grange at Dewart.
June 4—Bedford County Pomona Grange will meet at Osterburg Grange.
June 5—Huntingdon County Pomona Grange will meet at Shirleysburg.
June 6—Greene County Pomona Grange will meet at Hoovers Run Grange, Kuhnton.

IMPORTANT RURAL BATTLE WON

Clear Channel Radio Rights Appear to Be Now Assured

The National Grange has won an initial victory in the vigorous fight it has been making for many months to prevent the breaking down of Clear Channel radio stations, which serve so effectively many great rural areas of the country. The effort to destroy some of the remaining clear channels in order to give expanded radio facilities for the large cities had strong backing, with the National Grange about the only opposing force. There are but 25 Clear Channel stations left in the United States and the victory in question is the adverse decision of the Federal Communications Commission to break down the Clear Channel station of WCCO in Minneapolis in order that New York City (already supplied with 14 night-time radio stations) might add another to the list.

Not only do the remaining Clear Channel stations serve at least 50,000,000 rural and small town listeners throughout the nation, but they also bring the pleasure of interference-free radio to great numbers of city people. The action of the Commission in the Minneapolis-New York case is expected to furnish a precedent whose results will be to preserve the Clear Channel stations.

HOW IT IS BEING DONE IN CONNECTICUT GRANGES

Here Is a Typical Example of the Way the Fraternity Works

From Connecticut comes a striking year's record of one Subordinate Grange showing what a group of determined rural people can do in a single year when they set their faces sternly to the task. A similar purpose actuates many subordinate units throughout the country, which is the reason for the stability and prosperous character of the Grange organization at the present time. Here is the concise summary from Greenfield Hill Grange in Fairfield County, Connecticut, covering its 1941 activities:

We have paid off all the indebtedness on our fine, well-equipped Grange hall, have burned the mortgage and now own the property free and clear—estimated value, $12,000.

We have fostered and worked with our Juvenile Grange and they with us—a combination that was bound to win.

We have contributed liberally to Grange memorials and community organizations and have co-operated in many civic movements.

We have initiated three classes of candidates, including a full Juvenile graduation ceremony on seven promoted candidates.

We held our annual Grange fair in our hall and cleared a net profit of nearly $900.

Both subordinate and Juvenile units are national Honor Granges and both received a rating of A plus.

VAST WHEAT STOCKS STILL HERE

Wheat stocks in the United States as of January 1, 1942, were estimated at 988,000,000 bushels. This is 269,000,000 bushels above stocks a year earlier. On the basis of July 1 stocks and production and July-December disappearance, coupled with the probable increased feeding of wheat as a result of the government's selling program, the wheat carryover on July 1, 1942, may be about 630,000,000 bushels.

Mrs. Ethel H. Richards, *Chairman*, New Paris.
Mrs. Georgia Kresge, Falls.
Miss Margaret Brown, State College.
Mrs. H. R. McDougal, Butler.
Mrs. Furman Gyger, Kimberton.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE HOME AND GRANGE

By Home Economics Committee

GREEN GROVE GRANGE

Our Home Economics Committee planned several projects to do during the year. One of the projects was making our Grange rooms more attractive.

We sold candy at Grange meetings and bought various articles, such as drapes and sash curtains for the windows, also sent a small sum to Scholarship Fund. Held a Father and Mother banquet, assisted the Lecturer whenever we could by putting on programs.

One of the things we purchased for the kitchen was a medicine cabinet. After it was installed we asked each of the ladies of the Grange to contribute toward the filling of it. They all responded very well and we now have a very well stocked medicine chest. It is surprising the many times it has more than repaid us for our trouble.

HOME ECONOMICS COMMITTEE HONORS PAST MASTER

Raymond Goehring, Past Master of Jackson Grange, Butler County, was honored by a party given by the Grange under the auspices of the Home Economics Committee. Forty of his Grange friends gathered to wish him well on the eve of his departure for U. S. Army service. The group spent a very happy evening together at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Peffer. Mr. Goehring was presented with remembrances from the various members of the group and with a Bible and writing portfolio from the Grange.

HOME ECONOMICS PROJECTS

To keep physically fit for any emergency that may arise, we need to make a study of nutrition. To plan for more nutrition programs in our Granges so as to try and teach our people that our food habits have much to do with our health. A Home Economics Community Project might be —to sponsor a community or school garden. Other Home Economics projects—Presentation of: a. Nutrition playlets. b. Nutrition demonstrations. c. Nutrition exhibits.

A. "Lost and Found," a very simple but effective monologue on nutrition, can be secured from Dairy Council, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Choosing a Husband" is another excellent Nutrition playlet.

B. Demonstrations on "How to prepare a wise breakfast" or "A well balanced dinner" from low cost foods. Any extension Home Economics worker can help a Grange with any sort of demonstration wanted.

C. Exhibits of foods necessary to acquire Vitamin A. This vitamin protects the body against a number of troublesome bacterial infections, also against the loss of vitality.

Some fruits for Vitamin A—Bananas, yellow peaches, pineapple, oranges, prunes, cantaloupe, watermelon.

Some Greens—Green lettuce and cabbage, spinach, watercress, turnips, and beet tops, swiss chard, endive, asparagus.

Animal Products — Butter, milk, cheese, cream, salmon, liver, kidney, cod liver oil.

Vegetables—Tomatoes, squash, peppers, sweet potatoes, peas, yellow squash.

BUSINESS CENTERS MAKE ACCOUNT KEEPING EASY

Most everyone is on the lookout for time-saving ideas. Homemakers must spend time keeping accounts, making out grocery lists, copying recipes, answering the telephone, and taking care of records of various kinds.

How easy these duties become when there's a special place to do them! Since most of the homemaker's time in rural communities is spent in the kitchen, a business or planning center in the kitchen is one solution to the problem.

The planning center usually contains a small table or desk with a place for books and files, paper, ink, a good pen, blotters, sharp pencils, and a place for the telephone.

Good light is necessary for the business center. A pin-up wall lamp will help meet the need of artificial lighting.

When remodeling the kitchen, a desk may be added along with built-in cupboards. In some instances, attractive desks for business centers have been made from washstands.

When there is not space for a floor desk, a wall desk may be made easily by some member of the family who is handy with tools.

HOME COMFORTS

By May D. Kemp

The comfort and attractiveness of a home is achieved more through careful selection and arrangement of furnishings than through spending large sums of money.

Since the home expresses the personality of the family, and especially of the homemaker, the first view should be the most inviting. If there is a hall, furnish it in an impersonal way. One does not linger in the hall so comfortable chairs and books are out of place. In the small house, the hall may be omitted and the space added to the living room. However, the view from the entrance door still must be an attractive one.

It is desirable to have the living room the most pleasing room in the house with a place for each member of the family. The room should be orderly, have furnishings that are harmonious, and furniture that is comfortable. Nothing should be too good to be used. Choose furniture and accessories to fit the family needs and income, and whenever possible buy real not imitation articles.

Good arrangement of furnishings is most important and can be secured with no outlay of money. Place large pieces of furniture parallel to the walls and group small articles to give the effect of a single unit. Furniture placed for comfort and convenience is likely to look well. Articles of similar size, coloring, and kind balance each other, but others must be more informally arranged. Corners become attractive when not neglected.

CRISP CLEAN CURTAINS JOY TO EVERY WOMAN

By Edith Morton

One of the most fascinating parts of housekeeping for the average homemaker is hanging new or freshly cleaned curtains.

Today it is easier than ever before to select new materials for curtains. There is a wide variety of suitable fabrics, but one may select ready-made curtains. However, for the same amount of money, the homemaker can have better materials if she makes her own curtains.

Interesting changes have been made in fabrics for curtains. Rayons now are used for many of them, but cotton still is prominent. Materials, such as marquisette, voile, net, and dotted Swiss, are used for the tailored types.

One of the most intriguing products among the scientific marvels of weaving is made from spun glass.

Because various fabrics react in different ways to cleaning, it is wise to know what materials are used in the curtains. Glass curtains need frequent washing, for open windows in summer mean that wind, dust, rain, and sun soil them in a short time. In winter, dust and smoke from winter fuels soon make them look gray and dirty. Often washing, if carefully done, will prolong the life of the curtain.

Some materials have a permanent finish that does not require starching and ironing. Others are treated so as to repel water, a desirable factor for casement window curtains.

To launder curtains for this spring freshness, remove any metal weights or hooks. Soak in soapy water 20 minutes, two or three hours, or even overnight. Wash in soapsuds until clean and rinse thoroughly. You can pat sheer curtains to remove water instead of twisting them. Curtains that are likely to be streaked or faded should be given a tinting rinse.

A curtain stretcher is the most satisfactory way to dry curtains. If no stretcher is available, they may be stretched and pinned securely to a clean heavy rug. If you hang curtains on a line, be sure they are hung straight and not in a strong wind.

Washable materials suitable for kitchen, bathroom, and bedroom curtains may be found at the dress goods counter.

CHEER UP YOUR HOME
With Wall Paper
New wall paper catalog, our best in years, has stunning colors and patterns, wide variety, same low wholesale prices. More decorating helps; large samples show more of pattern, unusual borders. Gay and striking colors to cheer up your home; papers sent postage prepaid. Write today for this superb assortment of samples. Penn Wall Paper Mills, Dept. 109, Philadelphia, Pa.
Big FREE Catalog

SAFEGUARD ALL RUBBER ARTICLES FROM ENEMIES

By May D. Kemp

With war demands on the present stock of rubber, American families will need to conserve dozens of common household articles made entirely or partly of rubber.

Heat, light, oils and grease are the three major enemies of household rubber. To prolong the life of rubber articles, such as rubber galoshes, hot water bottles, and jar rings, we must guard against excessive exposure to these enemies.

Heat causes rubber to crack, become sticky and weak, and the higher the temperature the harder it is on rubber. Cold does not harm rubber.

The second enemy of rubber is light. Sunlight is hard on the kind of rubber used in most household articles, especially if the rubber is partly stretched when the sun hits it.

Oils and greases play havoc with rubber especially when left on it for a long time. To save the rubber, it is wise to remove all trace of oil or grease as soon as possible. Rubber used in elastic fabrics, such as foundation garments, is more easily damaged by oil and grease than other kinds of rubber.

Most rubber goods can be kept clean with warm water and mild soap. Rinse thoroughly after washing, dry with a cloth, or hang to dry in a cool or moderately warm place away from strong sunlight. Neither rubber nor rubberized cloth should be dry cleaned.

When rubber articles are not in use, the best place to store them is in a cool and dark place. The attic usually is the poorest spot, the basement the best. Always put rubber away clean and dry, and try to store the article in as natural a position as possible. You may stuff boots and galoshes loosely with paper.

MAKING HOMES

"Better than gold is a peaceful home
Where all the fireside characters come,
The shrine of love, the heaven of life,
Hallowed by mother, sister or wife,
However humble the home may be,
Or tried with sorrow by Heaven's decree,
The blessings that never were bought or sold
And center there, are better than gold."

—*Abram Joseph Ryan.*

A CLEAN PAGE

It always gives us a little thrill to tear the page of the past month from the calendar and see a month of untried days that may hold anything for us. But to take down the old calendar and put up a whole new year of days—even the most impassive of us obtain a certain excitement from that.

A new year! A new calendar of days! A fresh ledger! A clean page! However we express it, it means fresh opportunity.

What does this opportunity mean to our Grange Home Economics Committee?

We plan to fill the now clean page with records of fine work done. January slips by and February is almost gone. The page is as clean as on January 1. "We aren't sure just what is expected of us." March, April, and May go by with equal speed and the page is yet untouched. "We have so much to do in the spring." June, July, August—no record yet. "Folks are so busy in the summer that we just can't get them interested in Grange work." September, October, November — and the page without a mark.

No, the above is not the kind of report we expect from our Home Economics Committees. These are such challenging times and there is so much work that we can do, that our year will not be long enough for all the urgent work awaiting us.

Encouraging home arts, canning, baking, sewing; urging better farm gardens; studying the nutritional needs of the family—these are a few of the home projects that are especially important now.

More than ever we need a group sponsoring wholesome recreation to combat the restlessness and uneasiness of the times and to keep up morale on the home front.

And as always we must work hand-in-hand with every worthy welfare organization that is trying to benefit our community.

Oh, it won't be for lack of things to do if our page is clean at the end of this year. It will be for the lack of making sufficient effort. For the work is there, waiting to be done, and we have faith in our Grangers that with enthusiastic leadership they will, in spite of other interests, lend themselves and their coöperation to the things that are worth while.

WISE CHOICE OF COLOR IS MOST ECONOMICAL

When buying new ready-made clothes or materials to make them, think of the color in relation to yourself and your wardrobe.

Counters piled high with yards of attractive cottons, rayons, and other fabrics and racks of colorful garments are a temptation to any woman. But wait a minute! Be sure to select a color that is becoming to you and emphasizes your own coloring.

A woman's personality infuences her choice of color. Some women choose bright, gay colors; others select rich, soft shades. The colors they choose may emphasize or destroy their own coloring.

If you do not have a generous clothing allowance, it is wise to build your wardrobe around a definite color plan. Select your garments to harmonize with each other and choose them for their usefulness and appropriateness. This makes selection interesting as well as economical. If garments in a wardrobe harmonize with each other, they can be interchanged and you may have any number of combinations.

THE VICTORY BOOK CAMPAIGN

Three months ago a Victory Book Campaign was gotten under way for the purpose of collecting some 10,000,000 books in the United States for our soldiers, sailors, and marines. The quota assigned to Pennsylvania was 1,000,000 books.

So far the state has contributed 800,000 books toward this campaign, which still leaves the state 200,000 short of its quota. Those in charge of this campaign are sending out a second appeal. In this appeal families are asked to mail a book at once to VICTORY BOOKS, PHILADELPHIA, PA. All this is needed is to wrap the book in paper, tie it with a string, put the address on it, and put a 1½c or 2c stamp on it. Then give it to the postman.

The army, navy and marines are stationed throughout the world. Because of giving information to the enemy by radio, our troops are unable to listen to radio programs in their off-duty hours in many of these posts and on board ships at sea. Reading books, therefore, is one of their important relaxations. With our military forces increasing in numbers, even the 10,000,000 books originally set as a goal appear small in number for the growing number of young men who need them.

RECEIPES

This very attractive as well as delicious salad is worthy of a place on a "special day" table.

Chicken Salad in Ring Mold

The Ring—

2 Cups tomatoes or heavy tomato juice
½ Tsp. salt.
½ Tsp. celery seed.
Speck of Cayenne pepper.
1 Tbsp. plain gelatin.
¼ Cup water.
1 Tbsp. vinegar.
1 Tbsp. grated onion.

Heat tomato juice and seasonings together. Dissolve gelatin in cold water and combine with tomato juice. Add vinegar and onion. Strain. Pour into one large or several small ring molds. Chill.

The Chicken Salad

1½ Cups diced cold chicken.
1 Cup chopped celery.
Mix with the following dressing—

Boiled Dressing

Yolks of two eggs beaten well.
2 Tbsp. butter.
2 Tbsp. sugar.
1 B. salt.
1 T. mustard.
½ Tbsp. cornstarch.
½ Cup cream (sweet or sour) or milk.
¼ Cup vinegar.

Beat yolks in bowl and add half of cream then (sugar, salt, mustard, cornstarch) and beat these in with egg beater. Add remainder of cream and beat. Then add vinegar. Put butter in double boiler and add the dressing, stirring frequently. Boil to a cream.

Place ring on large platter or small individual salad plates on which lettuce has been arranged. Fill ring with chicken salad.

Rolled Lettuce Salad

¼ cup chopped, cooked ham.
1 3-oz. package cream cheese.
2 tablespoons pickle relish.
2 tablespoons mayonnaise.
Lettuce.

Mix first four ingredients; spread on lettuce leaf and roll like jelly roll. Chill; cut in slices and serve on lettuce leaf. Serves six.

Tomato Cheese Ball Salad

1 3-oz. package cream cheese.
2 tablespoons chopped green pepper.
4 tablespoons toasted, salted almonds, chopped.
¼ teaspoon salt.
⅛ teaspoon paprika.
2 teaspoons lemon juice.
4 tablespoons cream, whipped.
4 tomatoes.

Cream cheese; add green pepper, almonds, seasonings, lemon juice and whipped cream. Mold in balls and chill. Place balls on thick tomato slices. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise dressing.

Spring Salad

½ head lettuce.
¼ bunch endive.
½ bunch water cress.
2 tomatoes, cut in sections.
2 stalks celery, cut in sticks.
6 radishes, sliced.
3 spring onions, chopped.
½ green pepper, sliced.
¼ cup French Dressing.

Break lettuce in bowl; tear endive and water cress in 1-inch pieces. Arrange tomato sections, celery sticks, radishes, onions, and green pepper over top of greens. Pour over dressing and toss lightly. Serve immediately.

Our Fashion and Pattern Department

All patterns 15c. each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

3267—An easy-to-make housedress that buttons all the way down the front is the ideal choice for busy homemakers. Sizes 14 to 48. Size 36, 3⅝ yds. 39-in. fabric, ⅝ yd. contrasting.

2552—A blouse, bolero and skirt combine to make this smart outfit for the woman who wants to look slimmer than she really is. Sizes 14 to 50. Size, 36, 1¼ yds. 39-in. fabric for blouse; 3⅝ yds. for skirt and bolero.

2513—Two-piece designs are tops for Spring 1942. This one is right for every type of figure—and almost any occasion. Sizes 12 to 42. Size 36, 4½ yds. 39-in. fabric.

3036—Be your most femine self in a soft, figure-flattering dirndl that's bound to bring compliments flying. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 4½ yds. 39-in. fabric.

2512—For afternoon affairs, choose this charming print that's cut on such new-looking lines. Sizes 12 to 42. Size 36, 3⅝ yds. 39-in. fabric.

2603—It's cool, it's comfortable, it's easy to sew—this attractive frock with its gay simulated apron. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 3⅛ yds. 39-in. fabric, 6 yds. braid.

2618—A "self-help" dress and a comfy creeper are both included in this jiffy pattern for tiny tots. Sizes 6 mos., 1, 2, 3 yrs. Size 2, 1⅝ yds. 39-in. fabric, ¼ yd. contrasting, for dress; 1⅝ yds. for creeper.

2532—Your "tween-age" daughter will look and feel her best in this good-looking outfit—a blouse, bolero and suspender skirt. Sizes 6 to 12. Size 8, 1¼ yds. 35-in. fabric for blouse; ¾ yd. for bolero; 1½ yds. for skirt.

The full-color Fashion Book is 15 cents—10 cents when ordered with a pattern. Send for your copy today!

Address, giving number and size:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, GRANGE NEWS
428 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

OUR JUVENILE GRANGES

MRS. LUCY SHUMWAY, Wyalusing

SPRING

Spring with that nameless pathos in the air
Which dwells in all things fair—
Spring with her golden suns and silver rain,
Is with us once again.

In the deep heart of every forest tree
The blood is all aglee,
And there's a look about the leafless bowers
As if they dreamed of flowers.

One almost looks to see the very street
Grow purple at his feet.
At times a fragrant breeze comes floating by,
And brings—you know not why,
A feeling as when eager crowds await, before a palace gate,

Some wondrous pageant; and you scarce would start
If from some beech's heart
A blue-eyed dryad, stepping forth, should say,
"Behold me, I am May."

May is the time for Juvenile Grangers to
Hike.
Play ball.
Plant a tree.
Study bird life.
Remember their mothers.
Work in their Victory gardens.
Help with Rural Life Sunday Program.
Make a contribution to the Taber Forest Fund.

MOTHER'S DAY

From the requests I get for material, I think that most Juvenile Granges put on Mother's Day programs. Why not do something a little different this year?

How about planting a white birch tree—or a clump of them, in honor of your mothers? You know the white birch has been especially dedicated to mothers and white birch groves are being planted in various places to honor outstanding women.

A group of Grange members planted a white birch on the grounds of their community buildings on the evening before Mother's Day and then as a part of their Sunday service they went out and dedicated it to the mothers of their community, past and present. If that seems rather late for planting in your vicinity you could plant earlier and still hold the dedicatory service on Mother's Day. If you planted it on the Grange hall grounds you could dedicate it at the Grange meeting nearest Mother's Day.

This year Mother's Day and Rural Life Sunday come on the same day. Juveniles might help by sending out special invitations to people in the community to attend Rural Life services. We might make corsages and present them to all mothers who attend the service.

I know of one group of Juvenile girls who are planning a May tea for their mothers.

CONGRATULATIONS

To Union City Juvenile, which is the first to report a 100% collection of dues for the current year. To them goes a check for one dollar.

To Brokenstraw Grange in Warren County for the first new Juvenile in 1942. Mrs. Lloyd Wilcox was the organizer.

A NEW HANDBOOK

Our National Superintendent is preparing a new handbook for Juvenile Matrons. It is now on the press and should be in your hands very soon.

I trust you have already received a copy of the 1942 Victory Program from her and have given it careful consideration. The National Essay subject is: "My Part in National Defense." Why not make this a subject for discussion in a Juvenile meeting. When all possible ideas on the subject have been brought out, ask two or three of the older members to write essays for the contest. Send the best one to your State Superintendent.

ARBOR DAY

Perhaps it is not too late to talk about an Arbor Day program. We hope that every Juvenile Grange in the state will plant at least one tree this year. So much of beauty is being destroyed everywhere in the world. We like to think that somewhere in the world beauty is being conserved. And surely there is nothing lovelier than a tree.

We might give a new slant to our program this year by weaving it around the story of the most valuable tree in the world. What is it?

Today I have grown taller from walking with the trees,
The seven sister-poplars that go softly in a line;
And I think my heart is whiter for its parley with a star
That trembled out at nightfall and hung above the pine.

The call-note of a redbird from the cedars in the dusk
Woke his happy mate within me to answer free and fine.
And a sudden angel beckoned from a column of blue smoke—
Lord who am I, that they should stoop—these holy folk of Thine?"

TO THE MATRON

Sometimes I am tempted to write a page devoted entirely to Juvenile Matrons and potential Matrons. It has been my privilege to travel over Pennsylvania during the past week, during which time I have attended five of the eight regional conferences. I have contacted fifteen Juvenile Deputies. From everyone of them comes the same cry, "Give us Matrons," "We can organize and hold Juvenile Granges only as we get and keep good Matrons." I have no answer to that cry. We need Juvenile Granges today as never before. We need them as a defense measure. In time of war, children suffer more than we realize through fear and strain. They need the feeling of security that comes from being united with others in great organizations.

We need Juvenile Granges to help train quickly for young leadership that is being drained from our countryside by the draft and war activities.

We need them to counteract the almost inevitable drop in membership that will come during these war years.

The women of the Grange are missing a rare opportunity for service both to the Grange and to the nation when they refuse to accept this opportunity. "To help a child is to help the world." This has always been true but is doubly true today.

"I am the child.
All the world waits for my coming.
All the earth watches with interest to see what I shall become.
Civilization hangs in the balance,
For what I am the world of tomorrow will be.

"I am the child.
You hold in your hand my destiny.
You determine, largely, whether I shall succeed or fail.
Give me, I pray you, things that make for happiness.
Train me, I beg you, that I may be a blessing to the world."

A great and good man wrote this little bit as he watched his sons at play:

"Nathan, my son, you are five years old today, and I see you playing blocks by the register with your brother. I have given you little red cars and trucks and a tin merry-go-round for your birthday. Now I would give you a philosophy of life to get through the world and a formula of simplicity to solve all your problems. . . .

"When you grow up I want you to have a house all your own. Perhaps you can build it yourself. I must get you a hammer and saw and send you over to the hardware to buy some nails. If you learn to make bird houses this year, you can be building dog houses when you are ten, cottages when you are fifteen and real homes when you are twenty.

"It won't make any difference to me if you never drive an automobile but I want you to have a set of chessmen and a bookcase and two good feet that will take you for long walks by the hemlocks and the brooks with pebble bottoms. Simplicity of amusements will do more than save your shining silver dollars until it grows into a home. Books and chessmen are far safer playmates than guns and speedsters. They will fill your mind with riches."

I know that there are many places in the State where new Juveniles can be organized if the Subordinate members have vision to see the possibilities, many Juveniles that could make a substantial increase in membership if they make the effort. We can easily reverse the picture this year. The question is not, can we do it, but will we do it?

CARLYLE AND THE DONKEY

VINCENT EDWARDS

When Thomas Carlyle was a struggling, young schoolmaster in Scotland, he once gave his pupils a lesson that they remembered for the rest of their lives.

One morning, before the time set for school to open, a donkey that had broken from its tether, strayed into the playground. One of the boys, Bill Hood by name, who dearly loved a joke, succeeded in mounting the animal, and then tried to force it to enter the school itself.

Finally, after much effort, he managed to get the donkey across the threshold. School hadn't been called, but as most of the pupils were already assembled, great excitement broke loose. Amid shouts and laughter, bags of books were fastened around the neck and even to the tail of the poor beast.

Round and round the school the donkey trotted with Bill Hood on his back. The boys and girls were about beside themselves with glee. They had forgotten that stern "Dominie" Carlyle was due to appear at any moment. In his younger as well as in his later days Carlyle's dour manner did not invite levity. Long afterwards pupils remembered that his mere scowl was enough to quiet the entire school.

But now, of a sudden, he was there! It was too late for Bill to remove the donkey. A terrible hush fell over the crowd of youngsters. They expected, of course, that Mr. Carlyle would explode with anger. But, instead of that, he did something unheard of. *He burst into a roar of laughter.* If anything, this created more consternation than if he had let go with brimstone words and ferule.

While all the school held its breath, that strange mirth rolled and reverberated through the room. Anybody who heard Carlyle give one of his rare laughs never forgot it. It began with sort of a queer chuckling that exploded into loud and deep guffaws, shaking his whole body and revealing all his teeth like the keys of a piano. It was awful for his pupils to listen to, for as a rule they never knew what "the master" was laughing at.

In the entire schoolroom the only creature that was not in a state of "nerves" was the donkey. As that strange laughter was renewed again and again, the animal turned and took a pace or two toward Carlyle as if to salute him. The teacher reached out and tapped the donkey's head just as he was accustomed to do to those of his pupils.

"This," exclaimed Carlyle, "is the wisest and best scholar your town has ever sent me. He is even fit to be your teacher."

The donkey stood patiently, and "the master" went on, putting his hand directly on the beast's forehead.

"There's something here far more than in the heads of his brothers and sisters that I see sitting in front of me. Their heads have been patted and kissed by their fond papas and mammas. But this noble headpiece of our friend has only been dealt the most cruel blows!"

If those Scotch boys and girls weren't more considerate of all beasts of burden after that, it wasn't the fault of Thomas Carlyle. He had made the most of an occasion to teach the spirit of humanity.

SAVE ANTI-FREEZE

Anti-freeze requirements for tanks, army trucks, airplanes and use of the chemicals in these compounds for explosives will in all probabilities severely curtail the supply available for public use next year. This makes it important that automobile and tractor users conserve such anti-freeze as they now have for future use. If radiators are drained the solution should be placed either in glass containers or in cans that have been thoroughly cleaned. Such containers should be made air tight to prevent loss from evaporation and possible fire danger.

Burlap for bags comes from India and all of it by boat. Very little of it is coming through now because of the military situation there. The G. L. F. announces that it will have to turn to paper and cotton bags with some limited supply of burlap. This coöp is asking its patrons to conserve all bags possible. Because of the bag shortage we may come to the point where a farmer may have to supply his own containers.

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

GRANGE OF MIDDLETOWN STAGES PANTRY SHOWER

While approximately 75 members and friends of the Middletown Grange were assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Heston, near here, five bushel baskets filled with packages were placed on the floor of the living room. To all but six of the members this was no surprise, but the six who had no inkling as to what was taking place were somewhat at a loss.

It was explained, however, that the main purpose of the meeting was to give a pantry shower to six young members of the Grange who will be married next month. After it had been announced that this was to be a shower for the young people, the three prospective brides opened the packages.

Miss Helen Watson will become the bride of Harry Heston, overseer of the Grange, and Miss Isabel Stackhouse will marry Robert VanHouse. Samuel McKinney will take Miss Helen Heston as his bride.

Prior to the shower a short business session was conducted by the master, Herman Heston. At that time four applications for membership were received, and announcement was made that the Edgewood Grange had invited the local Grangers to join in a basketball game to be played at the Edgewood Community House on February 4th.

During the business session a letter relative to the tire situation was read. Provision, the local Grangers contend, has been made for the distributors of beer and other beverages to get tires with comparative ease, but the farmer, who hauls milk and farm produce with his own truck, they say, is given no such rating. Members of the local Grange feel this is not fair to the farmers.

After the letter was read it was approved, and copies of it will be sent to the National Grange representative, Fred Brenckman, in Washington, D. C. and to Miles Horst, who represents the State Grange in Harrisburg. A resolution similar to the letter which was approved at the meeting last evening will be presented at the next meeting of Lower Bucks and Phila. Pomona Grange, No. 22.

Members celebrating birthday anniversaries in January furnished the program last evening. Roscoe L. Horner gave a humorous reading, "Advice to Young Wives." Bjarni Bjarnason, who also is celebrating his birthday anniversary this month, gave an interesting talk about Iceland, the land of his birth. He told of the discovery and settlement of Iceland, and gave a description of life there.

As his contribution to the program, R. Walker Jackson presented Assistant County Agent William H. Wilson, who showed pictures of 4-H club activities throughout the county. These pictures, taken during the past year, showed several of the local Grangers at work.

During the social hour at the close of the meeting, members celebrating birthday anniversaries in July served punch and cookies.

BROTHER L. A. TUCKER DIED

Brother L. A. Tucker, a member of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange from 1889-93, passed away at his home in New Bedford, Lawrence County. He was 94 years old at the time of his death and had been in good health until about three weeks before his death.

For the past 65 years he had been a member of Cambridge Grange where he served in many capacities, as well as a member of his Pomona Grange. He was an important factor in State Grange activities for many years.

He is survived by one son Walter R. of Cambridge Springs, Crawford County, now a member of the Executive Committee of the Keystone Grange Exchange.

The Grange burial ceremony was used at the interment with Past State Master J. A. Boak and Rev. J. E. Anderson, Chaplain of New Bedford Grange, officiating.

CLINTON COUNTY POMONA INSTALLS OFFICERS

The first meeting of Clinton County Pomona was held at Beech Creek on February 19, with a good representation of the local Granges. Installation of officers took place during the morning session and were ably conducted by District Deputy, Lewis E. Biddle, Pomona Master of Centre County. An excellent lunch was served by the members of Beech Creek Grange at the noon hour.

The afternoon meeting opened by singing, and Scripture reading and prayer by Rev. John S. Lonsinger, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church. One of the most interesting features of the open session was the honoring of Brother and Sister George Peters of Beech Creek Grange who celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary on February 17. Brother Peters served four years as Pomona Master and has been an active and faithful Patron for over fifty years. They have been leading farmers, and have a family of seven living children and seventeen grandchildren. The Grange sang in their honor "When You and I Were Young, Maggie," after which the Pomona Lecturer, G. H. Hubbard, spoke of his long friendship with them, their integrity, faithfulness to family and friends, their years of hard labor, and their positions of loyalty and trust through many years in the Grange. Brother Peters was eighty years old in November, while his wife is eight years younger. After the Lecturer presented them with a beautiful gift, Sister Lydia Williams of Woodward Grange sang "Silver Threads Among the Gold."

J. Stuart Groupe, President of the Supervisors of Roads in the district and an officer of the State Supervisors Association, gave an informative address on matters pertaining to the public highways. C. S. Burrell, former County Commissioner, gave a timely talk on the future of farm life and its importance to our social welfare. Miss Helen V. Sharp, county representative of Home Economics, spoke on Girls' 4-H work, while Ex-Sheriff Roy M. Hanna talked on legislation. M. H. Cubbon of State College spoke on Soil Erosion, while short talks were given by George Peters, Pomona Master George Eaton, Chas. J. Lucas, and Rev. John S. Lonsinger.

All reports of the local Granges were encouraging. It was decided to omit Neighbor Night meetings this year because of present unsettled conditions. The Pomona also went on record as opposing any further change in Daylight Saving Time. The next meeting will be held in Avis on May 21, with Avis Grange as host.

VENANGO COUNTY POMONO, GUESTS OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The mid-winter meeting of Venango Pomona Grange No. 57, was held February 14, in the First Methodist Church at Franklin, with 300 Grangers in attendance. The members were the guests of the Franklin Chamber of Commerce at a dinner and an entertainment in the evening.

Judson C. Shannon, Master of Pomono Grange, presided at the morning session and a brief business session in the evening. Mrs. Pearl Keith, Pomona Lecturer, was chairman of the afternoon session, and William H. Barbour, secretary of the Franklin Chamber of Commerce, was master of ceremonies in the evening. Rev. Frank S. McKnight, pastor of the First Methodist Church, welcomed the Grangers to the church and declared the Church and the Grange had much in common. In response Pomona Master Shannon agreed the Church and the Grange did have much in common, declaring the principles of the Grange are based upon the Bible. Rev. McKnight delivered the Invocation at the dinner in the evening.

Secretary Barbour welcomed the Grange members to Franklin and brought greetings from Mayor James G. Bohlender. Dale Heming, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Fire Prevention and Safety Committee, and Chairman of the newly organized Regional Fire Prevention Committee, delivered an address on "Forest Fires and How They Affect the Farmers' Tax Bills." County Treasurer Robert C. Huling gave the Grange members information not generally known about delinquent taxes. Mrs. Austin Donaldson, Pomona Home Economics Chairman, held a pie and salad contest, followed by stunts. During the afternoon session, each Grange represented had a part on the program, one of the discussions being "Which Do We Need Most—More Members or More Interest." Each Grange voiced their opinions.

Resolutions were adopted opposing the plan to pension congressmen, urging the state legislature to adopt legislation to give boys on farms as much time as possible to aid in farm work this year because of the prospective farm labor shortage, and recommending to the eleven Granges of the county thrift and the purchase of defense saving stamps and bonds.

POMONO GRANGE NO. 31, TAKES IN 32 CANDIDATES

A regular meeting of Pomona Grange No. 31, comprising Union, Montour, and Northumberland Counties was held Saturday, February 21, with Buffalo Valley Grange. The meeting opened with Fred Geise in the Master's chair and the other offices were filled.

The morning session was taken up by Pomona officers' and Deputies' reports, also written reports read from the Subordinate Granges. Action was taken to give suitable gifts to the boys who go into service from the Pomona Grange. It was also decided to purchase two $100 Defense Bonds.

The Lecturer's program in the afternoon opened with the singing of the Battle Hymn of the Republic. Thoughts of Lincoln was given by the Lecturer, Sara Ellen Mark. Roll Call, an Incident or True Story Illustrating Patriotism Today, was responded to by Pomona Officers. Musical selections were rendered by Ruth and Kenneth Hoffman, and George and Leon Epler. A panel discussion on How the Home Helps Our Country in the Present Struggle was given by a number of the members. Christine Diehl gave a reading, "What Do They Defend?" Rev. Samuel Snyder of New Columbia gave an address. During the program several songs were sung. They included "Smile, Smile, Smile," "America," and "Old Glory."

It was decided to hold the next regular meeting on May 27 with Delaware Grange at Dewart.

A special meeting was also held on February 4 with ninety-eight members present. The Fifth Degree was conferred upon a class of thirty-two candidates, the degree work being given in a very efficient manner by the degree team of Pomona No. 31, under the capable leadership of Paul Geise, the captain.

MASTER OF HAMILTON GRANGE TELLS OF TRIP TO FLORIDA

A regular meeting of Hamilton Grange No. 1560, Monroe County, was held on March 4, with Worthy Master William Hessler, presiding. All officers were present and there were two candidates in waiting. After the salutation to the flag and the singing of "My Country 'Tis of Thee," the candidates were brought in and made members of the Grange so they could be present to hear an account of a trip made along the eastern coast to Florida by Brother Hessler and his wife and son.

Brother Hessler told of seeing large orange groves, the packing houses, and gave information on the price the growers received for their crop. He talked about the soil, shrubbery, trees and cattle, stating that it took at least six acres of land to feed a cow or beef annually and that it is no place to go in the dairy business.

Fishing is his hobby, but the angle worms are scarce down that way. There are many bob cats and rattlesnakes. It is no place for our hunters as palms, ferns and briers are so thick that the wild life is safe anywhere outside of the cities and towns. He mentioned tobacco plantations they passed but said they are not so interesting for the soil is too light.

The trip was made by auto, and excellent roads were encountered all along the way.

BEDFORD COUNTY POMONA OPPOSES GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES

Bedford County Pomona Grange No. 24, held their first quarterly meeting with the Charlesville Grange, on March 5. Owing to the heavy and deep snow on Monday and Tuesday, the attendance was not as large as usual, yet the usual amount of interest was manifested.

The program as arranged by the Lecturer, Miss Sylva Arnold, was presented in full. Ninety-nine per cent of the Granges filed their reports. The address by the Assistant County Superintendent of Schools, Prof. Henry Mowry, on Americanism was one long to be remembered. In the evening, O. Walker Shannon, Lec-

FALSE TEETH

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TIGHT BINDING

turer of the State Grange, presented the Vivian slides to an appreciative audience. Many favorable comments were made on the deeply impressive lessons of the degree work as shown by the slides.

A resolution was adopted that in the interest of defense any further depletion of farm labor will be detrimental to the whole cause of National Defense, and that we favor the abolition of all subsidies of any nature that will hamper the farmer via parity payments, crop insurance, and all other agencies that dispense them for the duration.

It was decided to hold the next meeting on June 4 with Osterburg Grange as host.

NEW LONDON GRANGE INITIATES 45 NEW MEMBERS

One of the largest classes in a Subordinate Grange of Chester County was given the First and Second Degrees in New London Grange No. 1326, on March 11, 1942. There were forty-five candidates, and two Brothers and one Sister were reinstated. The degrees were exemplified by Brandywine Grange No. 60. Clarence H. Kemery, Master of Chester and Delaware Pomona No. 3, and George Steel, Master of Brandywine Grange, had charge of the ceremonies. Brother Kemery and his team put on the First Degree, while the Second Degree was given by Lawrence Folchman and his team.

The tableaux were most beautiful. One hundred and twenty-five Brothers and Sisters attended the session. An impressive talk to the new members was given by Dr. Charles C. Rankin, and Charles C. Townsend spoke especially to the younger members. These remarks were of interest to all.

On March 25, the Third and Fourth Degrees were given by East Lynn Grange No. 1263, Lloyd Chambers, Past Pomona Master, being in charge.

This number of candidates more than doubled the membership of New London Grange. The Master, William T. Jones, was greatly pleased with the wonderful class joining New London Grange.

GOOD PROGRAM ENJOYED BY GREENE COUNTY POMONA

At the afternoon session of the March meeting of the Greene County Pomona Grange, held at Carmichaels, Rev. D. D. Dillon, pastor of the Brave Methodist Church and a member of Hoovers Run Grange, spoke on "The Peace of Moral and Spiritual Development in Our National Defense Program." He said that equally important as taxes is a real spiritual reconstruction for ultimate victory. In stressing the need for spiritual reconstruction, he cited the four cardinal virtues of Christianity as Justice, Goodness, Truth and Beauty.

During the evening session, J. A. Boak, of New Castle, past master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, spoke on the same subject, asserting that we have failed to realize the privileges which we have had in this country and are now being punished for our failure to live up to our opportunities. At the afternoon session, Mr. Boak discussed the "Power and Possibilities of the Grange," stressing the power of the Grange in legislation using as an example, its influence in getting the Rural Free Delivery Law passed. He stated also, that the greatest thing in life is to "Render Service," the motto of the Grange.

During the afternoon, Mr. Boak said that a few years ago he awarded silver star certificates to a class of 70 from Greene County, the largest class ever awarded such certificates in the state. These certificates are symbolic of 25 years active membership in the Grange.

Welcome to the Granges was extended by Mrs. Gay Cree, Carmichaels Grange and response was by A. H. Grimes, Woodruff Grange. Business was conducted during the morning and afternoon sessions.

The program also included a duet, "How Betsy Made the Flag," by Ellen Gideon and Opal Waters of the Carmichaels Grange; group singing in charge of Miss Frances Goodwin, Carmichaels Grange and "Aunt Beth on the New Deal," by Ruby Brand; devotion by chaplain, George West, East Franklin Grange; and a play, "The Sit-Down Strike," with Lee Wise, Mary Ruth Thomas, Segretta Cole, Kenneth Knight and Shirl Clark, of Hoovers Run Grange.

John Baily was obligated in the 5th degree and G. W. Keister was reinstated in the 5th degree by Mr. Boak, who also installed the two newly-elected officers, Walter Brand, steward, Carmichaels Grange, and Carl McKerrihan, assistant steward, Harveys Grange.

BRADFORD COUNTY POMONA INSTALLS OFFICERS

Resolutions Oppose Direct Relief Boost; Also Hit Strikes

Bradford County Pomona Grange No. 28, met at Wysox, on February 21, with a large attendance. At the roll call of officers all responded with "My advice to my successor," and a lot of good advice was given. Gratifying reports were given by members of the many Granges represented. Four members were obligated in the Fifth Degree after a bountiful dinner served by members of Wysauking Grange.

The Pomona contest was won by Windfall Grange, the first prize being a beautiful silk flag. The second prize, a gavel and sounding block, was won by Warren Center Grange.

A Past Master's emblem was presented to Gerald Shumway by J. K. Mahood, and a bouquet of "Glads" to Mrs. Jane Mahood by Albert E. Madigan in appreciation of her work as Lecturer. An invitation to meet with Columbia Grange in May was accepted.

New officers were installed by Rex Mowry of South Auburn Grange, Susquehanna County. Preceding the installation, Brother Mowry made remarks on the part the Grange can play in working for an "all out victory" in the war. After the installation, the newly elected Master, Earle Bidlack, thanked the Bradford County Pomona for the confidence and trust placed in him in a period that will become more difficult as the war progresses. He expressed confidence in Grange people whom he said should start now to build for the peace which will follow this world struggle. He announced a coming cabinet meeting for the new officers and appointed a Home Economics Committee.

The following resolutions were passed:

1. WHEREAS, There is apparently work for every able bodied citizen in this commonwealth and at the same time there is urgent need of economy in non-defense government spending; be it therefore

Resolved, That this Pomona Grange go on record as opposing any increase in direct relief appropriation.

2. WHEREAS, Excessive wage rates tend to cause unrest and an unbalance not conducive to steady production, and

WHEREAS, Civilian pay and hours at present are much more attractive than that of the soldier; and

WHEREAS, We feel it the patriotic duty of every citizen to do his particular field; be it

Resolved, That this Pomona Grange go on record as opposed to strikes for the duration.

3. WHEREAS, The health of our youth as proven through military examination is unsatisfactory, and

WHEREAS, We feel this condition could be greatly improved by use of more home grown vegetables, and

WHEREAS, The purchase of canned goods and commercial vegetables by farmers is a drain on much needed foods for industry and army; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Pomona Grange put forth strong effort through subordinate Granges or otherwise to encourage planting and care of adequate farm gardens, and that we coöperate with our county extension service to that end.

4. WHEREAS, The need of services from county extension workers will be increasingly greater, and

WHEREAS, They may be seriously handicapped in their work if unable to get tires; be it

Resolved, That this Pomona Grange make some effort in an attempt to allow tire sales to said workers and that a letter be written to Fred Brenckman, national grange representative in Washington, D. C., asking for advice.

5. *Resolved,* That we the members of Pomona Grange No. 23, extend our thanks to Wysauking Grange for their kind hospitality and dinner and to South Auburn Grange, Susquehanna County, for their excellent installation services.

NATIONAL DEFENSE THEME OF McKEAN COUNTY GRANGE PROGRAMS

The last regular meeting of McKean County Pomona was held with the Eldred Grange as host.

Four candidates, one from Keating Grange just organized, were initiated in full form in the 5th degree.

Reports were given from all nine Subordinate Granges. State Deputy Elias Smith gave an oral report of Keating Grange which he has just organized. Keating Grange No. 2028, has a membership of 47. The Master is Brother Byron Bickford, the Secretary, Sister Edna Mencer, and the Lecturer, Sister Eva Kleisath.

Six Subordinate Granges reported on Home Economic work being done in their Granges in the last quarter, which included Christmas parties, dances, farewell parties for members being inducted into the army and renting or donating their hall for community meeting centers.

The literary program consisted of several readings and discussions. An address was given by Mr. Potter on The McKean County Council of Defense. He stated there were two kinds of defense. Active, which consisted of the army, navy and air corps. The Civilian defense consisting of home defense. He called our attention to the different units in Civilian defense and their work. It was a very interesting address in view of the present day conditions. A talk and slides was shown on Soil Erosion by Dr. Miles S. Cubbon. Also Professor C. W. Lillibridge gave us a talk on "Sugar Rationing Cards."

The Committee on Neighbor Night meetings presented the following schedule which was voted on favorably. The programs for each meeting are to be based on some phase of National Defense. Norwich to Valley Grange, April 25, Eldred to Turtlepoint Grange, May 12, Valley to Ceres Grange, June 25, Mountain to Norwich Grange, July 27, Ceres to Liberty Grange, August 28, Liberty to Eldred Grange, September 16, Keating to Mountain Grange, October 19, Turtlepoint to Keating Grange, November 24.

Who Holds the Record of Longest Grange Membership in Pennsylvania?

Mrs. Mary (Hall) Pletcher of Centre County Sixty-eight Year Member

In the February issue of the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS I noticed an article headed "who holds the record of longest Grange membership in Pennsylvania?" George Patterson of Wyoming County was reported to hold membership in the Grange for 66 years.

My mother, Mary (Hall) Pletcher, was enrolled as a charter member of Howard Grange, No. 297. This Grange was organized by Deputy Leonard Rhone, July 7, 1874, in Pletcher's schoolroom. Sister Pletcher was born May 23, 1849, being in the 93d year of her life. She is the only charter member of Howard Grange living. She filled various offices in the order at different times, being active in the work. In recent years on account of impaired hearing she has not attended regularly. Being a member of a local church she is a faithful member in church work. She has lived on a farm all her life until about five years ago. At present she makes her home with her daughter and brother in Howard.

Fraternally yours,

TACY M. SMITH.

W. T. Burns of Mercer County Sixty-eight Year Member

W. T. Burns, member of Deer Creek Grange, No. 337, oldest Grange in Mercer County, has been a member of the Grange continuously for sixty-eight years, having joined when he was 18 years of age. For several years Mr. Burns was a Deputy and organized and helped to organize the majority of the Granges in Mercer County. At the last Pomona meeting he, with four other members of Mercer County Pomona, No. 25, was presented with a pin in the form of a gold sheaf from Pomona for fifty years. The other fifty-year members were Mr. and Mrs. David Long and Mrs. Shollenberger, of Pleasant Ridge Grange, and C. N. Carey, Chaplain of Deer Creek Grange.

If Mr. Burns lives until December, 1943, he will have belonged to Pennsylvania State Grange fifty years, having joined in 1893. He will be 86 years old on April 10 of this year and is in the best of health, still a very enthusiastic Grange member.

COÖPERATIVES SHOW MARKED TREND TO COMBINING MARKETING AND PURCHASING

A distinct trend among coöperative marketing associations to augment their services to members with supply purchasing, and a less extensive but quite as evident indication that purchasing associations are broadening out to market members' farm products, has been noted in recent months by national farm leaders.

Coöperatives serving farmers discovered, some years ago, that expansion of services, if carried out with careful planning and avoidance of over-expansion, served a dual purpose. It provided needed additional services to farmer members; and it reduced the coöperative's overhead in relation to business volume.

Unfortunately, statistics are not available to show how extensive the shift to purchasing by marketing coöps, and the development of marketing services by purchasing coöps, have been. Nevertheless, throughout the coöperative movement there are outstanding examples of these trends.

Coöperatives which never before purchased supplies, or carried on an inconsequential supply business, have gone "all out" to bring new savings to members in petroleum products, automotive supplies, farm equipment, feed, seed, fertilizer, and the list could go on for columns if it were itemized in detail.

Farmers have come to appreciate the fact that coöperative services are virtually unlimited in scope. As a result, they are demanding more and more specialty services from coöperatives that have proven their worth in the fields of marketing and purchasing. Processing, transportation, insurance, crop and livestock improvement, research—these are just a few of the many functions to which established farmer coöperatives are turning, with gratifying success.

Thus it becomes more evident that the coöperative of the future will likely provide "balanced" service—not marketing a farmer's products alone, nor merely providing his supplies, but reaching deeply into every phase of his activity that even remotely affects production.

NEW FIRE THREAT IS THE INCENDIARY BOMB

BY J. R. HASWELL

Farmers constantly face possible disaster caused by fire from sparks, hot hay, or lightning. Usually it is the home or barn which becomes a total loss when fire strikes.

Now, the incendiary bomb enters the picture as a possible cause of fire, especially in eastern Pennsylvania and around plants manufacturing munitions.

Happily, many farmers have power sprayers which provide one of the best means of fire fighting. The ordinary magnesium-thermite incendiary bomb dropped from airplanes will burn for about 15 minutes and set fire to whatever it touches. A rather coarse spray applied to the bomb will cause faster burning which will go out in 4 or 5 minutes. The spray also can be used to keep surrounding fire under control. Carefully avoid a solid stream of water against the bomb which would cause it to explode and thus spread the fire.

Good management practice dictates that the sprayer be washed out between sprays to keep down scale in the tank and that some water be pumped through the hose and nozzles. If the tank is kept filled with water, gasoline in the engine tank, and a hose long enough to reach the upper stories of the house and barn, connected with an orchard spray gun, a means of combating invasion fires which uses the most up-to-date methods of fire fighting will be available. Much less water is required with a spray on ordinary fires than with the old solid stream. The equipment should be protected from freezing and be in a place ready for instant use.

A knapsack sprayer that can be pumped to a good pressure, and hold it, may be used in place of the regular spray machine.

For those who do not have the equipment described above, the simplest tools are a long-handled shovel and a bucket of sand. Some sand is first placed in the shovel to keep the bomb from burning through the blade, and then the bomb is lifted and thrown outside or into the bucket to smother. The seat of a chair held in front of one shields the face from the bomb heat.

A tamper-proof burglar and fire alarm may be installed easily from plans available in the county agent's office. It will sound if the wiring is burned, but also can be provided with a thermostat which will make the alarm sound at temperatures not high enough to burn the wire.

TREAT SEED OATS TO PREVENT SMUT LOSS

BY R. S. KIRBY

Farmers are urged to prevent smut losses in the oats crop this year. Oats are valuable as human food and livestock feed.

A careful study of nearly 100 fields in Pennsylvania last year revealed that where untreated seed was planted losses from smut were equivalent to the yield from one acre in eight.

Farmers who had any smut in their oats last year are urged to use organic mercury or formaldehyde as seed treatment before planting this spring. Oat smut losses are stopped with either of these treatments at a cost of 2 to 4 cents an acre.

A half-ounce of organic mercury (ethyl-mercury-phosphate) mixed with a bushel of oats in a homemade treating machine effectively prevents smut and protects the oats from other planted to treated seed.
seedling blights. If formaldehyde is used, 1 pint of the chemical mixed with a like quantity of water will treat 50 bushels of oats.

Resolutions of Respect

Under this heading will be printed resolutions adopted by Granges, for which a rate of 2 cents per word will be charged, cash to accompany copy.

LEATHERS

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst Sister Alice Leathers, a member of Howard Grange No. 297; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to her husband and family, drape our charter for thirty days, and publish in GRANGE NEWS.

WILBUR HALL,
CLARA POORMAN,
TACY SMITH,
Committee.

TROUTMAN

WHEREAS, The Great Master has called from our midst Brother Shannon U. Troutman, of Bedford Grange No. 619, and Past Master of Bedford County Pomona Grange, in his passing the grange and community have lost a valuable citizen and ardent worker.

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family, and that this resolution be placed on the Pomona minutes, and published in GRANGE NEWS.

MRS. ISAAC BLACKBURN,
REV. J. EARL DOBBS
N. F. RICHARDS,
Committee.

CHRISTY

WHEREAS, In the providence of God, Sister Olive Lee Christy, a member of Bull Creek Grange No. 1463, was removed from our midst by death, be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days, send a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved family, and publish them in the GRANGE NEWS.

MILTON HARVEY,
GEORGE HAY,
MILDRED CHRISTY,
Committee.

KEARNEY

Inasmuch as it has been the will of our heavenly Father to call from our midst Brother Dennis Kearney, a member of Sugar Hill Grange No. 1969, we mourn the loss and will ever cherish the memory of him as a faithful worker in the Grange and community; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, drape our charter thirty days, record these resolutions in the minutes, send a copy to the family, and publish them in the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

HELEN WHELPLEY,
MARY BRITTON,
MARYBELLE CALHOUN,
Committee.

STAMY

Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God in his great mercy to take unto himself the soul of our dear brother, Abram Caleb Stamy, an esteemed and useful member of Gretna Grange No. 1543, Patrons of Husbandry, we therefore

Resolve, To extend the ministry of human sympathy to the bereaved family, to drape our charter, to record these resolutions in our minutes, and publish them in the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

CORNELIUS S. THOMAS,
GEORGE E. BAKER,
JAMES A. MCGUGIN,
Committee.

LITEHARD AND YOXHEIMER

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst Brother A. L. Litehard and Brother James Yoxheimer, faithful members of Pomona Grange No. 31, for many years; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the removal of such lives from our midst leaves vacancies that will be deeply felt, and be it further

Resolved, That the members of Pomona Grange No. 31, extend their sincere sympathy to the bereaved families, and record the resolutions on our minutes, and publish them in the GRANGE NEWS.

W. C. HARPSTER,
STEWART WERTMAN,
J. HENRY WARNER,
Committee.

Classified Ads.

FOR SALE

Registered Jersey Cattle—Cows, Heifers, and Young Bulls. Sybil breeding. Also Chester White Hogs.

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Forest and Christmas tree seedlings; American, Scotch, Red and Banks pine and Norway spruce. Two and three years old. *From $9.00 to $15.00 per thousand.*

PINE HILL FARMS NURSERY,
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HARDY RECLEANED ALFALFA SEED, $14.40; Grimm, $15.30; Sweet Clover, $5.90; Red Clover, $12.00. Per 60-lb. bushel, track Concordia, Kansas. Return seed if not satisfied. GEO. BOWMAN, Box 653, Concordia, Kansas.

QUIT TOBACCO easily, inexpensively—without drugs. Send address. ADAM STOKES, Mohawk, Florida.

ATTENTION FARMERS-STOCKMEN! Safe, effective guaranteed electric fencers. Units complete, prepaid, $4.70-$9.70-$9.80. Dealers wanted. HANSEN BROTHERS, Filer, Idaho.

C. J BAINBRIDGE, Syracuse, New York, Grange Badges, Buttons, Regalia and supplies of every description. Official and the recognized standard everywhere. Send for catalog.

FOR SALE.—Certified Seed Potatoes—Chippewas, White Rurals, Sequolas. THOS. NEEFE, Coudersport, Pa.

Quality Chicks—Leghorns, Anconas, Hampshires, Rocks, Reds. Write NELSON'S POULTRY FARM, Grove City, Pa.

Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Grange Seals	$5.00
Digest	.60
New Fifth Degree Manuals, per set of 9	3.00
New Fifth Degree Manuals, single copy	.40
New Fourth Degree Manuals, per set of 13	4.00
New Fourth Degree Manuals, single copy	.35
New Juvenile Manuals, per set of 13	3.25
Constitution and By-Laws	.20
Degree Work, First 4 degrees by Dr. Rankin	.50
Fifth Degree Floor Work, by Dr. Rankin	.50
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.15
Song Books, "The Patron," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.75
Secretary's Record Book	.60
Labor Savings Minute Book	2.75
Treasurer's Account Book	.60
Blank Reports, Subordinate Grange to Pomona, per hundred	.75
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 25	.70
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 100	2.75
Roll Book	.75
Application Blanks, per hundred	.45
Pomona Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Juvenile Application Blanks, per fifty	.25
Notice of Arrearage, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Order on Treasurer, per hundred	.30
Treasurer's Receipts	.30
Trade Cards, each	.01
Demit Cards, each	.01
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead)	.15
Grange Radiator Emblems	.50
Ohio State Grange Cook Books, each	.75

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,

MILES HORST, *Secretary.*

TIGHT BINDING

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The Special Legislative Session at Harrisburg

By Furman H. Gyger, *Member, General Assembly*

GOVERNOR ARTHUR H. JAMES called the Legislature of Pennsylvania into Special Session at 3:00 o'clock p.m., Tuesday, February 17, 1942. In his proclamation calling the Special Session three major issues were presented. One, Congressional reapportionment; two, a postponement of the parole law; and, three, such further subjects as were specified in a supplemental proclamation.

The supplemental proclamation specified, first, legislation authorizing the suspension or modification of existing laws that interfere with the prosecution of any war in which this nation is or may become engaged. Two, legislation permitting local political subdivisions to participate to a greater extent in local defense activities. Three, legislation relating to the prevention of sabotage. Four, legislation facilitating fire fighting. Five, legislation relating to air-raid precautions and blackouts. Six, liberalization of the Unemployment Compensation Law. Seven, legislation providing for vacancies caused by local enlistment of fiduciaries. Eight, providing for the ceding to the United States government certain lands. Nine, revision of certain benefit payments. Ten, authorization of the strengthening of certain bridges by the state. Eleven, granting greater powers to building and loan associations. Twelve, extension of the time for holding special elections to fill certain vacancies. Thirteen, appropriating more funds to the Department of Justice. Fourteen, appropriating for the expenses of the Special Session and other legislative activities.

Furman H. Gyger

The Governor in his message to the General Assembly said, "I would not have called this Special Session were it not for Congressional reapportionment. The 1941 Session had failed to reapportion the state so consequently there were two roads open. Either call a special session of the Legislature or elect our thirty-three Congressmen at large. The latter way would have been very unfair to our rural people as Philadelphia and Pittsburgh might have elected all the Congressmen."

At the close of the last session, there was a committee appointed to formulate a plan for reapportionment. The Governor said he would not call the Special Session unless a plan was agreed upon beforehand. The plan agreed upon and finally adopted in brief is as follows: A Republican Congressional district in the northern part of Pennsylvania to be discontinued and the adjoining district to be rearranged to aborb it; and a Democratic district in Allegheny County to be discontinued and the other districts in Allegheny County to be rearranged along with adjoining counties. Thus, two Congressmen were eliminated. Under the plan we shall now elect one Congressman at large, giving Pennsylvania a representation in the National Congress of thirty-three members instead of thirty-four as heretofore. The plan was presented in the form of a bill, was duly passed, and has since been signed by the Governor.

In recent weeks the main task before the Legislature was to formulate some plan whereby emergencies arising due to war can and must be met. It is generally felt that for the duration of the war, certain laws will have to be changed if and when the emergencies arise. Such emergencies cover airraids, bombing, sabotage, and innumerable other circumstances due to a state of war which may make it necessary for someone in authority to act quickly, and under the circumstances to set aside authority now vested in the laws of the state adopted for peacetime conditions.

The Governor listed twenty-two topics in which he said the Pennsylvania statutes are now or may soon be an impediment to all out war effort. These topics cover a great many Pennsylvania laws on questions which are highly controversial. For example, changes might be needed in the present laws to permit over-weight truck loads of bona fide war material, to permit the retention of the 1942 license plates, to permit the handling and transportation of explosives so as not to handicap our armed forces, to permit the state to purchase material and supplies under priority and rationing conditions, etc.

In all probability this is but the beginning, and many more laws may have to be changed. To clear the deck, to be streamlined for any emergency, it is felt that the Legislature should modify these laws or else grant the State Council of Defense the authority to do so if the war effort is not to be impeded.

The postponement of the Parole Law approved in 1941 until October 1, 1943, is urged primarily for the reason that during this emergency it would be impossible to organize the proper personnel and set it up efficiently. A bill to this effect passed the Senate but is still in a House Committee. Unemployment Compensation is still one of the most controversial questions in the Legislature. There are indications that the present law may be liberalized both in payment per week and in the number of weeks benefits are provided.

Of course, appropriation bills to pay for the expenses of the extra session and activities created by this session have been introduced and generally passed or are on their way through the legislative mill. Many bills that do not come within the call of the Governor have been introduced, but naturally will not pass due to that fact. The principal thought among most rural members of the House, is to complete the necessary work of this session as soon as possible. Many of these men are anxious to return home to face their own personal responsibilities.

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YOUR COMPANY OPERATES COUNTRYWIDE, GIVES COUNTRYWIDE CLAIM SERVICE AND HAS ASSETS OF ALMOST FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS AND THREE HUNDRED FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS SURPLUS FOR POLICYHOLDERS' PROTECTION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT JANUARY 1, 1942

ASSETS		
Bonds, at amortized values		$286,129.50
Stocks, at market values		18,425.00
Cash in Banks and Office		172,441.58
Uncollected Premiums (less than ninety days due)		13,569.48
Accrued Interest		2,117.50
Other Assets		449.24
Total Admitted Assets		$493,132.30
LIABILITIES		
Reserve for losses and loss adjustment expenses		$9,735.00
Reserve for unearned premiums		98,379.71
Reserve for taxes		13,500.00
Dividend Reserve for Policyholders		27,889.25
Contingency Reserve		24,505.39
Other Reserves		4,122.95
Total Liabilities		$178,132.30
Capital Stock	$200,000.00	
Surplus	115,000.00	
SURPLUS—POLICYHOLDERS		315,000.00
Total		$493,132.30

Automobile Insurance for Grange Members

OFFICERS

Orlando L. Martin	President
James C. Farmer	Vice-President
Eugene A. Eckert	Vice-President
Richard C. Carrick	Secretary
Walter G. Perry	Treasurer
Henry M. Weston	Assistant Secretary
Charles T. Meloon	Assistant Treasurer

1936 Six Years of Grange Insurance Service 1942

LAND INFLATION

A. G. Goss, *Master, National Grange*

The leading farm mortgage lenders of America recently met in Washington at the call of the Farm Credit Administration to consider policies designed to prevent a recurrence of farm land inflation such as followed the last war. The conferees represented not only the land banks but the leading insurance companies, mortgage bankers and investment bankers. Representatives of the general farm organizations also were in attendance.

The picture as presented by these men from all sections of the nation was very reassuring. It indicated that there is very little speculative land buying and that farmers have their feet placed solidly on the ground. Land prices have gradually been adjusting themselves to a more normal basis, but there are few if any indications of inflated values. Farmers generally are depending on operations for their income, rather than land speculation, and the reports indicated that they are also generally demanding that the land furnish a reasonable standard of living.

As their income has increased, there has been a very marked tendency to pay off their mortgage debt. Time and again the conference brought out the fact that the problems of labor-supply, equipment and tires have injected enough uncertainties into the situation to act as a substantial brake against speculative tendencies. It looks as though farmers had generally learned the lessons of inflation well and have concluded that the safest way to prevent being hurt is to get out of debt.

SOY BEAN GROWING URGED BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Representatives of the USDA State War Board held a number of conferences over the state for the purpose among other things of encouraging the growing of more soy beans in this state. Emphasis was placed upon the need of more beans to make up the deficiency in oils that has come about because of the closing of sources of vegetable oils in the Far East. In addition to this soy beans are assuming greater importance in industry. Those attending these meetings were told that Pennsylvania's quota for 1942 was 30,000 acres of soys for grain compared to 15,000 acres grown here last year.

Prices of soy beans grown have been guaranteed by the Federal Government at $1.60 per bushel at the nearest loading point. These prices are for yellow beans, which run considerably above black beans in oil.

Growers signed up in the Federal farm programs were also assured that seed would be made available to them through local war board headquarters to the extent of some 20,000 bushels which will be brought in from the central west into this state. Where credit is needed to purchase this seed arrangements can be made through the Farm Credit Administration.

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PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS

OFFICIAL ORGAN PENN. STATE GRANGE

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOL. XXXIX HARRISBURG, PA., MAY, 1942 No. 2

Bagshaw Declares Farmers Need Help of Grange in Present Crisis

State Master Asks for United Action to Maintain and Strengthen Membership. Urges Systematic Canvass

DECLARING that in times of crisis like the present, even more than under normal conditions, farmers need the inspiration, guidance and leadership that only an organization like the Grange can give, Worthy Master, Kenzie S. Bagshaw, recently addressed a letter to the Masters of all the subordinate Granges in the State of Pennsylvania asking that a systematic canvass be made to maintain and strengthen our membership.

As Mr. Bagshaw pointed out in his letter, the influence we have and the good we can do as an organization are largely in proportion to the number of members we have and the interest they take in our work.

Room for Expansion

"I am convinced," said Mr. Bagshaw, "that by united action on the part of all the subordinate Granges of the State, it would be easily possible to add tens of thousands of new members without lowering our standards in the least. Pennsylvania has approximately 169,000 farms, as compared with 135,000 in the six New England states, and 153,000 in New York. The combined Grange membership of the New England states is about 150,000, while that of New York is approximately 135,000."

Each Grange in the State is asked to appoint a membership committee, and non-members who are eligible will be invited to join and share the benefits of the Grange.

Under the plan that has been mapped out, the Grange securing the largest net increase in members in each county will receive a composite picture of all the Masters of the Pennsylvania State Grange who served since the beginning of the organization in 1873.

In order to qualify for this award, a Grange must register a net increase of at least fifteen members during the year ending September 30th. All Granges securing a net increase of at least ten members during the year will receive a beautiful and appropriately engraved certificate.

Full Text of Letter

The full text of Worthy Master Bagshaw's letter to the subordinate Grange is as follows:

"These are busy days on the farm, and with war and defense activities demanding much of our time and energy, everybody has his hands pretty full. However, we must not neglect our Grange work. In times like these, even more than under normal conditions, we need the inspiration, guidance and leadership that only an organization like the Grange can give.

"We need the help of the Grange in the crisis through which we are passing, and we will need it in the solution of the manifold problems with which agriculture will be confronted when the war is over.

"We must, therefore, take proper steps to maintain our membership. The influence we have and the good we can do are largely in proportion to the number of members we have and to the interest they take in our work.

"I am convinced that by united action on the part of all the subordinate Granges of the State, it would be easily possible to add tens of thousands of new members without lowering our standards in the least. Pennsylvania has approximately 169,000 farms, as compared with 135,000 in the six New England states, and 153,000 in New York. The combined Grange membership of the New England states is about 150,000, while that of New York is approximately 135,000.

"One reason why many farmers and their families have not joined the Grange is because they have never received an invitation. I am therefore asking that every subordinate Grange in the State should, without further delay, make a systematic canvass of its territory to build up its membership.

"A good way to proceed would be for the officers of your Grange to sit down at the next meeting and make a list of all the eligible families within your jurisdiction. Then a membership committee should be appointed, and each one serving on this committee should be given his or her quota of names. Each family listed should receive a personal visit and those who are eligible should be invited to join. Do not invite anyone who is not eligible or who would not make a good member. In canvassing for new members, good results have frequently been secured when several people travel together. This is a matter that you will naturally decide for yourselves. The important thing is that the canvass should be made!

"It has been decided that the Grange securing the largest net increase in membership in each county will receive a group picture of all the Masters of the Pennsylvania State Grange who have served since the organization was launched in 1873. This picture will be suitable for framing, and may be hung upon the wall of the Grange hall.

"In order to qualify for this award, a Grange must register a net increase of at least fifteen members during the year ending September 30, 1942. Any Grange securing a net increase in membership of at least ten will re-

Planting Corn on a Crawford County Farm. The Average Yield of Corn in Pennsylvania During Recent Years Has Been 43 Bushels Per Acre, Compared to a National Average of 29 Bushels.—*U. S. D. A.*

TIGHT BINDING

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AA GRADE WHITE LEGHORNS	8.00
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AA LEGHORN PULLETS	13.00
Leghorn Cockerels	3.00

Plum Creek Poultry Farm and Hatchery. Sunbury, Pa.

ceive a beautiful and appropriately engraved certificate.

"We are having a new Grange pamphlet printed and a supply will be sent to each Grange for distribution among those who may be invited to join. Every Grange should secure an adequate supply of application blanks. As you are aware, these may be purchased from the State Secretary, Brother Horst.

"The success of this whole undertaking depends on teamwork and coöperation. Let us get busy in this vital matter in real earnest and let us see what can be done by working and pulling together!"

DR. POLING SAYS AMERICA ASLEEP

America is "not awake" to the possibility that the United States can lose the war against Axis powers, the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, of Philadelphia, chairman of the Committee on American Unity of the State Council of Defense, warned in the first of a series of Sunday night broadcasts entitled Freedom Forum of the Air.

Speaking on "How We Could Lose This War," Dr. Poling asserted that "with few exceptions and these generally on the Pacific Coast, America is not awake.

"We do not believe that the war can actually come to us. For us it is still in Europe, Asia, the Dutch East Indies and on the high seas."

Despite the country's feeling of complacency about an ultimate victory, Dr. Poling said "we do have a chance to lose this war" and added: "We dare not take that chance."

Dr. Poling declared "we could lose the war" by: Overconfidence, Intolerance, Doing too little and being too late, Continuing on the defensive, Being selfish, and Failing to put first things first—God and country, church and home.

"Our prayer is not that we shall win over our enemies," Dr. Poling stated. "Our prayer is for the triumph of freedom and that freedom shall not perish from the earth, that human personality shall be regarded as the most sacred thing, and that democracy shall be for all 'the New World Order.'"

THE CHAPLAIN'S MEDITATION

REV. ROSS M. HAVERFIELD

MOTHERS IN TIME OF WAR

The second Sunday of May has been set aside as *"Mother's Day"* and is widely observed in our churches and communities. By the sending of flowers and gifts, with family reunions and in many other ways, Mother is honored and her high place in society is affectionately recognized.

"Let every day be Mother's Day!
Make roses grow along her way
And beauty everywhere.
Oh, never let her eyes be wet
With tears of sorrow or regret,
And never cease to care!
Come, grown up children, and rejoice
That you can hear your mother's voice!"

But Mother's Day this year is different. Our nation is at war again, and no one is affected more deeply than the mothers whose sons are in the service. How anxious many a mother's heart is today! She smiles and works a little harder, but underneath is that constant anxiety for the health and welfare of her son. Surely we as a nation should pay tribute to the courage and loyalty of the mothers of our men in service in this hour of grave emergency.

"There are days of grief before her,
there are hours that she will weep,
There are nights of anxious waiting
when her fear will banish sleep;
She has heard her country calling
and has risen to the test,
And has placed upon the altar of the
nation's need, her best.
And no man shall ever suffer in the
turmoil of the fray
The anguish of the mother of the
boy who goes away.

"You may boast men's deeds of glory,
you may tell their courage great,
But to die is easier service that alone
to sit and wait,
And I hail the little mother, with
the tear-stained face and grave,
Who has given the Flag a soldier—
she's the bravest of the brave.
And that banner we are proud of,
with its red and blue and white,
Is a lasting tribute holy to all mothers' love of right."

The mother's rôle is not spectacular. She is in the background while the soldiers parade; but the lessons she has taught, the ideals she has instilled, and the love she has demonstrated in a thousand ways, are all interwoven in the character of her soldier son, and his strength, his courage, and his willingness to suffer and to sacrifice for his country, are reflections of the strength and courage and sacrificial suffering of his mother.

"Oh mother, be brave of heart and
keep your bright eyes shining;
Some day the smiles of joy shall
start and you shall cease repining.
Beyond the dim and distant line the
days of peace are waiting,
When you shall have your soldier
fine, and men shall turn from
hating . . .
Oh mother, when the cannons roar
and all the brave are fighting,
Remember that the son you bore the
wrongs of earth is righting;
Remember through the hours of pain
that he with all his brothers
Is battling there to win again a
happy world for mothers."

Mothers in time of war ever pray for peace, that peace which shall still the deadly roar of guns, that peace which shall ground the bombers of death and destruction, that peace that shall restore love and justice and truth. These earnest prayers are constantly being offered up to God who is our only hope of peace, and in His own providential time and way, these mothers' prayers will surely be answered, and a new day will dawn, that day for which they pray—

"The day which brings glad tidings
to the world
Of life, and love, and liberty, and
light;
Of Freedom's flag with loud acclaim
unfurled;
Of Wrong's defeat—the victory of
Right."

A PRAYER FOR THE MEN IN SERVICE

There has come a request that the Chaplain include on this page prayers that might be used by the Patrons in their home devotions, or by the chaplains of Subordinate or Pomona Granges in regular meetings, especially during these days of war and grave uncertainty. Your Chaplain is very glad to include such prayers, and recommends their reverent use. The following is a prayer from "A Prayer Book for Soldiers and Sailors" presented to the Chaplain at Camp Sherman during the first World War.

"O Almighty God and Saviour, we implore Thy blessing upon our brethren who, in the service of our country, go forth against the enemy. Give them faith, obedience, courage, and endurance. Preserve them in the midst of the temptations of the camp and the field; from the perils of the ocean, the air, and the land; from the pestilence that walketh in darkness and from the sickness that destroyeth at noon-day. Keep them under the shadow of Thy wing, and restore them in safety to us. And to such as may fall in battle or by sickness, of our brethren or of our enemies, do Thou, O Lord, graciously grant the preparation of repentance unto life eternal; through the infinite love and merits of the Saviour of all men, Thy Son, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

WITHOUT RUBBER WE LOSE THE WAR

President Roosevelt recently approved an act authorizing necessary appropriations for experimentation with guayule (pronounced y-you-lee, with the accent on the second syllable).

Fifty years ago an American scientist discovered the guayule plant growing wild on the high plateaus of north central Mexico. This plant contained 10 per cent rubber. Milling processes were developed and the rubber was extracted from this wild shrub and sold commercially by an American-owned and operated company.

In 1912 the revolution drove this company out of Mexico. But before leaving, the company's botanists picked seeds from hundreds of varieties of this shrub and took them to the United States, where experiments have been conducted for thirty years.

By seed selection and cross breeding, botanists have developed a shrub which grows much larger than the plant did in its wild state in Mexico and which today gives 23 per cent rubber.

Experiments have shown that guayule does well only under certain climatic conditions. It demands a winter rainfall of 12 to 15 inches, or comparable irrigation. It cannot stand winter temperatures below 15 degrees, and most of all, it demands a long dry spell in the summer months.

The Department of Agriculture is already working on preparing ground for planting and making arrangements for an immediate start on a long range guayule program. However, under the most favorable conditions, it appears that several years will elapse before any considerable amount of rubber can be realized from this source.

At a recent hearing before the House Committee on Agriculture, Dr. Paul J. Kolachov, Director of Research for Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., of Louisville, Kentucky, called attention to a Russian dandelion called kok-sagyz, which produces rubber. He stated that the production of this plant in the United States offered a practical solution of the critical rubber situation and gave the committee the following facts and opinions concerning it:

1. The plant has been and is under large-scale cultivation in Russia. (2½ million acres in 1939.)

2. It is a one year crop. The seed is planted in the spring and the roots, from which natural rubber is extracted, are harvested in the fall of the same year.

3. The yield of rubber, 150-200 pounds per acre, would assure economical production at a cost of approximately 32 cents a pound for rubber.

4. This plant will grow any place in the United States where the annual rainfall is 20 inches. This means that production in 42 states is possible.

5. Production of approximately 7,000,000 acres annually would result in 600,000 long tons of rubber per year, a sufficient quantity to fill domestic and war needs.

Acting on the basis of this information, Congressman August Andresen, of Minnesota, addressed a letter to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, urging him to negotiate with Russia for at least ten tons of kok-sagyz seed for planting this spring in various parts of the United States as an experimental program to be conducted by the farmers of the country acting in coöperation with the Department of Agriculture.

While the guayule plant, the Russian dandelion, and possibly other rubber-bearing plants, offer some hope for the future, the prospects of securing anything like an adequate supply of rubber for civilian use during the next two or three years do not appear very favorable at the present time.—*Reprinted from the Washington Daily News.*

POULTRY PRODUCERS EXCEED GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST

March egg production for the United States established a new top record for the month. The number of layers in farm flocks is at peak levels and the average rate of lay per hen also reached a new high March record. Production of eggs in the first quarter of 1942 was 16 per cent greater than last year. The output of chicks by commercial hatcheries in March was the largest on record.

Pennsylvania farm egg production in March was 14 per cent more than March last year. War production goals for the Commonwealth call for a 9 per cent increase in egg production this year over 1941. In the first quarter of 1942, egg production for the State was between 12 and 13 per cent greater than the first quarter of 1941. The steady rise in feed costs beginning last March has been interrupted. Feed prices, except for chick starter mash, tended to level off during the month. However, because of the decline in egg prices, the number of eggs necessary to equal in value the cost of 100 pounds of feed has been increasing, and for March was approximately 104 compared to 95 in February.

Because of a much earlier hatch this year, the number of young chickens on the Nation's farms April 1 was 16 per cent more than on that date last year. This may not indicate the probable size of the 1942 crop because last year's hatching season was unusually long, extending into June. If feed prices should rise faster than chicken and egg prices, the demand for chicks will decrease and the hatching season will end earlier this year. Much of the increase was in the West North Central States which showed a gain of 50 per cent over that of March, 1941 and accounted for over half of the March increase for the entire country. The production of commercially hatched chicks for the first three months of the year shows an increase of 19 per cent over the output of the same period last year. Much of the March increase in chicks hatched was for egg laying purposes. In certain commercial areas, the demand for chicks for broilers and fryers has been slow since the first of the year. Some hatcheries in the large commercial broiler areas in the East averaged 40 per cent fewer chicks hatched in March this year than last. With emphasis being placed on egg production this year, hatchery operators for the country as a whole reported a slight gain in the proportion of light breeds compared with last year. The big question before the hatchery industry now is whether the present strong demand for chicks will continue into May and June. Orders on April 1 were 41 per cent larger than on the same date last year, and some increase in chicks hatched in April can be expected.

MILK PRODUCTION CONTINUES HIGHER THAN YEAR AGO

Milk production in the United States throughout March, estimated at 9.6 billion pounds, was 4 per cent greater than a year earlier and continued at about the same high relative level as in recent months compared with the corresponding period of last year. Increased numbers of milk cows on farms, together with mild weather in most of the country excepting the Western and several Southern States, and heavier than usual feeding of grain and concentrates contributed to the maintenance of the high production level.

In Pennsylvania, the rate of milk production also continues high. The average production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents reached a new high record for the fourth consecutive month and on April 1 was 19.0 pounds. Reports from dairymen indicate no reduction in the feeding of grain and concentrates. Pasture condition for the State at the beginning of the month was 83 per cent of normal which was even better than the excellent start made last year. Feed prices remained steady during the month. Supplies of feed grains on farms on April 1 were only slightly less than the same date last year, but probably would show a less favorable comparison if made on an animal feed-consuming unit basis. The disappearance of grain stocks on farms has been 3 per cent more in the first quarter of 1942 than in 1941, due to higher rates of feeding and the greater numbers of livestock on farms.

Normally this is the time of the year when the trend of fluid milk prices is down but because of the extraordinary civilian and Government demand for milk and dairy products this year, wholesale prices for the most part have been maintained at winter buying rates. In New York City the scheduled reduction in the Class 1 price to become effective April 1 was limited to 26c per cwt. by an amendment to the order. The new Federal milk marketing order for the Philadelphia market became effective the beginning of the month. The Class 1 buying price of $3.58 per cwt. will prevail until July 1 when the price will be advanced to $3.70 per cwt. under the new marketing order. Pennsylvania dairymen have benefited from Milk Control Orders which have raised buying prices of Class 1 milk in 9 marketing areas. The increases range from 11 cents per cwt. in the Lackawanna-Luzerne area; 25c per cwt. in both the Statewide and Chester-Montgomery areas; Lancaster, 27c; Williamsport, 28c; York, 32c; Harrisburg, 29c; and the Lehigh-Northampton and Reading-Berks areas 31c each.

More Tomatoes

More Bugs to Kill—Less Rotenone To Do It With Cooperative Action Solves Problem

TO DESTROY the flea beetles and potato bugs which each year threaten their tomatoes, Northeastern growers rely on Rotenone. More than half of our Rotenone is normally made from Derris Root from the Far East. The rest comes from Cubé Root and Timbo powder from South America.

Shipments of Derris Root, of course, have been stopped, while Cubé and Timbo shipments must travel through submarine-infested waters to get here. Supplies on hand are far below 1942 requirements.

Meeting The Shortage

When a vital farm supply such as Rotenone becomes limited, farmers, through their G.L.F., try to do something about it. Last year, when the first signs of a possible Rotenone shortage were seen, G.L.F. began to experiment with a quick-killing insecticide developed and manufactured in this country. The name of this insecticide is *Lethane.*

G.L.F. manufactured 160 tons of Rotenone-Lethane Dust and put it to work right on patrons' farms under actual growing conditions.

It was found that Lethane actually increased the killing power of Rotenone and the oil in it made the dust stick to the plants better. This experience is verified by State Experiment Stations. The name of this Rotenone-Lethane combination is

ORGANOCIDE DUST.

Enough Organocide Dust to meet this year's requirements is available to meet patrons' needs. Organocide Dust can be used wherever regular Rotenone was used, except for the control of the European Corn Borer. A regular Rotenone Dust for Corn Borer control is being manufactured for G.L.F. patrons which is called Corn Borer Dust R75.

Organic Dust will cost patrons less. It is just as effective against chewing insects as the regular Rotenone, and even more effective on the sucking insects.

G.L.F. SERVING FARMERS OF NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY AND NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N.Y.

Pennsylvania Farm Hints

EARLY PASTURING HARD ON COWS AND PASTURE

By R. H. Olmstead

Too often the pasture season is considered a time of year when dairymen can dispense with hay and grain feeding. Therefore, the sooner cows can get on pasture, the sooner feed costs can be reduced.

There are two objections to this practice: First, it is hard on the pasture, and second, the cows do not get enough feed. If pastures are to produce a maximum amount of feed during the summer months they must be allowed a good start, grow a root system, and etsablish a sod before the tops are pastured off. If the pasture is improved, then it should be pastured when the grass is 4 or 5 inches high.

When the cows are turned on unimproved pasture too soon before the grass is well established, there will not be sufficient feed for maintenance and milk production. It pays big dividends to feed in the barn a little longer and even when the cows are turned on pasture to continue feeding a little dry hay each day. The dry hay will slow up the grass in passing through the digestive tract, which enables more nutrients to be assimiliated from the pasture itself. This is a practice adopted by many dairymen in the last few years.

FEED YOUNG LAMBS TO KEEP THEM GAINING

By W. B. Connell

Our better shepherds realize that it is economically important to retain the baby fat on young lambs until pasture grass becomes well enough developed to carry the flock.

There are two systems by which this aim may be accomplished. First, separate ewes nursing twin lambs from those with single lambs and feed the mothers of twin lambs more liberally. Second, all lambs should have a place where they can have access to a grain mixture.

One mixture consists of 2 parts of whole oats, 2 parts of crushed barley, 2 parts of cracked corn, and 1 part of pea-sized oil cake. Where barley is not available, the ration may consist of 3 parts of whole oats, 2 parts of cracked corn, 1 part of bran, and 1 part of pea-sized oil cake.

In addition to the grain mixture, good second-cutting alfalfa or clover hay available at all times will do the lambs a lot of good.

All lambs should be docked when 5 to 10 days old and all male lambs not intended for breeding purposes should be castrated between 2 and 4 weeks of age. Ram lambs suffer a discount of $1 to $1.50 per hundred pounds in the terminal markets.

PRESERVE EGGS DURING HENS' BEST PRODUCTION

By C. O. Dossin

Large supplies of fine quality eggs during April and May result in lower egg prices. Thrifty folks can save by preserving some of the low-priced fine quality eggs this spring for use later when prices will be higher.

Preserving eggs in water glass is neither difficult nor expensive. One quart of water glass, which may be purchased from most drug stores and many grocery stores, is sufficient for preserving about 15 dozen eggs. Nine quarts of water, which has been boiled and allowed to cool, should be used with the 1 quart of water glass. A 5-gallon stone crock will hold about 15 dozen eggs. At least 2 inches of the solution should cover the top layer of eggs.

Use only fresh, clean, infertile eggs with sound shells for preserving. Do not try to preserve soiled eggs or eggs that have been washed. Any eggs that float when dropped into the solution should not be used.

The crock of eggs should be kept in a cool, dry place. When the eggs are removed from the preservative they should be washed before using. The eggs will crack when boiled unless the large end is punctured. Preserved eggs are excellent for baking and cooking purposes, homemakers have found.

KEEP PREMISES CLEAN TO AVOID FARM FIRES

By J. R. Haswell

So-called good housekeeping around the farm premises brings its own reward in the reduction of farm fire losses. Trash should be cleaned out wherever it is.

With the possibility of fire from the sky at any time, it is well to remember that several buckets of water have saved a barn from sparks when a house has burned. A few barrels of water conveniently placed may be the means of keeping a farmer in business.

As the season of lightning storms and hot hay threats come nearer, the farmer should look to his protection before it is too late. The burglar alarm system developed at the Pennsylvania State College not only gives the alarm when stealthy intruders enter but also sounds the fire alarm if the circuits are burned. In addition, a thermostat to go down a water pipe into a hot spot in a hay mow is a refinement which may save almost all of a crop, as well as the barn itself.

WHEAT AT RIGHT PRICE IS GOOD SWINE FEED

By L. C. Madison

Good milling wheat usually sells at a price considerably higher than that for corn and other grains. Therefore, wheat is not often fed to swine. Now, however, some wheat is available at a price which makes it profitable for swine feeding.

Results of feeding trials at several experiments show hard spring wheat to be superior to corn for fattening hogs. Wheat proved to be 5 to 10 per cent higher in feeding value than corn. On the basis of these trials, when corn sells for $1 a bushel wheat is worth $1.17 a bushel for swine feeding.

GROW SOYBEANS AND SORGHUM FOR SILAGE

By J. B. R. Dickey

Difficulty and expense of procuring well-proven preservatives for "grass silage" are expected to increase farmer interest in growing sugar at home in the form of sorghum.

Unfortunately, sorghum cannot be ready to use with the early cuttings of alfalfa and clover, but it fits in well with soybeans. While sorghum alone can be used for silage, it is much lower in protein than corn and, except that it endures drought better and escapes Japanese beetle damage, it has little advantage over corn. On the other hand, soybeans are high in protein and when well preserved in the silo are high in carotene.

Beans and sorghum may be drilled in cultivated rows and harvested with a corn binder, but as with corn and beans together, the usual result is lots of sorghum and comparatively few beans.

A number of farmers report very favorably on a seeding per acre of about 6 pecks of beans and 15 to 25 pounds of a medium early sorghum, such as one of the Ambers, sown together with a grain drill. Such mixtures have been harvested with a grain binder, taking about two-thirds of a full swath, tied in small sheaves, loaded on the wagon, and fed into the cutter with a fork.

Some farmers have gotten satisfactory results from sowing 5 pounds of sorghum and 8 pounds of Sudan grass per acre with the beans, but Sudan is not high in sugar. Atlas sorgo sometimes is drilled in rows and cut with a corn binder, but it is pretty tall and one of the latest sorghums. Sorghum cut before the seed is in the dough stage is not so high in sugar and does not make a palatable silage.

Any of the common sorghums is just about as tall as a grain binder will handle. Mixtures, as recommended, have been mowed and loaded with a strong loader, but it took a strong man to unload the tangled mass and feed it into the cutter. In Maryland, 25 pounds per acre of a short grain-type sorghum known as Hegari has been drilled with 6 pecks of beans. Much easier to cut with a grain binder and to handle in sheaves, it seems to make good silage.

These mixtures produce a tonnage nearly equal to corn. The silage packs very tightly if cut while still quite green, thus increasing silo capacity. Spoilage was very slight, palatability seemed excellent and, while no analyses are available, feeding value seemed very good. Most of those who grew sorghum last year plan to continue.

SUGGEST PLAN TO BE FOLLOWED IN CONTROL OF BANG'S DISEASE

In furthering the program for the elimination of Bang disease in cattle in this State the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture has issued a set of rules to be followed by the dairyman, in which it is pointed out that the goal of the department program is to have all herds free of the disease. It is also declared that the success in obtaining clean herds depends directly and is in proportion to the facilities and thoroughness in the practical application of these principles.

The bulletin states that "calfhood vaccination has been recognized and recommended by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, the American Veterinary Medical Association and the United States Livestock Sanitary Association as an adjunct or aid to other methods of controlling Bang disease infection. This method, however, has all too frequently been employed as a substitute for other control measures. In keeping with our present knowledge calfhood vaccination should be considered as a means to an end and should be used only to assist other approved methods of control.

"Thirty-nine states including Pennsylvania have adopted methods of calfhood vaccination, centered around the following three methods: Test and immediate elimination of positive reactors with indemnities; test and immediate elimination of positive reactors with calfhood vaccination and indemnities, and test and gradual elimination of positive reactors with calfhood vaccination and without indemnities. The last named plan is not permitted in Modified Accredited Areas.

"Repeated blood tests and elimination of reactors may never result in the elimination of the disease unless supplemented by proper herd management and sanitation. The cardinal principle in connection with herd management is the suppression of exposure to infection, and this principle is suggested as essential in all methods of control, the essential principles of which are: Blood test under Federal-State supervision; elimination of reactors and their proper isolation until disposed of; herd management which calls for the suppression of exposure to infection; maternity stalls or barn properly separated from remainder of the herd; isolation of cows at calving time and for a period of from two to three weeks following that period; additions to herds should originate in Bang Disease Free Accredited herds or negative herds under official supervision; close daily observation of all animals in the herd; keep stable and yard clean; disinfect premises frequently and thoroughly, and avoid contamination of feed and water."

"Every Grange the owner of Defense Bonds" is the practical goal set-

Vocational Boys in the Shippensburg High School Repairing Farm Machinery. Similar Projects Were Carried on in Most of the 350 Vocational High Schools in the State

John L. Lewis Would Grab Millions from Farmers

By Hon. John H. Light,
Secretary, Penna. Department of Agriculture

THE present movement to organize dairy farmers of America by John L. Lewis and others had its beginning in the town of Hershey in 1937, when there was a Farmers' Independent Labor Revolution there, in which the C. I. O. strikers were expelled from the Chocolate Company's plant.

The cause of the expulsion was the loss of a milk market, by the farmers, of more than 800,000 pounds daily, and the consequent loss of $150,000 income during the five-day period in which the plant was closed because of the C. I. O.'s strike.

According to the *National Farm News* of August 9, 1937, a few days after the Hershey incident, officials of the C. I. O. decided to set up agricultural groups. "They concluded that the country's 6,250,000 farmers constituted the greatest threat to the success of their unionization program and to labor's political ambitions. C. I. O. officials decided to set up an agricultural committee. The chief object of this committee was to sell independent working farmers the idea that their problems can best be solved by coöperation with strong industrial unions."

Donald Henderson, who was then the Agricultural Workers' president, said, "We must make it clear to small and middle-sized farmers throughout the south, throughout the middle west, throughout the trucking and vegetable areas in the east, and in every section of this country, that we stand ready to help these farmers, that our organization intends not only to work out a coöperative policy, not only to extend the hand of greeting to these farmers, but actively to throw our forces into the field to help them improve their conditions so that jointly we can march together to improve both of our conditions."

Several months ago, the United Mine Workers of America, headed by John L. Lewis, entered the dairy field to unionize farmers. The drive was initiated in the Detroit Area, and from there it spread. A week ago it was in full swing in central New York, where the United Mine Workers have succeeded in affiliating themselves with the Dairy Farmers' Union, which claims a membership of 22,000. The United Mine Workers' Division, which is sponsoring the unionization of dairy farmers, is known as "District 50." This district is described as a "Department with jurisdiction over various by-products of coal mining." The connection between coal mining and dairy farming has puzzled all of us. A union leader tried to explain it in this way: he pointed out that "casein, a milk by-product, is used in the manufacture of plastic buttons, and that plastic buttons are also made from coal and coke derivatives." Through District 50, they expect to organize all dairy farmers in the United States, and we shall see what will happen.

The Dairy Industry Easiest to Organize

John L. Lewis and his cohorts well know that the greatest single source of farm income in the United States is milk. There are more than 3,000,000 dairy farmers in this country. In 1941, there were 25,000,000 cows, with a production of more than $1,500,000,000. Nearly half of the milk was consumed in fluid form; over one-third went to creameries and was made into 1,900,000,000 pounds of butter; a smaller portion was processed into 723,000,000 pounds of cheese. Important in all states, the dairy industry is highly concentrated in milk shed areas near the largest cities, such as the central New York area, which supplies much of the 7,000,000 quarts daily for New York City. In Pennsylvania, we have the great Philadelphia area, the Pittsburgh area, and the Scranton section.

It will be difficult for farmers to understand that, as president of a union embracing 600,000 coal miners, Mr. Lewis would not put their demand for cheap food ahead of increased returns to the farmer. Mr. Lewis may be able to sign up many who take the view that the farmer could not be much worse off whatever happened. However, he will have to persuade the farmers that his plan is not intended to open the way for unionization of farm labor on the basis of a forty-hour week, and then, too, he must overcome the resistance of most farmers in that they do not want anyone from the outside to tell them how to run their business.

Farmers who have been approached look far into the future, and they see that any man who can control the distribution of food can control the destinies of the American people. They also see that the organization of farmers into unions controlled by labor dictators would take away from farmers freedom of action, and could put them in straitjackets from which they could not escape.

History teaches us that we have much more cause to fear the loss of our liberties through the grasp of power by governments and other leaders, than from any other cause. Today, the secret of liberty is not in government, or in powerful rulers, but in the power of many voluntary associations such as the Grange, the church, business associations, and local governments. The greatest safeguard against the centralization of power in government lies in such associations.

Having failed in his previous effort to realize his ambition to become the czar of American labor, is John L. Lewis now attempting to make labor his kingdom of vassals through the control of the food supply? Does he see the opportunity of ascending to the throne of absolute labor dictator by demanding that labor organizations everywhere accept his dictates or there will be no food? Mr. Lewis is a man of great ambitions. His type is felled only to rise again following a still more subtle and ruthless course.

A Severe Indictment

The severest indictment yet made by any high government official against labor leaders is found in testimony presented by Assistant Attorney General Arnold before a House Judiciary Subcommittee, which was considering a proposal to force unions to register with the Government. Mr. Arnold accused organized labor of "impeding the use of men and machines in the War Effort, destroying independent business, and holding farmers and consumers at its mercy. The rank and file of working people in this country are not to blame for this, they are as patriotic as anyone, they want to work harder and produce more, but a small group of powerful labor leaders have the worker —like the farmer, the consumer and the employing industry — hog-tied. Under the Closed Shop principle, a man or woman must pay tribute to a union and obey a labor boss or lose the job that means his or her livelihood. This is an astounding situation to exist under laws that otherwise guarantee personal liberty and protect a citizen against extortion and combinations in restraint of trade. Today, it is labor dictators drunk with authority who have made the workers their powerless vassals." No man in government knows more about the activities of organized labor than Mr. Arnold. The testimony he gave before the House Committee points to one of the worst dangers this country faces — "the rise to unprecedented power of a handful of labor leaders who are responsible to no one, and who hold what amounts to a life and death grasp over millions of free-born American citizens."

We don't think Pennsylvania Dairymen and Farmers will fall for such a drive as Mr. Lewis has started.

The Grange and Organized Labor

The Grange has never had any quarrel with organized labor, as such. In testimony whereof it must be noted that Honorable James H. Maurer, former President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, in addressing a State Grange Session, made this significant statement: "We have often coöperated with the officials of the State Grange in legislative matters. At other times, we have not agreed with reference to certain policies, and then we differed like men."

In 1937, the Grange faced a very difficult situation when our farmers were interferred with, molested and penalized because of deliveries made by our people in what were called "violations of the Labor Code." The Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange at that time made a bold and meaningful statement, in declaring that "the disturbances by strikes and illegal closing of establishments has brought a hardship upon the farmers of Pennsylvania by interfering with the orderly sale and distribution of milk and other farm products in affected areas, by interfering with the farmers' business because of industrial difficulties, and the threatened attempt to disturb the peaceable living conditions of the farmers in the declared attempt to organize farmers and farm laborers for strike purposes at that time." The Resolution recited the fact that "it shall be the duty of the Government to use its armed forces only in guaranteeing the right of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, and to protect the inherent and indefeasible rights among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, purchasing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness."

A Threat to the Democratic System

We are now faced with the most serious situation before the farmers of America in a century. Farmers regard the Lewis invasion as a threat to he entire democratic system, and they believe that Congress should be asked to exclude labor unions by law from

(Concluded on page 15.)

Wanted: A New Parity Formula

By Mr. Albert S. Goss, *Master, The National Grange*

THE Price Control Bill is now law, and unfortunately a law that no one is satisfied with.

The public generally does not like it because it does not treat all alike. Labor, the press, and transportation companies are exempted from its provisions, and the public realizes that any effort to control prices without controlling labor is futile.

The administration doesn't like it as has been evidenced by the announced policy of holding farm prices below the ceilings set in the bill, in some instances substantially below parity.

Congress does not like it because the administration has found ways to circumvent the clearly expressed purpose of Congress.

Farmers do not like it because, both before its enactment and since, there has been ample evidence of an intention to hold farm prices below compensatory standards.

The Grange does not like it, because it has always opposed placing such vast powers of life or death over industry and agriculture in the hands of one man. It has always favored democratic processes instead of dictatorship. We are particularly unhappy because the position of the farmers has been so violently misrepresented. Agriculture has sought no price guarantees, nor price fixing. It has sought primarily some measure of control for labor along with everyone else, and failing in that, has sought some way of relating farm prices to wages so that if the latter run wild, agriculture would not be forced into a position where it could not produce the products expected of us, and it has had ample reason to believe such protection at law is needed.

Aside from the failure to include labor and a few other industries, there is one essential defect in the bill, and since it lies at the heart of the present controversy between Congress and the Administration, I will discuss it briefly.

The Root of the Trouble

The whole trouble over farm prices is due to the failure to provide a modern and equitable method of determining parity. Because the present method of determining parity is so obsolete and unjust, special provisions had to be written into the bill to protect beef cattle, cotton, and a number of other important commodities. These provisions set limits on price ceilings at prices which prevailed on October 1st, and December 15th of last year, or the average price during the 1919-29 period. While these limits protected certain crops, they established ceilings on other crops so abnormally high that control was practically impossible. Thus, Mr. Henderson and Secretary Wickand were faced with a problem which they propose to solve by ignoring the provisions of the bill and determining ceilings of their own choosing, and buying and selling certain commodities through the Surplus Marketing Corporation so as to control prices without resorting to the direct powers given to the price administrator by the bill itself. For example, the secretary is quoted as saying that he intends to hold the price of wheat substantially below parity.

The question of parity is not confined to price control. It is very much broader. During the months in which we have been working on this problem, we have had in mind the many times an accurate measuring stick is

(Concluded on page 15.)

Pennsylvania Economy League, Inc., Analyzes Present State Revenues and Expenditures

RESPONSIBILITY for shaping Pennsylvania's financial policy for the next two years is the most important question to be determined in the election to be held this year. Final decision rests with the Governor, the Senate, to which 25 members will be elected, and the 208 members of the House of Representatives who are to be chosen. The conclusions they reach will affect the next two years because Pennsylvania finances are planned on a biennial basis.

Determination of the State's financial program is the most important matter to come before the new Governor and the Legislature because, instead of debt and deficit, which have been the rule for almost a decade, the Commonwealth will have a prospective income much greater than present expenses. That is unless there is a decided change in economic conditions.

This altered status has come about through the changed relationship between Pennsylvania's taxes and relief. Since 1935 there have been in this State what are known as "emergency taxes." They were imposed because of the accumulation of a deficit from relief needs, which had become unmanageable. For instance, in 1933-35, before the emergency taxes were collected, the State's total general fund revenues were $182,193,869 and the total appropriations $232,804,608.

The State's financial picture is set forth in the following table. This shows funds available and appropriations before the emergency taxes were collected, during the years they have been in operation, and the budget estimates of the yields for the present two-year fiscal period.

By May 31, 1941, the net result of over-appropriations was a cumulative deficit which amounted to $83,000,000. The over-appropriations were caused by the huge increase in relief needs, which even the emergency taxes could not balance.

In 1933-35 the sum appropriated for relief was $65,905,938, and in the succeeding years went up as follows: 1935-37 — $154,612,000; 1937-39 — $208,650,000; 1939-41—$215,058,035.

Now the whole picture has changed. For the current two-year period—1941-43—the appropriation for public assistance is $121,023,600, including $15,000,000 made contingent on receipt of that much income over the budget estimate. Relief expenditures are running at the rate of $133,000,000, which is a drop of $82,000,000 from the appropriations of 1939-41. Under existing circumstances this decrease should permit the State to finish paying off the $83,000,000 deficit during the fiscal year 1943-44 and, at the same time, provide for public assistance.

It is the big drop in relief rolls and the prospective large excess in State income over all anticipated expenses that have created the very momentous question which the new Governor and the next Legislature must answer. As the relief emergency no longer exists, if present State taxes are continued, the excess of income over expenses continued at the present level could be as much as $100,000,000 in 1943-45. Obviously it is impossible to judge accurately the probable yield from existing taxation because of the disturbance in economic conditions due to the war.

Thus candidates are confronted with a question of first-line interest to taxpayers. This question is: *Shall this excess income be used to increase State spending, or shall taxes be cut?*

FUNDS AVAILABLE AND APPROPRIATIONS
GENERAL FUND, COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

	1933-35	*1935-37*	*1937-39*	*1939-41*	*1941-43 (Budget Estimate)*
Funds Available					
Lapsed Appropriation Balances	$ 8,255,030(a)	$ 3,542,530	$ 4,406,965	$ 7,665,636	$ 9,744,193
Miscellaneous	52,737,404(b)	44,771,665	54,551,662	60,466,964	60,389,722
Normal Taxes	129,456,465	168,927,025	171,179,179	154,810,395	165,676,600
Emergency Taxes	.....	127,582,723	156,425,230	167,839,638	188,075,500
Total Available	$190,448,899	$344,823,943	$386,563,036	$390,782,633	$423,886,015(c)
Appropriations					
Current—except Public Assistance	$166,898,670	$181,013,531	$207,428,717	$205,592,364	$225,123,995
Public Assistance	65,905,938	154,612,000	208,650,000	215,058,035	133,000,000(d)
Total Current Appropriations	$232,804,608	$335,625,531	$416,078,717	$420,650,399	$358,123,995

(a) Includes $2,940,366 unencumbered cash balances.
(b) Including $25,000,000 from current expense bond issue.
(c) Budget estimate seems valid in total, although individual tax yields will vary from estimate.
(d) Includes additional amount of approximately $27,000,000 evidently required over original appropriation, or $12,000,000 over present appropriation, $15,000,000 of which was made contingent upon additional receipts.

WORK WEEK ON FARM AVERAGES 68 HOURS NO OVERTIME WAGES

Cross section surveys made by the crop reporting service and issued by the State Department of Agriculture show that the average work day of the Pennsylvania farmer constitutes 10.5 hours and that of the farm employe, 10.1 hours. Agriculture being a full six-day week enterprise with considerable work required to be done on the seventh day, particularly in dairying, it is considered a fair assumption that the average work week for the farmer would be at least 68 to 70 hours and that of the employe at least 65 to 68 hours.

A comparison of hours worked in industry was made from a report of the United States Department of Labor in which it is shown that the average number of hours worked per week per workman were over 50 in six war industries and that the machine tool and machine tool accessories industries led with an average of 55 hours. The average number of hours worked by all factory workers is placed at 41.5 per week.

It is pointed out that unlike the industrial worker the farm operator has no guarantee of a specified income but takes his chances with regulated prices which he receives although the prices he pays for the things he needs are higher in proportion. His operation is governed greatly by weather conditions and is now faced with serious labor problems, which may prevent the harvesting of some of the crops. The procuring of labor, it is insisted, is made increasingly difficult, not alone by the military draft, but by the attraction to the higher industrial wages which are being offered and by the payment of time and one-half for more than 40 hours a week, which is an economic impossibility in agriculture. Records show that farm wages have increased from 25 to 30 per cent during the past year.

LARGE CROP CHANGES TO BE MADE IN '42

On a country-wide basis there will be unusually large shifts between crops and a three to four per cent increase over last year in the total acreage of crops to be grown by farmers this year, according to the Federal-State crop report issued by the Department of Agriculture. Outstandingly large acreages will be planted to crops that can be crushed for the vegetable oils. The indications are that the acreage planted to soybeans for all purposes will be increased 41 per cent to 14 million acres. The Pennsylvania acreage is indicated to be 125 per cent of last year's acreage.

To provide for the record numbers of livestock and poultry on hand, farmers are also planning to increase the total acreage in feed crops. The indicated changes from last year's plantings include a five per cent increase in corn to 91 million acres, a three per cent increase in oats, a 21 per cent increase in barley, three per cent more land in tame hay, and six per cent less land used for sorghums. If these plans are carried out, the total acreage to be planted to feed grains will be increased six per cent which about balances the seven per cent increase during 1941 in grain consuming livestock, including poultry, and the similar increase expected in 1942. There would be also a record acreage of tame hay and forage. If the usual acreage of wild hay is cut, the total hay and forage acreage would seem to be ample for requirements under ordinary weather conditions.

INFLATION

Inflation continues to be a much discussed subject in Washington. As predicted by the National Grange, the efforts to curb rising prices without any control of labor have proved ineffective. The general approach by the Government economists is to attack the problem from the standpoint of controlling the great increase in purchasing power which would have an inflationary tendency even with a normal production of consumer goods.

This, no doubt, is a sound approach, but is only a partial remedy. Until rising costs can be controlled by including labor and all other items, inflation cannot be prevented by law. Congress can prohibit selling hogs at more than 8 cents a pound, but Congress cannot compel or make it possible for farmers to raise hogs for 8 cents if they cost 10 cents.

As pointed out by the National Grange last November, there are two methods of control. First is the use of economic devices designed to lessen the pressure of surplus income on inadequate supplies. The second is the arbitrary control of prices, labor, rents, commissions, etc. The first method can be applied in varying degrees, but no arbitrary control can long be successful unless it controls straight across the board.

FARM WORK NEWS

As planting season approaches, it becomes increasingly evident that this War is being fought on three fronts and that our farms are just as important as our factories and battle lines in the campaign for Victory. The decrease in the supply of laborers of the types which farmers hire in ordinary times, may not mean that actual employment in agriculture will be proportionately lowered. New farm workers will to some extent fill the gap. How many of these there will be this summer and fall it is impossible to tell now. Farm employment during the first two months of 1942 has averaged slightly higher than in the corresponding period of 1941. The relative scarcity of farm labor will lead to further advances in farm wage rates, thus increasing the employment of farm women, younger persons of high school age, and older persons who normally would not seek or find farm employment. The achievement of the 1942 production goals, and the reduced supply of experienced farm laborers, will require careful planning by farmers for the most effective utilization of what labor is available.

There is a Government-wide concern about farm labor. The National Selective Service System has made special efforts to stress the importance of agricultural workers, and has arranged for exchange of information between Selective Service Boards and USDA War Boards. The U. S. Employment Service is expanding its offices and farm placement service to provide for orderly and efficient recruiting and placing of farm workers. Farm Labor Subcommittee of State and County Agricultural Planning Committees and the Office of Agricultural Defense Relations are working with farmers and other Governmental agencies in formulating plans for alleviation of farm labor shortages.

In general, three steps can be taken to alleviate the situation:

1. More efficient use of available labor by sharing of labor and farm equipment, directed migration of farm labor, redistribution of the manpower from surplus to deficit areas, and greater farmer use of the Employment Service.

2. Wider use of manpower not ordinarily employed on farms, including older men, young people, women, and other inexperienced farm help.

3. Improvement of wages, housing, and working conditions for farm labor so as to increase the attractiveness of farm work.

SAVE ANTIFREEZE FOR WINTER USE NEXT YEAR

By J. R. Haswell

Antifreeze solution for automobiles, tractors, and trucks may not be available next year because of war needs for chemicals used in their manufacture. Farmers will do well to drain radiators and save antifreeze for use next winter.

Antifreeze will keep well if stored in a cool place in airtight glass containers or stone jugs.

THE LECTURER'S CORNER

O. WALKER SHANNON, *State Lecturer*

Worthy Lecturers:

As we approach the summer season, we are feeling the effects of the war more and more. Our membership is changing, with many young men being called into training, others into defense work. We are noticing the shortages of farm labor, tires, etc., greatly. It has been predicted that by the middle of June a great many cars will be taken from the highways due to lack of tires. This necessarily means people will be finding their entertainment in local communities which will increase the burden of local leaders. The sad feature of many communities, lies in the fact, that a few willing souls are often times burdened with carrying forth work of nearly all the different activities. This is true in many communities already and would indicate that now would be a good time to develop new leaders by assigning them a place in the war effort. It is a mistake for a few to try and carry the burden for all. We must plan our work and conserve what strength we have for the places we are needed most. By doing this we will be more effective, than we can possibly be by attempting the work of two or three persons. Discover your place and work to the limit of your ability.

Our church work is important. Statistics show that church membership fell off during World War I. As a rural leader, it is our duty to help prevent a recurrence of that situation. Our Grange is important, it has lived for seventy-five years through crises of all kinds and it shall live now. Our State Master has asked for increased membership. We must get behind this movement and use our strength where it can do the most good, it may be program building, defense activities in the Grange, youth, Juvenile Granges or any number of other projects. Decide the best method to accomplish the task and drive hard.

There is a great opportunity for the Grange in the field of youth and Juveniles in nearly every section of the state. The youth and in many cases even the children are feeling the effect of these strenuous days. Carefully planned programs can do much to alleviate the situation. Rural leaders cannot today turn aside from the challenge facing them, the need for stabilizing their moral life as well as their morale is imperative.

The greatest defense effort that can be made for the youth of America today is to help them retain their faith in the eternal verities of life. This, as I see it, is one of the many tasks facing rural leaders. Every Grange should carry out definitely planned, year long, community wide youth activities. Of course, this requires sacrifice and hard work. A study of the Overseer's charge in the fourth degree, clearly indicates that the founders of the order were cognizant of the importance of the youth of rural America.

The late Dr. Spencer said, when a lad his father gave him a little tree that had been grafted. One day, in his father's absence, he let the colt break the graft. It was mended on the following day and continued to grow. Years passed, Spencer became a minister. On visiting the old homestead, he saw his little sapling had become a large tree and was loaded with apples. During the night after his arrival, there was a violent thunder storm. He rose early the morning after, and going out found his tree lying prostrate upon the ground. The wind had twisted it off just where the colt had broken it when a sapling. Probably the storm would not have broken it, had it not been broken when small. Let us not cause a break in the manhood and womanhood of our youth. Rural youth needs the Grange and the Grange needs youth.

LECTURER'S SHORT COURSE

"Education for Present Day Living" is the theme of the eleventh annual Short Course. All of you will agree, that the Grange program for this year needs a different treatment than of a year ago. Times have changed and are changing with great rapidity. The job of the Lecturer is not only of greater importance but is becoming increasingly difficult. The program for the Short Course is being arranged to meet the problems of Lecturers in their own localities. New methods of meeting the problems facing us will be discussed as well as the old time proven approaches. Changing times require larger vision. It is a leader's duty, whose field is the minds of your people, to attend the short course and take advantage of meeting and hearing leaders who are equipped to give instruction and inspiration. We trust you are planning on attending. You are an essential person in the war effort and you owe it to your country to be well prepared to carry on your work to the very best of your ability. The dates June 16 to 19. The place State College.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC CONFERENCE

According to information reaching this office, there will be no Middle Atlantic Conference this year.

DISCUSSION TOPICS

Shall We Have a Community Library?

A Community Clean-up Campaign—Why and How?

What Can Youth Do in Strengthening Community Life?

How Can the Rural Church Increase Its Effectiveness?

What Is the Pennsylvania Farmer's Part in the War?

Recreation for Everyone in the Community—How?

Nutrition—What Should We Eat and How Can We Get It?

The article by National Master Goss, page 6, April issue of Grange News is also worthy of a discussion period.

FLAG PRESENTATION

After the overseer gives his charge, at the sound of the march, the Lady Assistant Steward will march to the station of the Assistant Steward, who will step one pace forward and right face as she approaches his station and they will march abreast, L.A.S. on the right of the A.S. to the right of the hall.

Make a left turn, march abreast to the station of Master, left face march across single file in front of Graces leaving space for Ceres to fall in between, march on to Secretary's desk, left face, march three abreast down left side of hall to within one pace of the colors.

The three will halt, Ceres advances and receives the flag from the Steward, then back-steps into line.

The three will make a left turn, march to Overseer's desk, again making a left turn, march abreast toward the Altar, halting two paces away.

Ceres will move one pace forward, remaining there while the Grange sings one verse of the "Star Spangled Banner," after which the A.S. and L.A.S. step up in line with Ceres, they execute a right turn, march abreast to Chaplain's Station, make a left turn and proceed abreast to within one pace of the Master's station and halt. Ceres advances, places flag in position, backsteps into line. Left face march single file to Graces stations. Ceres backsteps into place and L.A.S. and A.S. left face and march direct to their stations.

California Grange Herald.

IS THERE BEAUTY IN OUR COMMUNITY

An Appeal by Lorado Taft—Wisconsin Extension Department

I hold that as intelligent people we have a right to:

(1) All of the beauty around us, the beauty of nature which most of us never see.

(2) All that has been handed down to us from the past, of which Americans are generally unmindful; and

(3) To the talent of youth which springs up, as a tender shoot, but which America's rushing life too often tramples over before it takes root.

Our homes seem to be on casters, like our furniture, ever moving, ever changing.

Our recreations are hectic—at forty or fifty miles an hour.

Our music is jazz; our drama is the movie; our literature we limit to the daily paper. Of the other finer arts we seem to take no account.

If only we would pause long enough to observe, to think, and to act.

We live in a world of beauty—beautiful things are about us everywhere—yet how seldom we observe it. What a different universe this would be if our senses were trained to see and hear. Immense treasures have come down to us from the past, treasures of literature, of sciences, of the arts. All is ours to have and enjoy, if only we desire it.

In every community there appears now and then an occasional child with ability to do constructive things. As a rule, these talents which might be used for common good are carelessly wasted and what might have been careers of happy achievement are prevented from being so by lack of sympathy and understanding.

There is inspiration in the thought that in learning to enjoy good art, to recognize the good in our fellowman, to appreciate the beautiful things of our community, we are actually making ourselves better citizens and contributing to the welfare and upbuilding of the land that we love.

Our homes more attractive, our schools more creative, our community more beautiful; these, the ambitions of thinking, intelligent people.

There is beauty to develop and enjoy in our community.

A TOAST TO THE FLAG

(John Daly)

Here's to the red of it;
There's not a thread of it,
No, nor a shred of it,
In all the spread of it,
From foot to head,
But heroes bled for it,
Faced steel and lead for it,
Bathing in red.

Here's to the white of it;
Thrilled by the sight of it,
Who knows the right of it
But has felt the **might of it**
Through day and night;
Womanhood's care for it,
Made manhood dare for it,
Purity's prayer for it
Kept it so white.
Here's to the blue of it;
Heavenly view of it,
Star-Spangled hue of it,
Honesty's due of it,
Constant and true;
Here's to the whole of it,
Stars, stripes and pole of it,
Here's to the soul of it
Red, white and blue.

FLAG DAY PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS

History of our flag given in pageant form.

Discussion: Privileges and Responsibilities in a Democracy.

Patriotic Tableau: Bugbee (see catalogue).

Contest: Make an acrostic using word flag.

Present a Service Flag to the community.

Write a letter to your members in camp, each one adding a note.

Flag Drill by children.

Slides: American History, secure from State Library and Museum, Harrisburg, Pa.

Repeat in Unison the American Creed.

Talks: What the Flag Means to Me, Naturalized Citizens.

FARMERS AND TIRES

Under the rationing plan now in effect, farmers who use their trucks to make deliveries at wholesale are eligible for new tires; farmers who make their deliveries on the retail plan are not eligible. Farmers who use their automobiles to deliver produce at wholesale may have their tires recapped, but those who sell at retail are not eligible. In all cases the final decision rests with the tire rationing board of the county.

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Pennsylvania Grange News

Published monthly by the Pennsylvania State Grange
Room 426-28, Telegraph Building
216 Locust Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

5 cents a copy 50 cents a year

VOL. XXXIX MAY, 1942 No. 2

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ADVERTISING is accepted at the rate of 25 cents per agate line, or $3.50 per inch, each insertion. New York representative, Norman Co., 34 West 33d Street.

All Grangers Should Vote

THE May primary election is just ahead. At this election the voters will select the nominees of the several political parties for the fall election. They include nominations for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs, Judge of the Supreme Court, Judge of the Superior Court, Congressman-at-large, Congressman, State Senator and Member of the General Assembly. All of these offices are important and should be filled by the most capable men available.

The Grange is not a partisan or political organization. But it does recognize that each patron has that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every citizen to take a proper interest in the politics of his country. Voting at both the primary and the general elections is exercising that right and duty.

The Eight-Hour-Day on the Farm

THE proposal that the Government will train women and girls to do farm work and will furnish them to farmers to help meet the labor shortage if the farmers will agree to the eight-hour-day on the farm, will not set well with farmers. Farmers have voluntarily and uncomplainingly increased their working hours to raise food to win the war. They are working from 65 to 80 hours a week, or even more in many instances, not because they love the long hours of labor, but because they love their country and are giving everything they have to preserve it. They believe this war can be won only by increasing production, not by reducing it. They are thoroughly out of sympathy with any policies which place social reforms, no matter how worthy they may be in normal times, ahead of the necessity of winning the war.

Call for United Action

IN A LETTER addressed to the Granges of the State, asking that a canvass be made to increase and strengthen our membership, Worthy Master Bagshaw calls for team-play and united action. The importance of working and pulling together cannot be overestimated.

There is justification for saying that the Grange is the best organization for the upbuilding of a rural community in a well rounded manner that has ever been devised. The plan is sound, the machinery is tried and tested, but the whole scheme comes to naught if the members of the Grange make the mistake of thinking that it should perform its work without any effort.

When we come to inquire into the causes of Grange decay in neighborhoods where the organization has not thrived as it should, it will usually be found that the trouble has been indifference and inaction on the part of the officers and members themselves.

Leadership, enterprise, loyalty, and perseverance are qualities that are necessary to the successful conduct of any undertaking. These attributes are richly rewarded in any Grange where they are brought into play. It takes a certain amount of vision and enthusiasm to translate into actuality the possibilities that are inherent in the Grange.

In order that a Grange may have good meetings and keep the interest of its members alive, it is necessary that they have a plan and program that calls for the active participation of the rank and file. Every Grange must strive to do real and practical work for the benefit of its membership and for the whole community. Stagnation and inaction must not be allowed to sap the energies and morale of the organization.

The Grange is unique among farm organizations. There is no other institution quite like it in any part of the world. It is a fraternity with a beautiful ritual, an educational institution, a coöperative organization, and a force for social betterment. For two generations it has been an outstanding spokesman in public affairs for the people of rural America.

It is an honor and a credit to belong to an organization that has such a fine record of achievement as the Grange has compiled in State and Nation. Let us tell our friends and neighbors about it and share the benefits of our organization with them.

If every Grange will loyally play its part in the campaign which has been launched, the aggregate results cannot fail to be substantial, and the benefits will be shared either directly or indirectly, by every farm family.

Rural Forces Strongly Oppose Effort to Unionize Farmers

DURING the last two weeks the Grange, the Farm Bureau, the G. L. F., the Eastern States Farmers Exchange, the Milk Coöperatives, and many other farm groups have joined forces in vigorous opposition to the move started recently by the United Mine Workers of America to tie dairy farmers now and other farmers later into their labor union. The opposition to such a move is based upon the belief that tieing in with the United Mine Workers of the CIO can have no good results for the farmer, and that if the farmer understands what it involves he will not join.

The agreement which the UMWA asks dairymen to sign is itself evidence of the danger ahead for farmers who sign it. This agreement reads:

"I do hereby accept and request membership in the United Dairy Farmers' Division, District 50, United Mine Workers of America, and authorize it as my bargaining agent in all matters pertaining to the price of my milk and conditions of its sale.

Name _____ Address _____
Date _____ Phone No. _____
No. Cows _____ Where Shipped _____"

It is interesting to note that this agreement apparently binds no one except the farmer who signs it. The high pressure UMWA organizer who presents it may promise anything—class 1 price for all milk produced or cost of production plus a profit—but the agreement itself very discreetly promises nothing. As a matter of fact why should an organization, which is composed of consumers as the UMWA is, promise to increase the price of milk when it knows its own membership will have to pay the increase? The story is told of a candidate who made such extravagant claims of what he would do for his constituents that one of his friends said to him, "You can't do all of these things. It looks silly to say you can." To which the candidate replied, "It looks silly does it? Well, an angle worm looks silly, too—but it catches fish." Sometimes when men are discouraged or discontented they bite on pretty poor bait.

And then, having signed, there is no way of getting out. Most reputable organizations that are honestly trying to serve their membership provide a means of withdrawal. This agreement has none.

Furthermore, control of the dairymen is only one step in an effort to control all agriculture. Hitler didn't gain supremacy over Europe by attacking the whole continent. First he took Austria, then Czechoslovakia, then Poland, and so on. The same method is evident in John L. Lewis' drive to control agriculture.

Don't think because American agriculture has been free and independent since the founding of this country, that "It can't happen here." It most definitely can. We are all familiar with the program of coercion, intimidation and force which some unions have used to force their members into line. We have no reason to doubt that similar methods will be applied in this effort to push agriculture into line. We are told there is a fund of $6,000,000 for this campaign. Farmers are staggered by such figures, but still there is hope. Farmers are used to working against odds. Farm organizations may scrap among themselves but today they are standing together as never before to fight a common enemy.

In the northeastern states the farmers have formed a new organization, headed by representatives of the Grange and other service orders and leading coöperatives to carry on this fight. The men who will soon be contacting the farmers to give them information about this organization won't be wildcat organizers from Michigan or some other faraway place. They will be local farmers in whom the people have confidence. They will not ask for control over the farmer's business, but they will ask him to stand with other farmers to fight aggression and control from outside influences. In return for his support and coöperation they will agree to indemnify him against any loss of buildings or other property which he may sustain because of his resistance to the UMWA. The details of this are already worked out. The protection is his if he will stand with his neighbors and help keep American agriculture free.

The situation is serious. It requires clear, careful thinking. There is more involved than the sale or price of milk. In the final analysis the question is, Do we want a free, independent agriculture or do we want a nation dominated by John L. Lewis?

NATIONAL GRANGE SESSION GOES TO SPOKANE, NOV. 11-19

Great Rural Fraternity Will Meet in 76th Annual Convention

Decision has been reached to hold the 76th annual session of the National Grange in the city of Spokane, Washington, and the dates will be November 11-19. The last session at Worcester, Mass., designated the state of Washington, but left the selection of city to the executive committee of the National Grange, resulting in the announcement that has just been made. Preparations for the big event will begin immediately and the Pacific Coast states will all rally to the opportunity of attending another session of this great farm fraternity in their own section.

The business sessions will be held in Masonic Temple and the conferring of the Seventh Degree, which is the high spot of each convention, will occur in the Fox Theater, an up-to-date playhouse with ample facilities for staging such an event. National Grange headquarters will be at the Davenport Hotel, one of the most widely known hostelries west of the Rocky Mountains.

Nearly 40 states will be represented at the Spokane convention and a class of fully 5,000 candidates for the Seventh Degree is expected. Between now and November, special sessions of the State Granges of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and California, will be held for the conferring of the sixth degree in preparation for the Seventh at Spokane—the climax ritualism of the Grange fraternity, conferred only once a year in conjunction with the National Grange Convention.

A similar event was held at Spokane in 1912 and was one of the most successful meetings in the long history of the National Grange. Since then there has been a large membership increase in the four Pacific Coast states, especially in Idaho and Washington; while the new State Granges of Montana and Wyoming have been organized, with a lively group of subordinates in each. Added interest will attach to the Spokane session from the fact that National Master Albert S. Goss was for many years Master of the Washington State Grange and identified with many important activities in the Northwest; also that Ray W. Gill, present Master of the Oregon State Grange, is chairman of the executive committee of the National Grange; while several others now prominent in the councils of the national body are representatives from the group of states which will combine in the entertainment of the Spokane session.

A GREAT COMING EVENT AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Ninth Annual Folk Festival Is Due Early Days of May

The Ninth National Folk Festival, which will be held May 6-11, will have a wider scope and significance for the American people than ever before, according to Sarah Gertrude Knott, founder and director of the institution.

The festival will be presented in Constitution Hall at Washington, with two daily performances, on May 6-7-8-9. The following Monday, May 11, a New York production of two programs will be given in Madison Square Garden.

The basic plan of the festival, the presentation of a cross-section of the distinctive folk songs, music and dances of the varied racial and national groups in the United States, will be maintained, with a view to familiarizing the people of one section with the customs, legends and melodies of other sections.

The groups participating in the festival represent more than one-half of the states of the Union, including such old favorites as the Indian groups, Spanish-Americans from the southwest; English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh from the eastern seaboard; Yankees from New England; a French group from Chicago; miners from Pennsylvania; cowboys from Colorado; Negroes from the south, and lumberjacks from the lake region. Soldiers, sailors and marines stationed close to Washington will also participate.

Some of the "new Americans" listed to take part in the festival are Czechoslovakians, Poles, Ukranians, Swiss, Norwegians, Lithuanians and Finns, coming principally from Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, New York and Pennsylvania.

GRANGE ATTENDANCE RECORD WILL BE HARD TO BEAT

It will be difficult to duplicate the record of a member of the Grange in Wayne County, Ohio, either in that fraternity or in any other. Long-time service in fraternal societies is not uncommon, but this is a record of faithfulness of the extreme sort.

Harvey McFadden, a member of Congress Grange, No. 2535, in Wayne County, has just completed 30 years of membership, and a recent check-up shows that in the entire three decades he has been absent from only two regular meetings—in each instance because he was confined to his bed by illness.

Add to this the 20-year records, with only one meeting skipped, of Phil Briley, a member of Athens Grange in Athens County, Ohio, and C. J. Riebe of Howland Grange in Trumbull County, Ohio, and one gets an impressive glimpse of the loyalty which members in the Buckeye State exhibit toward their Grange affiliation. In the case of Mr. Briley his one absence was due to a flood which made it impossible for him to reach the hall, while Mr. Riebe's detention at home on meeting night was due to being quarantined for sickness in the household.

MANY GRANGE HALLS GOING UP

Quite Remarkable Activity Shown in Several States

Nothwithstanding the general disposition of fraternal organizations not to undertake new building projects at the present time, reports from several states indicate that more Grange halls are now in process of construction, or are contemplated for the near future, than has been true in many years before. In almost every state one or more halls are now under construction and hall dedications—always significant Grange events—will be recorded practically every week for the next few months.

From Illinois especially comes the story of new Grange halls, one of these being the property of Galt Grange, No. 1853, in Whiteside County, while another is Guilford Hope Grange, No. 6, in Winnebago County. A third in Boone County is County Line, No. 1751, while in several other sections of Illinois similar projects are under way.

Very shortly Rocky Hill Grange in Rhode Island will dedicate a fine new home, replacing one destroyed by fire about a year ago. The average cost of these Grange halls, when equipped, will run from $5,000 to $8,000, and such a building not only becomes the permanent home of a Grange, but is usually a genuine community center, often used for local gatherings, and not infrequently the meeting place for religious events; even serving as regular quarters for a Sunday School in the locality. If the rate of Grange hall building goes on for another year or two, the number of such properties owned by Granges throughout the country will closely approximate 4,000.

COMING EVENTS

May 16—Blair County Pomona Grange will meet at Bellwood, Logan Valley Grange host.
May 16—Bradford County Pomona Grange will meet with Columbia Grange.
May 16—Dedication of Trexlertown Grange Hall, in Trexlertown Grange Grove.
May 19—Dauphin County Pomona Grange will meet with Success Grange, at Dauphin.
May 21—Chester and Delaware Counties Pomona Grange will meet in the Junior-Senior High School, Downingtown.
May 21—Clinton County Pomona Grange will meet in Avis Grange Hall.
May 23—Centre County Pomona Grange will meet with Progress Grange, at Centre Hall.
May 27—Northumberland, Montour and Union Counties Pomona, No. 31, will meet with Delaware Grange at Dewart.
June 3—Westmoreland County Pomona Grange will meet with Rostraver Grange.
June 4—Bedford County Pomona Grange will meet with Osterburg Grange.
June 4—Allegheny County Pomona Grange will meet with Montour Valley Grange, at Imperial.
June 4—Lycoming County Pomona Grange will meet with Eldred Grange.
June 4—Montgomery County Pomona Grange will meet at Center Square Fire Hall.
June 5—Huntingdon County Pomona Grange will meet at Shirleysburg.
June 6—Greene County Pomona Grange will meet at Hoovers Run Grange, Kuhnton.
June 6—Lehigh and Northampton Pomona Grange will meet with Trexlertown Grange.
June 12—Columbia and Lower Luzerne Pomona Grange will meet with Bloomingdale Grange.
June 20—Somerset County Pomona Grange will meet with Jenner Grange.

GRANGE GOALS IN VERMONT SET FORTH VERY CLEARLY

All Efforts Will Be Exerted to Benefit Community Welfare

With every organized Grange state having a definite program and specified goals toward which to work this year, none relate more distinctly to the improvement of rural life than the Vermont State Grange, which has set forth its objectives for 1942 very clearly and is certain of hearty leadership from all the subordinate and Pomona groups of the Green Mountain State.

The Grange in Vermont is taking a strong stand for extended rural road improvement, coupled with a highway safety program which is enlisting state-wide interest. A sound and comprehensive conservation program has been adopted, designed to promote the welfare of the farmers of the state, both large and small. Crop insurance is emphasized, with a loan feature expanded to meet the requirements of additional crops beyond those included in the original national program for soil conservation. Private research for new farm crops will be extended and the more rapid development of Vermont airports will be urged.

Along educational lines the Grange is expressing itself vigorously for raising the standard of public schools, especially in the weaker rural districts, where the problem of adequate school support is a very serious one. Consequently, the Grange is urging an equalization of teachers' salaries and such expansion of the state's educational program as will permit state aid to rural schools beyond that which local taxation can provide.

A great variety of cash prizes are being offered by the State Grange to stimulate expanded Grange work and these are so comprehensive as to bring them within the possibilities of winning to every subordinate in the state, regardless of its size or present strength.

FARM GARDENS IMPERATIVE OR BE HUNGRY NEXT WINTER

The National Grange is strongly urging all farmers to plant a garden this year of sufficient size to supply the needs of the family during the summer months and to provide a surplus for winter use.

Several months ago, says the Grange, the War Production Board issued an order directing the commercial canneries to withhold from sale a portion of each type of food packed during the current year. The purpose of this withholding order is to have a sufficient supply of canned fruits and vegetables for the nation's fighting forces. Under this plan the army and navy will take 44 per cent of the asparagus, 38 per cent of the peas, and 30 per cent of the tomatoes; together with almost equal quantities of 11 other products.

"Under these circumstances," the Grange statement points out, "no one must rest in fancied security that if we fail to produce sufficient food for the family on the home farm it will be easily possible to purchase it."

Most farmers devote all their time to the production of field crops, or to livestock, leaving the garden entirely out of their calculations, as though it were beneath their notice. This is a costly mistake, financially and otherwise. A well-kept garden will do much toward cutting down the store bill. It will also supply the family with fresh, wholesome food throughout the greater part of the year.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE HOME AND GRANGE

By Home Economics Committee

Mrs. Ethel H. Richards, *Chairman*, New Paris.
Mrs. Georgia Kresge, Falls.
Miss Margaret Brown, State College.
Mrs. H. R. McDougal, Butler.
Mrs. Furman Gyger, Kimberton.

TO MEMBERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGE HOME ECONOMICS COMMITTEES:

Is there a hospitality committee in your Grange? Is anyone responsible for making all who come to Grange meetings, whether they be members or guests, feel welcome and wanted? Is anyone contacting those who are careless in attendance or who are unable to get out? Your first duty is to do this yourself, or to see to it that someone else is attending to these important details.

Are you as a *home* committee looking toward the improvement of the Grange home? Is it an attractive place to assemble? What is the appearance and atmosphere of the hall? Is it warm *when* and not just *after* you gather? Is it cheerful? Is there a suitable place to present the program? Is the kitchen convenient? Are the toilets sanitary? Are the grounds attractive?

Your National Home Economics program urges emphasis on nutrition and home gardens. So see to it that the importance of proper food in the diet is emphasized in your programs or through special projects. Also at this planting season keep before the Grangers the ideal of planting enough vegetables and a sufficient variety to supply the family throughout the year. Your Agricultural Extension Service can supply you with charts and bulletins that will give information along this line.

The National Grange has a Youth Committee whose purpose is to plan ways of meeting the educational and recreational needs of our young people. We suggest that if your Grange does not have such a committee that your committee sponsor youth clubs. Encourage appointment of a Youth Committee in your Grange, a committee composed of people with interests and abilities fitting them for that work, or handle it in some other way if you prefer, but do see to it that the needs of the young people are met.

The Grange is not fulfilling its purpose unless it is improving its community. What improvement or welfare project are you working on this year? Don't let this be a last minute proposition. Consider carefully yourselves or even better have the Master appoint a committee to study with you the needs of your community. Determine what your Grange can do to meet these needs and then start work at once. It may be that you will select a project that will require coöperation from other organizations. Unless you are demonstrating that the Grange is a power for good it will deservedly be considered of little account.

These are a few of the projects to which you can give your attention. You cannot do all these things yourself. Don't try to. But you can see that all these things are being done. See to it that once started they are carried through successfully.

Here's success to your undertaking! And this success will depend on the amount of time you are willing to give to the work; on your unflagging enthusiasm even in the face of indifference and criticism; and on your conviction that the job is worth doing.

Read the Home Economics page for suggestions. We are planning to publish some each month.

If your Grange does some special piece of work in the line of Home Economics, please write it up and send it to your District Chairman. We would like to publish some of these on our page. Also send any pictures you may have; make plans to have pictures taken showing your activities. Mr. Horst says they will be glad to print them.

WILD GREENS AND VEGETABLE TOPS RATE HIGH IN VITAMINS

BY MRS. FURMAN GYGER,
Kimberton Grange

This is the time of year for homemakers to avail themselves of many wild greens, such as dandelion, sorrel, dock, water cress, lamb's quarters and purslane. All of these can be used for food and are quite nutritious. Any of these can be used raw in a salad just as you would use any other green vegetables. It is best to keep the greens in the refrigerator to become crisp before using. Never let them stand in water as they lose much of their food value. Greens lose some of their vitamins if stored too long before using.

In cooking greens use just the water that clings to the leaves after a thorough washing in several waters. Cook as quickly as possible in an open kettle so as to retain their green color and to keep them tender. They may be steamed also. Cooked greens can be combined with a white or tomato sauce, hard boiled eggs, crisp fried bacon or egg sauce with vinegar. Always season greens with salt to taste and butter or bacon fat. In preparing wild greens for cooking, six washings are not too many, as insects cling to the leaves. Always lift the greens from the water as this method lets the sand fall to the bottom of the vessel. Warm water helps to dissolve the dirt faster than cold water.

Tender young beet tops prepared like any of the above greens are delicious and full of much needed vitamins for energy.

The young carrot shoots can also be used as a garnish in place of parsley and are also high in nutritive value.

If you are planning to raise nasturtiums this year, try the leaves in sandwiches and the seed pod for pickling. The latter gives pep to the pickles and the leaves add a new zest to the sandwich.

AS THE HOME GOES, SO GOES THE NATION

BY MRS. T. M. KRESGE,
Newton Grange

Today as never before the influence of the American home is being reflected in the life and conduct of our boys who have answered the rally call of a national emergency. War, greed, and the forces of evil have called them to the uttermost parts of the earth to defend our liberty.

Twenty-five years ago mothers little realized what great tasks they were training their sons to undertake. The training of our American youth will be reflected in every soldier's life as he is forced to stand on his own feet and decide what is good or bad, right or wrong, Christian or non-Christian. Even in fighting for liberty and all that the Allied Nations hold most dear, the American soldier will still be guided by his training and home influence which he received during childhood. Habits are perfected by constant practice, and the habit of right living in childhood develops the character which we desire for our sons in manhood.

Has the early training fortified our child's desire to do that which is right and fair to others? Has he been taught to be independent and self-reliant? Has he been taught that liberty carries with it a sense of duty and not the right to do anything he likes? Has he been taught to be broadminded and humane, always reaching out a hand to help those less fortunate than himself?

The very heart of a democracy lies in our American homes. If we fail here we will ultimately fail as a nation. Now the soldiers are reflecting what their homes have been.

Lincoln was born in the humblest home amid great poverty. He went through untold hardships in his youth as well as in later years. He lived through adverse criticisms and sneers in his fight for right—unity of the nation and the freeing of the black race. Lincoln fought for a principle—fought and won. Our sons today are gallantly fighting for a principle—freedom and justice for all.

ADDED STORAGE SPACE

The half shelf is one of the most effective ways to acquire added storage space. When the height between shelves is greater than the height of the articles to be stored warrants, a shelf may be placed between them against the backwall but extending forward approximately only half way. This makes considerably more shelf room, and the open front makes the small articles stored easily seen and reached.

Do you have room for food staples or must you climb to high shelves or stoop to search among a quantity of foodstuffs on low shelves to find the thing you want? Weary of such inconvenience, one woman had shelves built to fit a space in the kitchen. She painted coffee and other tin cans with tight fitting lids in the color that fitted into her color scheme and labeled them. Thus a convenient, neat looking storage place was provided for foods and cupboard space was free for other things.

Another woman insists that shelves built of rough lumber for her third floor were her greatest joy. Where she formerly had boxes sitting here and there about the attic, she now has the articles which she stores in boxes and bundles, neatly labeled and piled on these shelves. They can be located readily and the attic has that clean airy appearance which attics covet but seldom achieve.

Two orange crates painted and placed one on top of the other provided really attractive book shelves for Junior. Maybe it was because he made them himself but at any rate he willingly kept there his books and magazines which formerly were scattered all over the house.

Crowded clothes closets may be relieved by adding to your room one of those light weight ones made of steel or a composition board. These are neat looking, easily handled and reasonably priced. You may like one of these for your third floor to store unseasonable clothing.

MOTHER'S DAY

Oh! mother of mine, this day I pray
That joy and gladness are yours to stay,
For mem'ries of you are in my heart,
Be ever near me, your love impart.

A flower bright red this day I wear,
To show I'm happy your life I share,
I'm praying that thou will surely stay
With me, for many and many a day.

Oh! mother of mine, accept my love
Just wrapped in goodness, like heaven above.
I'm thinking of you this Mother's Day
For you're dearer to me, as I go my way.

But today, some wear a flower white
To show they remember your life so bright,
Thy loving face they're sure to see
When they meet you in eternity.

—*Buck Korba.*

We all know that every day is "Mother's Day," the wide world over, which is just as it should be. If the dearest mother of all is yet with us in the flesh, let us be thankful.

MAKING SLIP COVERS FROM COTTON FABRICS

BY BESS VIEMONT MORRISON,
Bureau of Home Economics

When it comes to enlivening a room—there's magic in trimly tailored slip covers. Slip covers can harmonize miscellaneous furnishings. They can transform living room white elephants. They can protect furniture. Or they can double for upholstery the year around.

But whatever the reason for putting a slip cover on a piece of furniture, cotton is one of the best materials for making the cover. Cotton materials are durable and washable. Recent outstanding developments in cotton fabrics — such as controlled shrinkage, color permanence, and crease resistance—make them even more suitable for slip covers. Cotton comes in many attractive designs and colors and in a wide price range.

SERVICEABLE MATERIALS

Some of the most serviceable cotton materials for slip covers are cretonne, crash, plain or striped denim, galatea, rep, lightweight tapestries, French ticking, drapery sateen, and damask. You can use lighter fabrics, such as gingham, chintz, and percale—but these usually are only 36 inches wide and may not cut to as good advantage as wider materials. They also wrinkle more easily than heavier cottons.

First thing to look for in slip cover material is a firm, close weave. Such a fabric will keep its shape, tailor well, be easy to work with, and keep the dust from sifting through onto the furniture underneath.

Next, look for facts about shrinkage. You want to be sure you can wash the cover over and over. Look on the selvage for shrinkage facts. If it is marked "residual shrinkage of not more than 1 per cent," you can be pretty sure washing won't alter the fit of the cover made from it.

Of course, there are many satisfactory materials that are not labeled with shrinkage facts. But if you are buying one of these, buy a sample of the material first. Buy about two-thirds of a yard, then launder this sample in exactly the same way you would launder the slip cover. Let it dry, sprinkle it lightly, then smooth it out and press it carefully—taking care not to stretch it. Measure the square from side to side, both ways, and figure the shrinkage.

Facts about color-fastness may be printed along the selvage, too. If material is guaranteed sunfast and washfast, you can be reasonably sure it won't fade a great deal under ordinary conditions. Labels that specify a vat dye are as good as saying the color is fast. These dyes are some of the very best because they are developed right on the fiber and the color becomes a part of the fiber.

COLOR AND DESIGN

When it comes to choosing the color and the design of the material, this is pretty much an individual problem.

You can use plain materials on any piece of furniture, but they are especially good in large pieces and in rooms where there already is quite a bit of pattern in the curtains, the rugs, or in the wall paper. If you're making a slip cover for the first time, it's easier to start with plain material. Seam lines and fittings show up more clearly, hut you don't have to worry about spacing designs or matching patterns.

Get a slip cover material that repeats one or more of the colors of the other furnishings in the room. For example, you might choose a plain material that picks up one of the less prominent colors in the rug. Trimming for the cover might pick up another color. Or, if you choose a material with a design, you could get one that combines plain colors used in the room furnishings.

To save money and time, measure the piece of furniture carefully before you buy your material. Measure the length and width of each part of the chair, then allow 1½ inches on each measurement for seams. It's a good plan to write down each measurement as it is taken and not to trust to memory. It's also a good idea to go one step further, draw a sketch of the material to scale and mark in the different parts to see how you can cut each part most economically from a given width of material.

If you're making a slip cover for the first time, start on one for one of the easier pieces of furniture to cover. If you can make a plain box cushion, it's not much more difficult to make a studio couch cover. Another easy-to-cover piece of furniture is an occasional chair. So are straight dining room chairs. Probably the hardest are wing chairs, barrel-back chairs, and divans.

IMPROVED STORAGE SPACE AND WORK SURFACE IN THE FARM KITCHEN OF MRS. H. E. KENNEDY, BUTLER COUNTY. MRS. KENNEDY IS A MEMBER OF THE WINFIELD GRANGE

IT TAKES SO LITTLE

It takes so little to make us sad—
Just a slighting word or a doubting sneer,
Just a scornful smile on some lips held dear,
And our footsteps lag, though the goal seemed near,
And we lose the courage and hope we had—
So little it takes to make us sad.

It takes so little to make us glad—
Just the cheering clasp of a friendly hand,
Just a word from one who can understand;
And we finish the task we long had planned,
And we lose the doubt and the fear we had—
So little it takes to make us glad.

Waiter: And how did you find the meat, sir?

Farmer: Oh, I just looked under a bean and there it was.

Visitor in mountains: "I see you raise hogs almost exclusively around here. Do you find that they pay better than corn and potatoes?"

Native: "Wal, no. But you see, stranger, hogs don't need no hoein'."

JADED APPETITES

A half cup of grape juice used instead of a similar amount of water in lemon or cherry jello will give a fine flavor and provide just the lift jaded appetites need.

TASTY BUNS

For a change, cover the halves of barbecue buns with thin slices of cheese, sprinkle with small pieces of bacon which has been partially fried. You may like a couple narrow strips of canned pimento too, for appearance and flavor. Place these under the broiler and toast until the cheese is melted and the edges of the buns show slightly brown. Eat while piping hot.

JELLY ROLLS

Jelly roll is a very satisfactory hurry-up dessert and this is a dependable recipe:

3 eggs—Break in bowl and beat hard with Dover beater.
4 tablespoons water.
1 cup sugar.
¼ teaspoon salt.
Beat thoroughly.
1 cup sifted flour (preferably soft wheat).
Stir in flour and baking powder quickly and thoroughly.
Bake in 8 by 12 inch pan in moderate oven for 15 to 20 minutes.
When baked invert immediately on moist cloth, remove crisp edges, spread quickly with jelly and roll while hot.
This same recipe makes excellent foundation for short cakes.

Our Fashion and Pattern Department

All patterns 15c. each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

3170—There's graceful swing to the skirt of this front-buttoned princess dress. Accentuate it, if you like, with heart-shaped appliques. Sizes 14 to 48. Size 36, 4⅝ yds. 35-in. fabric with 1 yd. 35-in. contrasting for appliques and binding. Applique included in pattern.

3400—You can toast yourself to a fine biscuit-brown in this sun-back frock. Complete with cover-up bolero, to wear when you need it. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 3½ yds. 35-in. for dress, and 1 yd. 35-in. fabric for bolero.

3055—Cool comfort—just what you want for summer. And you can add the bolero when you need to look more formal. Sizes 36 to 48. Size 36, 3 yds. 39-in. fabric for the dress, and 1⅛ yds. 39-in. for bolero.

3353—For a little extra color in your life, try the effect of a gay little border on a cotton frock. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 3⅞ yds. 35-in. fabric with 4 yds. banding.

3417—The beloved dirndl and the peasant blouse, both trimmed in braid: a combination that keeps first place in the hit-parade. Sizes 8 to 16. Size 12, 2⅜ yds. 35-in. fabric with 7¼ yds. braid for skirt, and 1½ yds. 35-in. fabric with 2½ yds. ruffling and 1½ yds. braid for blouse.

2597—A jumper and blouse. A splashy print for the blouse strikes a smart note of contrast. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 2⅞ yds. 39-in. fabric for jumper, and 2⅛ yds. 39-in. for blouse.

2930—For a good-looking frock whose lines will please you this year and next year too, choose the classic shirtwaist frock. Sizes 14 to 46. Size 36, 3¾ yds. 39-in. fabric.

3395—Child's playsuit, sun-back style, with swirling skirt and bolero jacket. Sizes 4 to 10. Size 8: 1¾ yds. 35-in. fabric for playsuit; 1 yd. 35-in. for bloomers; and ⅝ yd. 35-in. for bolero.

Dozens and dozens of other helpful designs are shown in the full-color Fashion Book. Price 15 cents—only 10 cents when ordered with a pattern. Send for your copy today!

Address, giving number and size:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, GRANGE NEWS
428 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

OUR JUVENILE GRANGES

MRS. LUCY SHUMWAY, Wyalusing

OUT OF DOORS IN EARLY SUMMER

By Henry Walhey

"We heard God's footfalls in the leafy
aisles of forest temples.
We heard his voice in the booming
cataracts,
His whispers in the sighing boughs;
We saw his fingerprints in the deli-
cate tints of the flowers;
We saw his splendor in the towering
peaks and golden plains;
We felt his breath upon our cheeks
when the gentle zephrys kissed
the little hills;
We met him face to face in flaming
bush and stately trees;
We looked into the star-sprinkled
heavens and were silent.
Out of doors we met God."

So many lovely things and special days come during May and June that this seems a very easy season in which to work up good Juvenile programs. You will probably need very little help from anyone.

THERE IS CHILD HEALTH WEEK

Do You Know How to Make a Pretty Child?

"First choose your child—
Most any one will do.
Add a quart of milk
And an egg or two.

"Garnish with vegetables and plenty
of fruit,
Top with a pudding or a chocolate
mint.
Then put her out in the sun to stay
Till she takes on a rosy tint.

"At half after seven pop into bed.
Cover up warm, all but the head.
Open the windows and shut the door.
Do not disturb for ten hours or more.

"Now if you've followed this recipe
right,
Your child is certain to rise up light.
Her cheeks will be rosy, her eyes
shiny bright,
And she'll be happy from morning
till night."

AND THERE IS MOTHER'S DAY

My Mother's Hands

By Manuela Crosno

"My mother's hands are rough and
marked with lines,
Blunt-fingered, square. Perhaps
you would not think
To look at them again. Yet once
I saw a gnarled oak tree
Lift fingers to the sky—I looked
again,
And found it beautiful.

"My mother's hands were never made
to pose
In idleness, but to grow strong with
toil.
As once I saw some brown men tow
A boat (their bodies bright,
Their muscles bulged, from labor
glistening)
And found them beautiful.

"My mother's hands are fashioned as
if God
Somewhere had found and touched
and made them so
From humblest pattern, cupped and
full
Of life, as is the sod,
That I might know my mother's
tireless hands—
And find them beautiful."

THERE IS NATIONAL MUSIC WEEK

Music

"Words are man's expression
Of sorrow or delight,
And thoughts the strands that bind
us
To the infinite.
Deeds are milestones, marking
The path our feet have trod,
But music is the gentle,
Kindly voice of God."

As a program number, have you ever dramatized the story of a song. "Home Sweet Home" is an easy one to do, and the story is appealing. John Howard Payne's mother died when he was thirteen and from that time on he never knew a real home and for most of his life he was a wanderer in foreign lands, but he had a deep and abiding love for his old homestead place. As the story runs, Payne was sitting on a bench in an Italian city when a beautiful peasant girl, carrying a great basket of fruit and flowers on her head, passed along the street humming an old folk tune. The air so appealed to Payne that he followed the girl and tried to learn the origin of the tune. She could not tell him but she sang it over again for him and he jotted down the notes which have since become immortal. A year or two later the song, as we have it today was sung in Paris in Payne's operatic play—"Clair, the Maid of Milan."

"What is the art of song?
It is the heart poured forth in joy of
giving,
It is the gift of love and of its liv-
ing."

DURING THE MONTH OF MAY THE GREEN GETS BACK IN THE TREES

Have someone learn this little poem of Speyer's.

A B C's in Green

"The trees are God's great alphabet;
With them he writes in shining
green
Across the world his thoughts se-
rene.

"He scribbles poems against the sky
With a gay, leafy lettering,
For us and for our bettering.

"The wind pulls softly at his page,
And every star and bird
Repeats in dutiful delight his
word,
And every blade of grass
Flutters to class.

"Like a slow child that does not heed,
I stand at summer's knees,
And from the primer of the wood
I spell that life and love are good,
I learn to read."

AND THERE IS MEMORIAL DAY

"Your souls shall be where the heroes
are;
And your memory shine like the
morning star.
Brave and dear
Shield us here.
Farewell."

This quotation is from "Rouge Bouquet," by Joyce Kilmer.

This poem is rather difficult to read but one of your high school members might be able to do it very well. Have taps played at the end. Any teacher or librarian can find the poem for you.

AND NOW THE ORIOLE RETURNS TO THE ORCHARD

Oriole

"The day is gray, with weeping skies,
But I have seen a golden thing—
An orange flash, a gay suprise—
And I remembered it was spring.
He hung before my dazzled eyes,
Upon a slender branch aswing
Forgotten are the weeping skies—
For I have seen a golden thing."

To Juvenile Matrons—

We hope that all Juvenile Matrons are making plans to attend the Short Course for Lecturers and Matrons to be held at State College, June 16, 17, 18, 19. Since this is being held in conjunction with Farm and Home week there should be ample chances for transportation, and we are assured of a splendid program.

SHOWS THE VALUE OF THE BIRDS

I wonder whether you know that according to some authorities, insects each year destroy at least $1,000,000,000 worth of forest and agricultural products in our country? I wonder, also, whether you know that were it not for the valuable assistance rendered by birds, in eating injurious insects, these losses would be many times as great? Neither should we forget the usefulness of a large number of birds that eat the seeds of injurious weeds.

I wonder, when we see the birds come back each spring, if we stop to think how far some of them have traveled since last we saw them. For instance, the Bobolink that last summer perhaps nested in New England spent his winter in the pampas of far-away South America, traveling perhaps 10,000 miles before he returned to his favorite summer haunts. The beautiful Baltimore Oriole, that weaves his nest in some of our elms, winters amid the tropical delights of Colombia, South America. Wouldn't it be nice if they could tell us all about their journey to us?

EARLY IN JUNE COMES FLAG DAY

If you need a new flag for your Juvenile room this is a good time to get it. Could you work up a little dedication service for it?

Grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Kresge in the Flower Garden of Their Home in Lackawanna County

PENNA. COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION MEETS AT MILLERSVILLE IN AUGUST

The seventh annual Pennsylvania Country Life Conference will be held at the State Teachers College at Millersville from August 3 to 6, 1942. The Youth Section, which has played an important part in the work of the Country Life Conference from its beginning, will hold a preliminary session on Monday, August 3. The remainder of the Conference will convene at noon on Tuesday, August 4.

The participation of the United States in the present world conflict has created or reëmphasized certain problems with which rural people are vitally concerned. The challenge of these problems and what Rural Pennsylvania is doing and can do to meet that challenge will be the chief concern of this year's conference. Sessions will be devoted to these specific topics, among others: responsibilities of rural youth and how they are being met, the farmer's responsibility today, maintaining and improving health in the rural community, the home's responsibility today, building now for a better rural life. Exhibits, recreation and informal social activities will again play an important part in the Conference program.

The Millersville State Teachers College and several groups in Lancaster County are coöperating in making local arrangements for the Conference. The Millersville Rural Club, The Rural Youth of Lancaster County, and the Lancaster County Farm Women's Society have already indicated their enthusiastic participation in the Conference.

Meetings are open to everyone interested in the work of the Conference upon payment of a nominal registration fee, while members of the Association are admitted free. Meals and housing will be available at the college for those desiring them.

PENNSYLVANIA 4-H MEMBERS MOBILIZE

Practically every Pennsylvania county organized for boys' and girls' club work in agriculture and home economics observed the recent 4-H Mobilization Week, a nation-wide effort.

J. F. Keim, assistant state club leader of the Pennsylvania State College, reports that the special efforts of the week included meetings to enroll members, distribution of 4-H Victory pins, radio programs, window displays, news and feature stories, letters to members, and scrap iron roundups.

Results already reported indicate that the mobilization efforts have increased membership and have led to a better understanding of the 4-H goals for 1942.

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

LANCASTER COUNTY POMONA FAVORS CALFHOOD VACCINATION AGAINST BANGS

The spring meeting of Lancaster County Pomona Grange No. 71 was held Saturday, April 11, as guests of Ephrata Grange in Akron Fire Hall, morning and afternoon sessions.

Two resolutions were adopted by the Grange as follows:

"Whereas, Under the present system of controlling Bang's disease, wherein one must have his herd tested and cleared of all diseased animals before he can practice vaccination as a method of developing a disease free herd, which is costly and impractical owing to the fact that the farmer loses not only the diseased animals, but also the milk and records that they have made, be it

"Resolved, That we reiterate our former stand asking for a plan wherein a farmer could have his calves vaccinated without first blood testing his herd, and thereby develop a disease free herd before he loses his original animals."

"Whereas, This country is now engaged in a great war wherein every effort must be made to keep our production up to 100% capacity; and

"Whereas, Practically all industries are now working on a 24-hour basis; and

"Whereas, Our President has the authority to set our clocks ahead another hour, thereby creating another hardship for the farmer, be it

"Resolved, That we go on record opposing any such action on the ground that the hardship and confusion that would result would tend to slow up rather than increase production."

The committee was W. N. Trefethern, Ephrata Grange, Charles McSparran, Fulton Grange, and Howard Walton, Colerain Grange.

The Lecturer, Mrs. Howard Walton, presented the following program: Address of welcome, W. N. Trefethern; response, Charles McSparran; discussion, "How to Increase Our Dairy Profits," led by Collins McSparran, Fulton, and taken part in by Melvin Boyce, Howard Walton and Norman Maule, of Colerain, Samuel Mohler, Ephrata, and Walter Wood and Charles McSparran, Fulton; piano solo, Mrs. Minnie Wenger, Ephrata; talk and slides on Soil Conservation, Martin Muth; humorous recitation, Miss Dorothy Yelk, Salisbury; humorous songs, John Harding, Ephrata; and a talk, "Nutrition for Defense," by Miss Ann Forbes from State College Extension Service.

The next meeting will be a picnic session on August 8 at the W. N. Trefethern farm, Brickerville. There will be a business session, picnic dinner, and games. Lebanon County Pomona will be invited to meet with them.

FOLKS IN BANNER GRANGE HAVE DIVERSIFIED PROGRAMS

Twenty-three members of Banner Grange, near Bradley Junction, held a very interesting meeting at their hall Wednesday evening, April 15. Englebert Farabaugh, Ellen Strittmatter, Russell Springer, Joseph Farabaugh, and Philip Strittmatter participated in a round table discussion on the subject of Inflation. A memorial service was held for T. Sherry Bennett, a member of the Banner Grange, who died on last Saturday. Officers pro-tem were: Chaplain, Dolores Dumm and Assistant Steward, Russell Springer. Donald Dumm gave a reading entitled, "All Drunkards Take Heed." A pie baking contest was held, with Gordon Dumm, Ray Niebauer, and John Eckenrode acting as judges. At the present time all three are still feeling fine. First prize was won by Mrs. Mike Mohler, second prize by Mrs. Philip Strittmatter, and third prize by Mrs. John Springer. After the contest a pie walk was held with the winning pie and it was won by Donnie Dumm. Alberta Schettig played the march for the walk. Refreshments were served after the meeting. At the next meeting, which will be held on May 6, there will be a discussion on, "How Can We at Home Do Most for Defense?"

W. T. Burns, Member of Deer Creek Grange, Mercer County, Has Been a Member of the Grange Continuously for 68 Years

VARIED PROGRAM GIVEN BY CAMBRIDGE GRANGE

With constantly rising cost of living, housewives should be budget conscious now, said Mrs. Delroy Mathews, speaking on "The value of budgeting in the home" at Cambridge Grange. "It is not a burdensome detail," she said, "and leads to a regular saving that tends to keep the family solvent.

"It also aids in spending in a sensible and efficient manner, especially where there is a regular income. On the farm," she said, "It is a little harder to budget because of the varying income, but nevertheless, it is a possible and wise thing to do." She explained in considerable detail how this might be done.

A lot of interesting facts were brought out in the debate: "Resolved; that tractor power is more economical than horse power." One of the debaters was unable to be present because of illness, but Luther Conroe ably held up the tractor side of the question. Dr. Fred Wade and C. E. Williams were equally convincing in their arguments for the horse. The issue was declared a draw.

A reading, "The Old Road Home" by Mrs. Willis Benedict was greatly enjoyed.

In a surprise feature, the ladies ably demonstrated the reason their husbands responded so quickly when called, as they lustily took part in a husband calling contest. The group led by Mrs. Iva Ishman, was declared winners through their volume and appeal. In fact, the calling had such appeal that the judges forgot to stop them and it was only when they had reached the limit in lung exertion did they call a halt.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY POMONA HOLDS DAY'S SESSION

Armstrong County Pomona Grange No. 11, met March 4, with Rural Valley Grange No. 1750. Because of deep snow and cold weather, the attendance was small. Nevertheless interest was keen.

The morning session took in regular business. The afternoon session was open to the public. The main feature of its program was an address by Rev. Richard A. Davis of Rural Valley Presbyterian Church. Round Table Discussion on the topic, "What Is the Farmer's Part in the Way of Winning This War?" followed.

The evening session consisted of music, readings, monologues and stunts. Resolutions adopted opposed the advancement of time another hour for the summer, and the rationing of sugar and foodstuffs as long as liquor was allowed to be made and sold.

MEETING OF POTOMAC GRANGE, NO. 1

The Grange of the Founders

By F. B. Wise, *Secretary*

Worthy Lecturer Chester H. Gray presented an extremely interesting and timely program at the last regular meeting of Potomac Grange, No. 1, Washington, D. C., with the appearance of two representatives of the Philippine Resident Commissioner to the United States who gave a vivid picture of the struggle now going on in their homeland. Urbano A. Zafra, Commercial Assistant to the Commissioner, and Sebastian Ugarte, Legal Assistant to the Commissioner, were the representatives of Hon. J. M. Elizalde, the Philippine Commissioner.

Mr. Zafra pointed out that the Islands were primarily an agricultural country and therefore depended largely upon exports to stabilize the economy and in this connection Resident Commissioner Elizalde has said that "without exports the economic life of the Islands vanishes." Since the establishment of free trade with the United States in 1909 an ever increasing volume of trade with the United States has sprung up with the result that very recently about 85 per cent of all Philippine exports went to the States.

Meanwhile, the speaker said, the Filipinos had been endeavoring to establish new industries, looking forward to the time when they might be granted their independence. The immediate effect of the outbreak of the war was to increase the volume of exports to the United States, the other world markets having been practically shut off. And today, with Japan occupying a large portion of the Islands area, economic conditions are wholly overturned, Mr. Zafra said. Paper money is being issued by the Japanese Army of Occupation and it is likely that large stocks and stores of sugar, lumber, rice, etc., are now in the hands of the Japanese. Mr. Zafra concluded his remarks by observing that one guess is as good as another as to what the economy of the Islands will be after the war, but he said that "we will still have our lands, our seas, our fishes, and our natural resources and with these we will endeavor to survive."

The Legal Assistant, Mr. Ugarte, reviewed the background or Philippine-American relations prior to the situation in which the Islands now find themselves. He said that as a temporary resident of this country, he himself found it difficult to realize the possible effect of World War II on American citizens until the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7th. Then it came home to him, he said, for he has a father, mother, three sisters and two brothers in Manila now under rule of the enemy.

The speaker said that the Philippine people as a race are not Orientals and that they have nothing in common with the Japanese, spiritually or otherwise. As a matter of fact, he stated, the Filipinos want democracy and this is the only force able to unite the countries fighting Japan. The Philippine-American relations of many past years have given the Filipinos a clear idea of what they are fighting for and for this liberty, Mr. Ugarte stated, they are loyal to the United States to the last man. Mr. Ugarte referred at this point to the valiant stand being made on Bataan peninsula by General MacArthur and his men and said that the fact that American and Filipino soldiers were fighting side by side in this action was a tribute to the American way of life. In closing, the Philippine representative stated that the contention that Japan must have additional land space to accommodate her expanded population does not hold water. In this connection he cited as example the occupied country of Manchukuo which he said the Japanese had never been able to colonize. In fact, he said the ruling groups in Japan are determined on mere conquests; not on colonization.

The speakers were delighted to learn they were appearing before a subordinate group of an organization which has been in existence for 75 years and to meet Brother A. M. Cornell who has been a member of the Grange for 65 years. National Master and Mrs. A. S. Goss, Tariff Commissioner E. B. Brossard and Dr. E. V. Wilcox, well-known write on agricultural matters, the latter two being members of Potomac Grange, were present.

REAL ESTATE VALUES RISING IN PENNSYLVANIA

Farm real estate values in Pennsylvania have gradually been recovering from the low level of 1933, and substantial improvement over 1940 and 1941 is indicated for the current year. The index is now 95 per cent of the 1912-14 base.

That the demand for farms, while somewhat better than a year ago, will continue throughout the year is viewed with some uncertainty. Attractiveness of jobs in manufacturing plants, lack of rubber tires, high production costs and scarcity of farm labor in many parts of the State are important factors restricting sales of farms. On the other hand, small down payments, easy credit terms, and forced removal of farmers from areas in which war industries are being located, together with some demand by city folks for small suburban farms, may have a stabilizing effect on the market for farm real estate.

PLAINFIELD GRANGE OBSERVES TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

Plainfield Grange in Cumberland County celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary on March 26th in the presence of all of its members and many of its former members. Its large hall was crowded to the doors.

This Grange now has 28 members all of them very loyal to the order and determined to build the membership up to its former strength of several hundred. This occasion was used to bring many of the old members back and at least 150 of them were there. Cards were sent to all ex-members, most of whom responded.

The program consisted of many interesting numbers, including a play by members entitled "The Right Answer," a history of the Plainfield Grange by the secretary, H. F. Burkett, and musical numbers by Helena Rakey, Helen Whorley, Phyllis Wilson, and Ralph Line. State Deupty George Wilson and a number of visiting masters from other Granges made fitting remarks for the occasion. State Secretary Miles Horst brought greetings from the State Grange.

Glenn L. Mains, one of the organizers of the Grange, presented silver star certificates to seven members who have been in good standing since the local Grange was organized twenty-five years ago. This was followed by a surprise feature, the presenting of a birthday cake to the Master of Plainfield, Brother N. S. Niebert, who has served in this capacity for 17 years. The evening's occasion was topped off by the serving of cake and ice cream.

TIOGA COUNTY POMONA GRANGE

The first quarterly session of Tioga County Pomona Grange was held at Pomona hall in Wellsboro Thursday and Friday, March 5 and 6. In the absence of Pomona Master, Ira Luce, the sessions Thursday were presided over by Past Master Otis Fuller, of Charleston.

Address of welcome was given by Wallace Spencer, Master of Wellsboro Grange. Past Pomona Master Kilburn Coolidge responded.

The auditing committee reported for the past year. An appropriation was made for the purchase of six hundred dollars worth of War Savings Bonds. Lady Assistant Alice Cox Slingerland, recently married, was presented with a set of silverware.

The Thursday afternoon session was devoted largely to a program in charge of the Home Economics Committee, Leah Hakes, chairman.

The fifth degree was conferred on the following candidates during the evening session: Mrs. Mildred Meadows, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sweet, Crookedcreek; Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Copley, Stonyfork; Elma Bartholomew and Ruby Boyce, Tioga; Mrs. Ila Spencer, Sabinsville; Miss Helen Croft, Nelson; Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Spencer, Mrs. Della Spencer and Mr. and Mrs. William Cavanaugh, of Wellsboro.

Entertainment program Thursday evening featured instrumental music by members of Wellsboro High School Band, Richard Dexter, bassoon; Robert O'Dell, baritone; Carolyn Field, flute, and Elizabeth Wetmore, accompanist; monologues by John Copestick and recitations by Ross Wilcox, of Stonyfork. A so-called mock wedding by "The Saps" concluded the program.

Friday's business session comprised written or verbal reports from the most of the thirty-seven Granges in he county. Delegate attendance from distant points in the county was reduced by snowbound roads and somewhat no doubt by the rubber embargo. The Pomona secretary reported sixty-three members received degree of Pomona during the past year. The Granges of the county increased their membership during that time by 193 but suffered a loss by death or otherwise of 231.

Dr. James Morgan, of Mansfield, a member of the Tioga County Selective Service Board, gave a very inspiring and instructive address on "Selective Service as Related to Agriculture."

Charles Kingsbury, Master of Covington Grange, sang a solo, closing the morning session.

Hon. Frank E. Snyder, Representative, who is also president of the Metropolitan Milk Bargaining Agency, addressed the Grange in the afternoon. In his talk on "The Present Milk Situation," Mr. Snyder covered pretty thoroughly the status today of the milk producing industry.

Prof. F. A. Jupenlaz, of M. S. T. C., brought a message to the Grange on "Civilian Defense as It Affects Rural People." His was a thought-provoking address bringing to us the seriousness of war.

The Resolutions Committee reported the following resolution which was approved and adopted by the Pomona Grange:

"Resolved, That we pledge anew our loyalty and allegiance to our leaders of state and nation in this time of national peril and we further resolve that we pledge our entire productive capacity to the prosecution of the war that our free institutions may be preserved to us and our posterity."—Committee, Mrs. W. A. Douglas, Mrs. Mabel Smith, Norman B. Leslie, and H. L. Seeley.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered to Wellsboro Grange for their gracious hospitality as hosts of the session.

The place for the June session was not filled due to the uncertainty of the times.

THE WAR SITUATION DISCUSSED AT CAMBRIA COUNTY POMONA

"The United States will be very fortunate if it succeeds in winning the war within the next five years," Lieut.-Col. Louis J. Lampke, of Johnstown, declared in an address at a meeting of Cambria County Pomona Grange Saturday in the Munster Grange Hall.

"The United States," he said, "is just starting to accomplish a very difficult mission. We are just now getting started while our enemies have been preparing for the past 10 or 15 years."

The colonel predicted that our production should be on a nearly full-scale basis in 1943 and that the latter part of that year should see the start of a counteroffensive against the enemy. Colonel Lampke said that in his opinion the task was so great that it would require at least five years to complete.

He urged the American people to prepare for even more severe blows than they have suffered already at the hands of the enemy.

The speaker emphasized that the farmers and their wives are the real backbone of the country and that their production of foodstuffs is even more important in time of war than the output of national defense industries. He urged farmers to form coöperatives to help each other in the mass production of food for our army of fighting men as well as the army of defense workers.

A resolution pledging their complete coöperation with the Cambria County Salvage Committee was adopted during the business meeting. In the resolution members of the organization agreed to make surveys of their farms and to collect all scrap iron and other materials needed for defense. Members also voted to buy defense stamps and bonds to the extent of their ability.

E. J. Weise of Pleasant Hill Grange, who spent three years in the Philippines with the United States Cavalry, gave an interesting talk on the life on the islands several years ago. He did not discuss the present war, but confined his remarks to living conditions in the Orient.

A letter was read from Cyrus W. Davis in which he thanked members of the organization for indorsing him as a member of the State Parole Board to be appointed by Governor James.

A pork and sauerkraut dinner was served by the women of the Munster Grange. The next meeting will be held Saturday, June 20, at a place to be decided upon later.

WANT BEVERAGE SUGAR CURBED

Pomona Grange, No. 5, meeting with Columbia Grange, Bendertown, by resolution went on record yesterday as favoring a policy of civilian consumption of sugar first without curtailment and that sugar be provided for beverage purposes as a secondary use and if a surplus exists. The organization purchased $500 in defense bonds.

The Grange opposed unionizing of farmers by the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. and asked repeal of the law which makes a person liable to fine and imprisonment who aids in doctoring animals other than his own, pointing out that there is a scarcity of veterinarians.

Congress was petitioned to call for action on and pass the Senate Bill 860 to protect "our defenders in camp from sale of alcoholic beverages" and the Grange favored repeal of the law requiring a license fee for all agricultural class tractors operated on pneumatic tires.

Jack Fairchild, of Berwick, Pomona Master, presiding during the day. The forenoon session was devoted to business. Boyd Echroth, Mrs. Ralph Gordner and Bertelle Yaple was named to the application committee and R. A. Fritz, Mrs. A. D. Rhinard and Charles Remensnyder were named to the arrangements committee. The deputies gave encouraging reports as did State Deputy Fairchild.

All Granges in the district gave reports except Bloomingdale. Killian Kline gave a fine report for the home economics committee. The host Grange served a chicken dinner.

The Master, at the afternoon session, appointed Thomas Gordner, Benjamin Miller and Boyd Eckroth delegates to State College to participate in the election of trustees. The literary program centered around Easter and follows: Song, "All Hail the Power of Jesus Name"; prayer, E. E. Shultz; duet, "Glory in the Garden," Mrs. Stanley Stevens and Mrs. Nevin Yost, accompanied by Marjorie Megargell; reading, "Now Abiding Faith," Romayne Remley; solo, "The Thorn Crowned King," Mrs. Nevin Yost, accompanied by Mrs. Megargell; song, "Onward Christian Soldiers." A splendid Easter message by the Rev. A. D. Knoebel, Reformed minister of Berwick, was followed by a discussion on how many defense bonds a farmer should buy. The program closed with the hymn, "My Faith Looks Up to Thee."

To Meet at Bloomingdale

Bloomingdale was selected as the place for the sessions in June during a brief business session in the evening. The Grange decided to purchase $500 in defense bonds. Six candidates were instructed in the degree of Pomona by the degree team of Pomona No. 5.

Committees named for 1942-43 were: Legislative—Jack Fairchild, George Welsh, B. W. Derr; resolutions—Frank C. Harris, Ralph Kisler and Hurley Yocum; memorial—Mabel Creasy, the Rev. L. V. Barber and the Rev. Pierce M. Willard; home economics — Lillian Kline, Helen Gordner, Wanda Kimble. Literary features of the evening were: Solo, "Any Bonds Today?" Royal Varner; sketch, "The Ministers' New Car," Mrs. Wanda Kimble, Mrs. Ida Bowman, Mrs. Florence Larish, Mrs. Rebecca Wenner, Mrs. Helen Hayhurst, Mrs. Marjorie Megargell, Mrs. Helen Oman, Mrs. Florence Bowman, Mrs. Glovene Hidlay and Mrs. May Brewer. Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting.

FARMER'S DAY CANCELLED

The School of Agriculture at the Pennsylvania State College will not observe its traditional annual Farmer's Day this year. This event, heretofore scheduled on the second Thursday in June, has been cancelled because of shortages of tires and gasoline and a feeling that farmers would rather devote their time to their farms under present conditions.

In Memoriam

GOODWIN

Inasmuch as it has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst Brother Carl Goodwin, Silver Star Member of Belle Valley Grange No. 1294, we mourn the loss of him as a loyal Granger.

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, drape our charter for thirty days, record these resolutions on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the family and the Pennsylvania Grange News.

F. O. Anderson,
S. C. Tate,
Mrs. J. Stubenhofer,
Committee.

SHERRED

Whereas, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst Brother Warren L. Sherred, a member of Venango Grange No. 910, be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family, drape our charter, write these resolutions in our minutes and publish them in the Pennsylvania Grange News.

Miles Shelhamer,
George McDonald,
Blanche Rubner,
Committee.

STEVENSON

Whereas, Our great Master has called from our midst our esteemed Brother, the Rev. J. V. Stevenson, who was a faithful and devoted patron, a charter member of Burgettstown Grange No. 1502, and one whose influence will long be felt, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our deepest sympathy and record these resolutions in our minutes, and publish in the Pennsylvania Grange News.

E. W. Campbell,
Mrs. S. W. Pierson,
S. W. Bigger,
Committee.

TAYLOR

Inasmuch as it has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst Sister Tillie Taylor, a member of Jackson Grange No. 1468, a faithful worker and regular attender, and one whom we all miss, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to her husband and relatives, drape our charter, record these resolutions in our minutes, and publish them in the local paper and the Grange News.

Howard C. Hartung.

JOHN L. LEWIS WOULD GRAB MILLIONS FROM FARMERS

(Concluded from page 5.)

the agricultural field. It can easily be seen that through the dues-paying system exacted from farmers, and the control of their products, there would accrue to Mr. Lewis absolute power over the whole political and economic life of the nation—not only every farmer in Pennsylvania, but every farmer in the United States should be extremely cautious before taking a step to align himself with this new aggregation.

In proof that Mr. Lewis seeks to make the farmer an economic slave, we need only to refer to the application form which is sent to farmers in the area being organized. The form bears the following: "United Dairy Farmers' Division, District 50, UMWA," and the following text: "I do hereby accept and request membership in the United Dairy Farmers' Division, District 50, United Mine Workers of America, and authorize it as my bargaining agent in all matters pertaining to the price of my milk and conditions of its sale."

The signing of such an agreement will bind a farmer permanently to Mr. Lewis, and will give him sole power to dispose of the farmer's milk. There is no provision that the farmer can leave the Union, and he is especially prohibited from exercising any choice over the disposition of his milk.

The American Farmer is essentially an individualist. He has developed agriculture in this country to the highest plane ever attained anywhere in the world under the system of free enterprise and individual unfettered operation.

As a result of the various farm organizations which have come as a natural consequence of agricultural development, the farmer is thoroughly acquainted with the principle of organization and its benefits, but any movement aside from that which deals only with the economics of agriculture is entirely foreign to him.

It is therefore necessary that the farmer exercise extreme caution in accepting any course which would lead toward the dictation of his operations by outside factors, which must give primary consideration to the power of organization rather than to the fundamental principles of agricultural development.

WANTED: A NEW PARITY FORMULA

(Concluded from page 5.)

needed to determine what is equitable and sound in the way of farm commodity prices. For example, when Congress decided to make crop loans to farmers, some basis for determining the amount of the loan had to be reached, so the law provided for loans up to 85 per cent of parity. Since parity is determined by price relationships which existed thirty years ago, it produced results so ridiculous in some commodities that Congress had to provide an amendment which, in effect, says that if the thirty-year-old basis produces crazy results, the Secretary of Agriculture may establish a comparable price at any level he thinks is sound. There is no definition to determine how crazy the results must be,—the whole thing is left to his judgment. The exact wording of the amendment is as follows:

"The comparable price for any such commodity shall be determined and used by the Secretary for the purposes of this section if the production or consumption of such commodity has so changed in extent or character since the base period as to result in a price out of line with parity prices for basic commodities."

We Have No Definite Parity Base

The result is that we have no definite parity base. If the Secretary starts making changes on any commodity, it will be the signal for a mad scramble and log-rolling contest among scores of other commodities. The net result to date is that, except for one or two commodities which Congress has itself adjusted, no adjustments have been made, and where parity is used, it is used on the old unfair basis.

However, the chief concern of the Grange has been in connection with postwar adjustments. We all remember what happened after the last war, when our surplus production and loss of foreign markets broke our price levels and were the chief cause for a farm collapse so severe and prolonged that it finally brought down our whole economic structure in one of the worst panics in history. Now we are engaged in expanding production on an even wider scale than ever before, and he expansion is in such lines as dairying and livestock, which are impossible to curtail except over a long period. Every farmer in America knows that this surplus will destroy him unless some way is found for preventing the price collapse which would otherwise be inevitable. Be it said to the everlasting credit of the farmers that in the face of this knowledge they have not hesitated to meet the nation's call for increased production. There has been no bickering over increased hours of labor, working conditions, guarantees on investment or anything else. Although the farmer got a dirty deal after the last war, he has put patriotism first and has tackled the job of expanding his production to the utmost, relying on the people for a square deal to see him through.

Let us face the facts squarely. There is nothing in the farm program of the past twenty years that will see him through. The program of artificial scarcity didn't work under much more favorable conditions than we can expect following the war and is completely out of the picture with the enormous production machine which we are now building; so it is essential that steps be taken to supplant it with a sound program. The one thing that will save agriculture is to build a floor under farm prices which will prevent them from dropping to ruinous levels when the post-war adjustments are upon us. To build such a floor two things are essential. First, it must be built at a level which is fair and just to all; and second, it must be solid enough to withstand the impact of throwing a sudden enormous surplus production on the market.

We Should Get Busy Now

As for determining a just and equitable basis for parity, however, we can get busy now. Such a basis is needed now, and if soundly laid should be applicable under all conditions. Let us see why a new base is needed.

First: During the base period, 1910-14, 34 per cent of our people lived on farms, and, with all their capital investment and long hours of labor, received only 12½ per cent of our national income. I do not contend that they should have received 34 per cent. That may be too high or too low, I don't know, but on the face of it we must all agree that, for 34 per cent of our people to receive but 12½ per cent of our national income seems very unjust. On a per capita basis it means that the people not on farms received more than 3½ times as much income as the people on farms, even after an allowance for rent and food used from the garden and field had been included in the farmer's income. It is true that farmers have received much less since, but that doesn't prove that the base period was just. In 1940 we had 23 per cent of our people on farms and they received from farm production only 6.3 per cent of our naitonal income, which is worse yet. Reduced to a per capita basis, this means that the people not on farms had a per capita income of more than 4⅓ times as large as the people on farms, excluding Government subsidies, or nearly four times as large including the Government payments to farmers. When the capital investment, the risks and the long hours of labor of the farmer and his whole family are considered, no one can defend such gross inequity. The question of what is right and equitable needs thorough study.

Second: Parity is based on price relationships of thirty years ago. Two examples will show how impractical this is. Then grapefruit was a luxury and has been reported as being worth $10.00 a box. If the things we buy have gone up 35 per cent, can anyone for a moment defend a parity price of $13.50 per box for grapefruit today? Nevertheless, that is the way the present law would work. It is ridiculous. Or go to the other side of the problem. Beef cattle were then very low, selling at $5.21 per cwt. An increase of 35 per cent would put them at around $7.00 today, a price far below the cost of production, and 40 per cent below the market. Our formula must be modernized and kept modern if we are to make any practical or dependable use of it.

Third: The factors are wrong. Parity is supposed to be based on purchasing power, and price alone fails as a measure of purchasing power. To illustrate, suppose cotton is worth 8 cents and parity is 15 cents. If we cut the crop in half to force up the price, we have not increased the farmer's income, although we may have cut his expenses somewhat. We have attained parity by doubling the price, but given thef armer no more purchasing power. Wheat may be worth $10.00 a bushel, but if we have no wheat, the price doesn't improve our purchasing power. Parity should be based on net income rather than price.

Growing Demand for Change

And so the first job ahead of agriculture, before we can develop means of protecting ourselves from a collapse after the war is to find a just and equitable rule for determining parity.

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Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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By order of Executive Committee,

Miles Horst, *Secretary.*

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Increasing Federal Taxes Create New Tax Problem for State and Local Governments

By Fred Brenckman

WITH the Nation involved in total war, and with unprecedented sums being appropriated and expended to fight the war to a victorious conclusion, every person capable of forming an intelligent opinion is aware that the situation calls for the highest taxes in our history. Such new taxes as may be imposed in this connection should be levied as fairly and equitably as possible. These levies should be of such a character as not to destroy our system of private enterprise, upon which the security and well-being of our Nation so greatly depends in the emergency with which we are confronted. It should be said, however, with equal emphasis that no person or group should be allowed to make any inordinate profits.

We realize that the Ways and Means Committee is confronted with an unpleasant task in framing a tax

bill that will produce adequate revenues to finance out of current income as large a proportion as possible of the cost of this greatest of all wars. Nevertheless, it is a task that must be bravely and courageously faced.

Economy in Government

Since the people will be called upon to make great sacrifices, and in many instances will find it difficult to pay their taxes and provide the necessities of life, justice demands that every unit of government, national, state and local, should practice strict economy in the expenditure of public funds. All non-defense expenditures should be reduced to the lowest possible point consistent with efficient service. The wasteful or prodigal expenditure of public funds should not be tolerated under any circumstances.

We are in accord with the idea that under existing conditions, income taxes should be increased, with a properly graduated rise in surtaxes in the higher brackets.

We agree with Secretary Morgenthau that a substantial share of the increased corporation taxes should fall on excess profits. If the point where excess profits begin is fairly determined, and if the investment on which profits are paid is based on sound values, this tax may be made very high indeed without working undue hardship on anyone.

The existing situation calls for high luxury taxes. But in no case should taxes be made so high as to destroy any legitimate industry; nor should the law of diminishing returns be disregarded. In the case of all taxes, the principle of the ability to pay and of benefits received should always be kept in mind.

Freely conceding that the federal government needs the highest revenues under present conditions that it can properly get, it must not be forgotten that the state and local units of government must likewise be financed. Any scheme of taxation that would dry up the sources of revenue upon which the states and the minor units must depend to finance their activities, reducing them to impotency and bankruptcy, would strike a deadly blow at the very citadel of our dual system of government.

Gasoline Tax Belongs to States

We do not believe that the existing federal tax on gasoline and lubricating oil should be increased. The highway users of the country are already paying their full and proportionate share of all general taxes. In addition to that, they are contributing, in round figures, nearly $2,000,000,000 a year in special taxes of various kinds, federal, state and local.

When the federal tax of one cent a gallon on gasoline was imposed, about ten years ago, it was put on an emergency basis and in an effort to balance the budget. It was freely admitted by members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House and by members of the Finance Committee of the Senate that the gasoline tax properly belonged to the states. Therefore, the tax was made self-repealing. However, with the passage of each new revenue bill, the gasoline tax was reënacted, and two years ago it was increased to one and one-half cents per gallon. Now the proposal is to raise the tax to three cents per gallon, which would amount to an increase of 100 per cent. The proposal is that the tax on lubricating oil is to be increased from four and one-half cents to ten cents per gallon, which would be an increase of 122 per cent.

So far as agriculture is concerned, motor transportation, under present conditions, is not a luxury but an absolute necessity. More than 1,000,000 motor trucks, or about one-fourth of the country's total, are owned and operated by farmers. A recent survey discloses that with the abandonment of many branch lines of railroads that were no longer profitable, there are about 48,000 communities in the United States that are entirely dependent upon highway transportation.

The farmer must have his motor vehicle facilities, and he does not feel that his use of the highways is a proper and adequate measure by which to determine his contribution toward the cost of the war. When the revenues derived from gasoline taxes are expended in improving and maintaining the highways, there can be no legitimate criticism, but it must be kept in mind that much of the gasoline purchased by farmers is used for plowing, harrowing, threshing, filling silos, pumping water, operating spraying machinery, sawing wood, grinding feed, and other purpose that do not involve any use of the highways. Many states refund the tax to farmers on gasoline used in such ways as have been enumerated. Other states do not make these refunds. So far as the federal tax is concerned, no refunds whatsoever are made. To increase these federal taxes, therefore, would result in increasing the farmers' cost of production.

Last year, to obviate the necessity of increasing the tax on gasoline, but still making provision for increased federal revenues, Congress imposed a "use" tax of $5.00 per year on all motor vehicles. Keeping this "use" tax in effect and then doubling the present tax on gasoline would be dealing a blow to motor transportation that could not be justified.

As has already been indicated, the intrusion of the federal government into the gasoline tax field cannot be regarded as legitimate. Such appropriations as the federal government has made for highways can all be justified from the standpoint of national defense, to facilitate the transportation of the mails, and for many other purposes benefiting all the people alike.

Source of Highway Funds

By far the major portion of the funds that have been expended for the improvement of our highways have come from state, county, and local sources. From 1917, when the Federal-Aid Highway Act took effect, until 1939, the states expended $16,695,397,000 for roads. During the same period, county and local expenditures for roads amounted to $12,980,000,000, making a total of $29,675,397,000.

During the years in question, federal expenditures on highways which were supervised by the Bureau of Public Roads, now the Public Roads Administration, amounted to $3,225,026,166. It should be noted that this includes the money spent for the elimination of grade crossings, forest roads and trails, and national park highways.

In addition to this, from July, 1935 to June, 1940, the Works Progress Administration spent $2,931,738,000 on highways, roads, and streets. Public Works Administration grants for streets and highways from July, 1933 to June, 1940 amounted to $641,133,429. The total of all these federal expenditures aggregated $6,797,897,595, of which $4,757,046,318 was for relief.

These figures prove conclusively that the gasoline tax belongs to the states. In view of the rubber shortage with which we are faced, and the enforced curtailment of the use of private passenger cars which is bound to ensue, the revenues accruing to the states from motor transportation will be greatly reduced. In some instances, the states will probably find it difficult to meet the interest on their outstanding highway bonds, besides their sinking fund requirements. In the meantime, the cost of keeping their highways in repair must be borne by the states. The heavy traffic occasioned by the war will subject our highways to much rougher usage than would otherwise be the case. Sound public policy dictates that nothing should be done to deprive the states of the funds they urgently need to cope with the special demands occasioned by the war.

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VOL. XXXIX HARRISBURG, PA., JUNE, 1942 No. 3

Pennsylvania State Grange Aids Worthy Boys and Girls to Obtain a College Education

By Miles Horst

THE Pennsylvania State Grange administers two Scholarship Funds. The one is commonly known as the Home Economics Scholarship Fund and the other as the Ellis M. Santee Scholarship Fund. In the former has been placed $4,009.28 and in the latter $2,500 up to September 30, 1941. Both funds have been set up and are being used to grant Scholarships to worthy members of the Grange for the acquiring of a higher education.

Home Economics Scholarship Fund

The Home Economics Scholarship Fund had its origin, as recorded in the State Grange Proceedings of 1929, "at a joint meeting of the Grange Dormitory Committee and the Grange Home Economics Committee at State College on August 14, 1929, when it was agreed that all contributions received in excess of $100,000 for the Dormitory Fund shall be paid into a fund to be held by the Treasurer of the State Grange until it reaches an amount of $2,500, whereupon a Scholarship Fund shall be created and the interest shall be available to a Grange girl of not less than two years' membership for a course in Home Economics."

The action of these two Committees was approved by the State Grange session at Indiana in December of the same year. At the Grange session held at Pottsville in 1930 the total amount accruing from this source as reported by the Secretary was $1,333.00, which was placed in what was from then on called the Home Economics Scholarship Fund. From December, 1930, until September 30, 1941, additions to this Fund coming from the sale of Cook Books, donations from Granges, interest on deposits, etc., brought the total entered into this Fund up to $4,009.28.

The sum of $2,500 was reached by the end of 1933 when it was placed in Liberty Bonds as a permanent investment. According to the action of the Grange in 1929, the money accruing to this Fund from then on became available for Scholarship purposes.

When the Fund was first established the purpose of it was to give gifts to deserving girls to assist them in finishing their higher education. This purpose, however, was changed by action of the Grange at Hershey when it was recommended that a committee be appointed to study the administration of this Fund. This responsibility was placed in the hands of the Executive Committee which at the meeting at New Castle recommended that "the money be loaned to worthy students in amounts of $100 and that $500 be loaned each year until the entire amount is working." Out of this Fund five loans have been made totalling $225, of which two of $25 each have been repaid. In the Fund as of September 30, 1941, in addition to the $2,500 invested in bonds, was a balance of $1,324.28.

Santee Scholarship Fund

The Ellis M. Santee Scholarship Fund was established by the provisions of the will of Ellis M. Santee who died in 1933. According to a report made by the State Grange Educational Board at the 1935 annual session held at New Castle, this will provided that the residue of the income of his estate which approximated $14,000, was to rest in a trust fund to be administered to worthy students who neither smoke nor drink by the Pennsylvania State Grange Educational Board as established by the will, consisting of the Worthy Master, the Executive Committee, and the three Graces of the Pennsylvania State Grange.

By resolution the Pennsylvania State Grange accepted the bequest and the conditions under which it was made and definitely established the Educational Board of the Pennsylvania State Grange as provided in the will. Jane Wood Santee and the First National Bank of Shickshinny were stipulated in the will as the Executors and the First National Bank of Shickshinny as the depository of the Santee Grange Scholarship Fund.

Since the establishment of this Fund, five payments of $500 each have been placed in this Fund. Since 1935 twenty-seven scholarships of $100 each have been granted. Of these six have been repaid in full, leaving $400 in the account as of September 30, 1941. However, since then two additional loans have been made and one has been repaid.

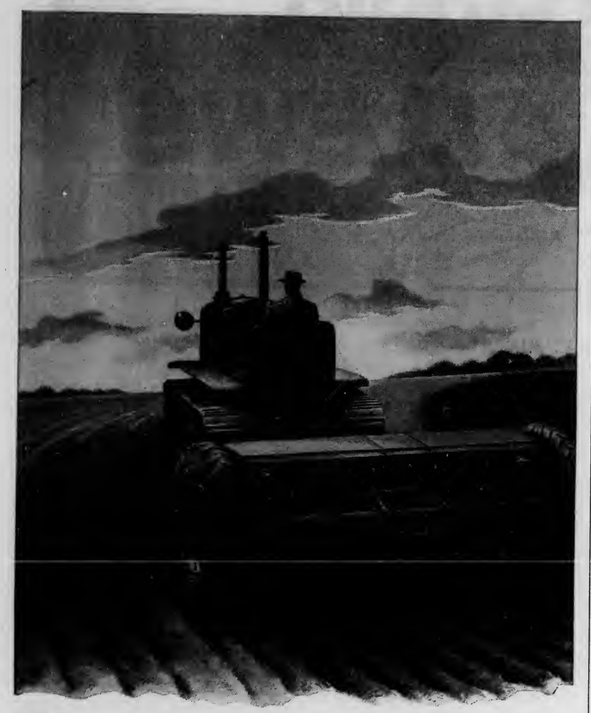
At this point it will be of interest to give something of the background of the Santee Scholarship and its purpose. From Fred Brenckman, former Secretary of the State Grange, we learn that at the June meeting of the Crawford County Pomona Grange in 1925, a resolution was adopted setting forth that "it is getting more and more difficult to get doctors from the city to go into the country districts to give medical services, and that when they do respond their fees are so high that a serious hardship rests on the people to pay them." In this resolution the Pomona Grange asked for some study to be given this problem by the State Grange.

The resolution prompted Mr. Brenckman to write several articles in the Grange News in which he conveyed the opinions of many medical authorities in the country on this subject. This publicity and discussion aroused the interest of Dr. San-

(Concluded on page 7.)

Courtesy of Massey-Harris Co.

June Is Salvage Time in Pennsylvania. An Effort Will be Made to Collect 40,000 Tons of Scrap Iron from the 160,000 Farms in the State. That Is About 500 Pounds of Scrap Per Farm or About the Size of Load the Above Farmer Has on His Trailer



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YOU don't have to think much about getting your crops to market until harvest time comes around—

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Today this railroad foresight is more than ever important. For today wartime demands on cars and locomotives, plus the diversion of ships and shortage of rubber, add up to the biggest railroad job in history.

The problem is even tougher than that. Right now, for instance, another big crop of winter wheat is being harvested—while a carry-over of some 600 million bushels of last year's wheat leaves but 20% of the elevators' capacity for the new crop's storage.

But the railroads have been cooperating with the growers, the State and Federal authorities ever since the seed was sown.

They know, almost to the day, when cars will be needed, and where, and how many. And the railroads will see that these cars are assembled in advance to pick up and speed to destination all the wheat which can be unloaded promptly when it gets there.

ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN RAILROADS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE CHAPLAIN'S MEDITATION

REV. ROSS M. HAVERFIELD

A SIGNIFICANT "FLAG DAY"—JUNE 14, 1942

June 14th is known as "Flag Day," and this year it will be the occasion of renewed pledge of allegiance, of revived loyalty, and of grateful appreciation. The flag is flying today around the world in bitter conflict with the enemies of its high idealism and its spirit of true democracy. Millions of our finest youth are enlisted under its folds to protect our nation and to uphold its principles. Let us as Patrons of Husbandry not only "salute the flag" in our ritualism, but give ourselves whole-heartedly to defend it.

"Aye, we will follow the flag,
Gladly her work we'll do,
Banishing wrongs of old,
Founding the truth anew.

"What though our guns must speak,
What though brave men must die,
Ages of truth to come
All this shall justify.

"Men in the charm of peace,
Basking in Freedom's sun,
Some day shall bless our flag,
After our work is done."

Flag Day in 1942 will stir the hearts of many fond fathers and mothers, and eyes will be dimmed with tears as the flag is unfurled on high. And we can hear these loved ones say:

"We never knew how much the flag
Could mean, until he went away.
We used to boast of it and brag,
As something of a by-gone day;
But now our eyes grow quickly dim,
Our voices choke with sobs today;
The flag is telling us of him,
Our little boy who's gone away."

And this Flag Day is also a significant day to that great host of men and women in our mills and factories, those who are speeding up the lines of production. To these the flag is a challenge for greater efficiency and for united service.

"No war is won by cannon fire alone;
The soldier bears the grim and dreary rôle;
He goes to serve the flag that he has known;
His duty is to gain the distant goal.
But if the toiler in his homeland fair
Falter in faith and shrink from every test,
If he be not on duty over there,
Lost to the cause is every soldier's best . . .
No war is won by cannon fire alone.
The men at home must also share the fight.
By what they are, a nation's strength is shown;
The army but reflects their love of right."

Flag Day on the farm where men and women toil long hours to raise the crops so essential to Victory, is a day that should be proudly remembered. It is an old saying that modern mechanized forces have not outmoded, that "an army moves on its stomach." Every Patron of Husbandry will gladly do his part in this hour of national emergency to keep our army moving toward Victory.

"We've raised a flag-pole on the farm
And flung Old Glory to the sky;
We're far removed from war's alarm,
But courage here is running high.

"We're doing things we never dreamed
We'd ever find the time to do;
Deeds that impossible once seemed
Each morning now we hurry through.

"The flag now waves above our toil
And sheds its glory on the soil,
And boy and man look up to it
As if to say: 'I'll do my bit!'"

Thus each one of us on this fourteenth day of June should solemnly reaffirm his faith in God and in his fellow-man, and pledge his strength of body, mind and spirit, to promote the cause of truth and righteousness that peace may be established throughout the world, and that our flag may become the symbol of freedom to all mankind.

"I'd like to be the sort of man the flag could boast about;
I'd like to be the sort of man it cannot live without;
I'd like to be the type of man
That really is American:
The head-erect and shoulders-square,
Clean-minded fellow, just and fair,
That all men picture when they see
The glorious banner of the free."

NOTE: Your Chaplain is indebted to Edgar A. Guest's book "Over Here" for all the quotations used in the above Meditation.

BUILDING FOR WAR

The war plans of the United States that have been announced to date call for an outlay of $170,000,000,000. These plans cover only 125,000 of the 185,000 aircraft to be built in 1942-3; they account for only 45,000 of the 120,000 tanks which industry has to build in that same period; they do not take into consideration the great expansion that is going to occur in the construction of our two-ocean navy.

THE AMERICAN'S CREED

(WILLIAM TYLER PAGE)

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many soverign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I, therefore, believe it is my duty to my own country to love it; to support its constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.

SHORTAGE IN COPPER

Copper is fast assuming the role of the leading raw material bottleneck in connection with the national defense program. All the copper that our mines can produce, and all that we can import from other countries in the Western Hemisphere, is inadequate to keep abreast of mounting defense demands.

Middle Spring Grange Completes a Quarter Century of Usefulness

BY MRS. H. E. HOCH

TWENTY-FIVE years ago, in May 1917, Middle Spring Grange was organized. The country was just on the verge of entering the Great World War. In less than two weeks after the organization war was declared. In these troubled times, as always when the going is hard, the farmer was much interested in organization.

Under the leadership of W. S. Mains, the first Worthy Master and by the efforts of many leading farmers, the Middle Spring Grange was chartered with sixty-five members. The then State Secretary, Brother Fred Brenckman completed the organization and installed the first set of officers. Brother Brenckman has now, for many years been the Washington Representative of National Grange.

Among the early activities of the new group was the purchasing of groceries and farm supplies for the members. A grange store was opened and operated for many years with considerable savings to the members. As cash chain stores were established this saving disappeared and the store was abandoned.

The social feature of the Grange was early emphasized. On August 10, 1917, the first play was given by the Grange. This play was entitled "The Golden Wedding" and was greatly enjoyed. Many others followed. An organ was purchased and used for the first time on April 9, 1920.

MIDDLE SPRING GRANGE HALL, CUMBERLAND COUNTY

BUILDING A GRANGE HALL

For the first seven years the Grange met in the Middle Spring Schoolhouse, but on December 6, 1918, Worthy Chaplain S. S. Wylie made an inspiring talk on the needs and advantages of a Grange Hall. A committee was appointed to follow up this idea and the Grange Hall proposal was an active one for many years. After many discussions, ground was finally purchased on December 29, 1922 and a committee on design for a Grange Hall was put to work. A design was approved and after much hard work and contributions of both time and various materials by the active members, the hall was completed and the first meeting held therein on May 12, 1924, almost seven years to the day from the founding of the Grange.

On January 6, 1922, Levi Hoover was installed as Worthy Master and served for six continuous years. He was again Master in 1932. A more sincere and self-sacrificing granger never lived. His first and last thought was for the Grange and his earnest loyalty, sound commonsense and unfailing generosity were largely responsible for the success of our Grange during these years.

With the opening of the new hall, Grange work was renewed more enthusiastically. A degree team was formed and trained, Tableau gowns secured and a stage curtain purchased. Large classes of initiates were given the degree work and the growth and strengthening of the Grange was immediate. Feed, seed, twine, fertilizer and some groceries continued to be purchased for members and the social work was not overlooked.

The Lecturer's Program has always been an important part of Grange work and many members present and past secured training that has made them better able to express their thoughts before groups of people. This makes of them better citizens and a contribution to general social improvement that should not be overlooked in thinking of the value of Grange activity.

MANY ACTIVITIES

The Middle Spring Grange has been continually active in community betterment and has played an important part in many local problems, taxation, roads, parking in Shippensburg, chicken stealing, not to mention Daylight Saving. It has also been active and effective in legislative matters sending various resolutions and at times representatives to bring about certain legislative action.

Since the completion of the Grange Hall the financial problem of paying off the debt incurred has been one of the foremost in the acitvities of the Grange. Many methods of raising money for this purpose were engaged in. Plays were given by our own Grange and by others in our Grange Hall. Suppers were given for which much of the food was donated by Grange members. Chickens were raised on a share basis and pig clubs on a similar plan were operated. In 1931 a large field of corn was put out by the Grange with members contributing a large share of the work. By these and other means, the Grange debt has been reduced from $6,000 to about $600 at the present time.

During these activities, other phases of Grange work have not been neglected. Exchange of programs with other Granges, joint neighborly meetings and our participation in Pomona meetings have broadened many of our members to a county and state viewpoint. Most interesting among the exchanges was the visit of Potomac Grange No. 1 from Washington, D. C. to Middle Spring and the return visit to Washington.

A Grange Orchestra was formed and trained and for many years was a great addition to our social and Lecturer's work. Suppers, plays, picnics, spelling-bees and singing-schools were held and Grange life continued though with somewhat more difficulty during the years of the depression.

The following is the roll of Masters who have served this Grange: W. S. Mains, Harvey Burkhart, Levi Hoover, J. Brady Smith, Millard Fitzgerald, Russell Bower, Mason Riggs, Charles Snoke, Harvey Hoch, and our present Master, Harry Ott.

At the end of the quarter century of Middle Spring Grange Life, the Nation is again at war, a greater war and one requiring much more from the individual than did the last war. Never did farmers have a greater need for organized effort. May our Grange not be found lacking in its ability to serve us and through us our country.

One-eighth of all highway tax dollars are diverted to non-highway purposes.

WE SEE it on the farm where you are producing more pork, beef, milk and eggs. We see it in the factory where the things needed in this war are being made and in the many special tasks people are cheerfully doing in addition to their regular work. We know from the extra telephone calls we're handling that every one is on the move. Telephone lines are carrying a lot of messages these days, but, as always, we will do our best to meet your telephone needs.

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VIGOROUS OPPOSITION VOICED AGAINST GASOLINE TAX RAISE

If Federal Rate Is Increased, Local Taxing Units Will Suffer

The National Grange is numbered among those who oppose any increase in the Federal tax on gasoline. At a recent hearing before the ways and means committee on the new revenue act, Fred Brenckman, Washington representative of the Grange, said:

"Freely conceding that the Federal government needs the highest revenues under present conditions that it can properly get, it must not be forgotten that the state and local units of government must likewise be financed. Any scheme of taxation that would dry up the sources of revenue upon which the states and the minor units must depend to finance their activities, reducing them to impotency and bankruptcy, would strike a deadly blow at the very citadel of our dual system of government."

As the Grange spokesman pointed out, the highway users of the country are already paying their full and proportionate share of all general taxes. In addition to that they are contributing, in round figures, nearly $2,000,000,000 a year in special taxes of various kinds, Federal, state and local.

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In the meantime the cost of keeping the highways in repair must be borne by the states. The heavy traffic occasioned by the war will subject the highways to much rougher usage than would otherwise be the case. Sound public policy dictates that nothing should be done to deprive the states of the funds they urgently need to cope with the special demands occasioned by the war.

The customer was dissatisfied with the quality of the milk.

"It can't be helped," said the milkman. "It's due to the shortage of grass. Why, the cows are so upset about it that I've seen them crying because they can't do themselves credit."

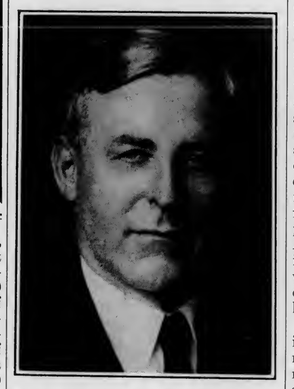
"Well, perhaps so," said the customer, wearily, "but you might try to prevent them dropping their tears into our bottle."

Proposed Trade Agreement With Mexico

By Fred Brenckman
Washington Representative of the National Grange

THE trade agreements program was formulated as a peace-time procedure to bring about general tariff revision. It is not adapted to war-time conditions. It is unnecessary to take the time of this body to set forth in detail the disturbed condition of world commerce. Different commodities are moving in different directions in different amounts than during normal or peace-time periods. The movement of commerce between nations during the war is not closely related to tariffs or other ordinary factors usually effective during peace-time in connection with supervision, regulation, or control of foreign trade.

Furthermore, currency values are disturbed, especially the ratio between the American dollar and the currencies of foreign countries. This again indicates the fact that we are passing through a period so abnormal that it is clearly not the time to engage in negotiations such as that contemplated under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.



Not only is the movement of commerce disturbed and confused and currency values out of line with normal conditions, but price levels of all commodities, including farm products, are confused and do not follow normal price trends.

For these and other reasons it seems to the National Grange that the present is not the time to engage in shifting and changing rates of duty and making other rules and regulations governing the commodity trade between the United States and Mexico.

At the present time the United States and others grouped together under the general head of the United Nations are prepared to purchase and make use of literally every commodity produced or available in Mexico. There is no possible justification for shifting, changing, reducing or even increasing rates of duty or changing other rules under the present circumstances.

A Lop-Sided Agreement

The United States is at the present time not engaged in a campaign to increase exports to Mexico or any other foreign country, or to improve trade relations in order to stimulate the volume of foreign trade. The truth is the United States cannot supply the requirements of Mexico and other Latin American countries in the case of most items which ordinarily enter into foreign trade because, as is well known, we cannot even supply domestic requirements. Recent estimates indicate that if the national income during 1942 should reach approximately 120 billion dollars, one-half of this, or 60 billion dollars, will represent expenditures of the national government of the United States, leaving only one-half of the usual total supply of all commodities available for private or individual consumption or use.

The problem confronting Mexico from the standpoint of getting products desired from the United States is not closely related to the problem of customs duties.

In making this protest the National Grange is fully aware that the Administration probably has already decided upon some changes which so-called low tariff or free trade advocates desire to put into effect, and are willing to take advantage of wartime conditions to bring this about. None the less, we feel that this oral protest should be made at this time, and specifically, we feel that provision should be included in the trade agreement negotiated providing for its automatic cancellation, effective three or six months after the conclusion of the war. In other words, if the Administration does have some special features with which it desires to experiment during the war period, let American agriculture be protected by including in the trade agreement provision for the automatic termination of these war-time changes when peace happily returns to the world.

If, however, the State Department is unwilling to provide for an automatic termination of special arrangements which are now negotiated, then our second request would be that specific provision be made for cancellation of the terms of any agreement entered into after six months' notice publicly given by either of the contracting parties. What we are anxious to provide is an escape clause which will make it possible, without the stirring up of bad feelings, to terminate provisions rushed into in the midst of war during a period of confusion of commerce, currency values, and prices.

It does not seem that it would be desirable to take the time of the Committee to list in detail the tremendous number of different items upon which it is proposed that the rate of duty shall be reduced. We do desire, however, to call attention to a few individual items merely to illustrate the problem which we believe to be involved:

(a) We note that it is proposed to reduce the rate of duty on "juices of lemons, limes, oranges, and other citrus fruits, unfit for beverage purposes." It would appear that California, Texas, Florida and other states along the southern border should be able to provide the domestic requirements of this country, and certainly should be provided with a reasonable protection against the importation of directly competitive products coming from people with a lower standard of living and lower costs of production.

(Concluded on page 15.)

A NEW FARM PRICE PARITY BASIS IS URGENTLY NEEDED

Present Formula, Long Since Outgrown, Is Unfair to Agriculture

President Roosevelt's demand for legislative action to place a ceiling on farm prices at parity levels calls attention to the need for the development and adoption of an up-to-date and workable formula for determining "price parity" on agricultural products.

The present parity formula is intended to give farm products an exchange value or purchasing power with reference to things that farmers buy, equal to that which existed during the five-year period from 1909 to 1914.

Many far-reaching economic changes have taken place in American life during the past 30 years, making the present formula obsolete and unworkable. Take the cost of producing beef cattle, for example. During the past 30 years the free grazing lands of the West have disappeared, and the cost of producing beef cattle has greatly increased. The average price of beef cattle from 1909 to 1914 was $5.21 per hundred pounds. As of April 15, 1942, the average price was $8.18. Parity for livestock, figured on the basis of 1909-14 prices, would prove ruinous to producers under the changed conditions existing today.

The cost of producing milk and other dairy products has likewise greatly increased, due in part to the higher sanitary standards and requirements in effect today.

The price control act, to which the President referred in his message to Congress on the subject of inflation, provides that no ceiling shall be placed on agricultural prices lower than the average for 1909-14, October 1, 1941, or December 15, 1941, whichever is the higher. The threeway plan for the control of farm prices written into the act was deemed necessary from the standpoint of justice and workability.

It is notorious that the present parity formula falls far short of giving the farmers their just and proportionate share of the national income. During the period from 1909 to 1914, 34 per cent of the people of the United States were engaged in agricultural pursuits, and on the average they received 12.5 per cent of the national income. According to the census of 1940, 22.9 per cent of the population lived on farms, and during the year in question they received only about 7 per cent of the national income. The National Grange advocates the adoption of a parity formula that would give agriculture the same proportionate share of the national income as it received during the 1909-14 period.

The announced policy of the Administration during the present emergency is to keep market prices of farm commodities below parity levels and to make up the difference to the farmer by payments drawn from the Treasury. This places the farmer in the unfair light of receiving a dole from the government, when the real purpose of the Administration is to arbitrarily keep food prices down and subsidize the consumer.

Many farmers, including those affiliated with the Grange, would like to receive compensatory prices for their products, making it possible to suspend parity payments from the Treasury entirely.

As of April 15, 1942, average prices received by farmers in local markets throughout the country stood at 150 per cent of the 1909-14 level; prices paid by farmers averaged 151 per cent, giving the farm dollar a purchasing power of 99 cents.

Uncle Sam Needs the Largest Crops in History!

KEEP YOUR ELECTRICAL "HIRED HANDS" WORKING HARDER THAN EVER BEFORE

FARM LABOR is scarce. New equipment is hard to find. Yet Uncle Sam wants the biggest farm output in history. AND HE MUST HAVE IT!

Hard work and long days will help. More important is the smart planning and the wise use of existing equipment and resources — especially electrical "hired hands."

Get help from your electric company. Through its rural representative, it can aid you in taking important steps that will:

1. Make your present electrical equipment last much longer.
2. Find new and better ways of using your electrical equipment.
3. Modernize your present equipment so that it will do more work.

Get more service from your present electrical equipment!

Read above what Mrs. Steve Bollinger of R.D. 3, Lehighton, Pa., has to say about her electric water system. Mrs. Bollinger was a prize winner in the P.E.A. letter contest.

Pennsylvania Electric Association, Harrisburg, Pa.

SCRAP IRON VITAL TO WINNING THE WAR

The importance of scrap iron as an element in winning the present world war was brought out very clearly in testimony presented to recent hearings before the House Military Affairs Committee at Washington. This testimony showed that we do a tremendous job of conservation, because for every ton of scrap that is used, we conserve between 4 and 5 tons of iron ore, coal, stone and other raw materials, and in fact our steel industry is based around the use of scrap.

If the steel mills had to erect blast furnaces and make steel out of new pig, the cost would be exorbitant, and we couldn't begin to build, especially at this time, the freight cars, the vessels, the blast furnaces, and the coke ovens, to make that additional tonnage of pig. So scrap is a very essential raw material at this time, and the steel that is made through scrap is stronger and it is cheaper.

In 1917, which was the peak year of the first World War, we consumed in this country 26,800,000 gross tons of iron and steel scrap. The next highest peak was set in 1929, with about 37,000,000 tons. In 1940, which was a transitional year, or a defense year, our consumption was 40,000,000 tons of scrap. In 1941, we went up to 53,600,000 tons of scrap, twice what we did in the best year of the first World War. And now we are into the third month of 1942, and the steel mills continue to operate practically at capacity.

We have accomplished this record of high steel-making operations during the worst operating period of the year. We are now coming into the middle of March. Scrap is an outdoor industry, and in many of the regions of the North there have been 3 and 4 days per week when snow, cold and ice has prohibited the operation of those yards. Country collections are slowed down during the winter. Scrap has had to accumulate at the head of the Lakes awaiting transportation down when the season of navigation opens. And so, as I say, we are now coming into the middle of March when we should be past the hump of adverse operating conditions.

Pennsylvania Farm Hints

GOOD POULTRY RANGE REDUCES FEED COSTS

By Fred V. Grau

Feed costs can be reduced by providing the poultry flock with plenty of home-grown feed on the range. The ideal poultry range furnishes a continuous supply of fresh, green, succulent, nutritious feed throughout the growing season.

Poultry farmers all over the state have been pleased with Ladino clover on the range. One of the good mixtures used contains a total of 24 pounds of the following ingredients: domestic ryegrass, 10 pounds; Kentucky bluegrass, 6 pounds; Canada bluegrass, 4 pounds; redtop, 2 pounds; and Ladino clover, 2 pounds.

This mixture is seeded with 1 bushel of oats to the acre and the poultry is turned on the range as soon as the oats are 8 to 10 inches high. Frequent clipping will prevent heading of the oats. Other directions include: "Lime as for alfalfa, fertilize with 400 pounds of 4-16-4 to the acre, and seed on a firm, well-pulverized seedbed."

Such a seeding develops a range which will furnish summer feed for 300 to 500 birds per acre and it will reduce feed costs considerably. Many poultry raisers are using this type of range with excellent results.

WOODLANDS CAN AID IN NATION'S WAR EFFORT

By F. T. Murphey

Home-grown lumber and fuel can aid in America's all-out war effort.

Use of home-grown lumber for repairs and for new buildings on farms to house increased production helps reduce the transportation load of lumber and other forest products. One of the largest single uses of freight cars and trucks is for such transportation.

Heavy timbers, planks and, in certain cases, 2 x 4's may be used green. Boards for sheeting, flooring, siding, and roofing always should be dry. If not well seasoned, before it is used for certain parts in new construction, warping and shrinking of green lumber may result in serious defects in the finished structure. Seasoning for about a year is recommended, and the lumber pile should be well stacked, with stickers or slats between freshly sawed boards and timbers so that air can circulate easily. Raising the lumber pile off the ground 6 inches or more with one end elevated aids in ventilating and keeping the pile dry.

SLATTED FLOORS AID TURKEY SUN-PORCHES

By H. H. Kauffman

Slatted wooden floors for turkey sun-porches are beyond the experimental stage and many turkey growers prefer the slatter floors to wire.

Hobart Sanders, Sugar Grove, Warren County, was one of the first to try out the slats in 1932. These slats lasted seven seasons without any repairs, when some started to rot, especially at the ends where the wood split. Sanders then laid 1½-inch mesh 16-gauge hexagon wire netting over the slatted floors. Weak slats became strong enough to carry the direct weight of the turkeys when the wire was laid. After three seasons the hexagon 1"-gauge wire was in good shape and seemed serviceable for a few more seasons.

Practical slats are 1¼ to 1½ inches wide and laid 1¼ to 1½ inches apart. They should be an inch thick. Rough lumber is satisfactory and the oaks, hemlock, and white pine are some of the native lumbers that are best suited. The joists of the floors can be 24 to 30 inches apart. About half the droppings fall directly between the slats. As the turkeys walk across the floors they push some of the remaining droppings down between the slats. The sun dries up some of the droppings, and during a rain the rain water washes them. As the turkeys walk over the floors they scour them with their toe nails. Turkey poults three weeks of age will freely use these slatted floors.

Slatter floors have the following advantages:

1. The materials for their construction are more likely to be available during the duration than wire floors.
2. The original cost of construction usually is less than most other floors.
3. They are more durable and last longer than many types of wire. The lifetime of the slats and joists can be prolonged: (a) If not too many nails are used, to keep splitting of the wood to a minimum; (b) if the slats and joists are painted with oil or creosote.
4. Turkeys are not so likely to suffer from sore feet as turkeys confined on wire.

SEVERAL MATERIALS ARE AVAILABLE FOR LITTER

By F. H. Leuschner

Several satisfactory, inexpensive materials are easily available to poultrymen as litter for either brooder or laying houses.

Among such materials are straw, corn fodder, corn cobs, sawdust, shavings, as well as commercial types of litter. The three first-named materials are available on most farms, but in many instances these materials would make better litter if they were properly processed. When they are cut into small pieces by running through an ensilage cutter or, for chicks, preferably through a hammer mill, the finer material makes a more lasting type of litter.

Too often, the coarse straw packs quickly and its glazed surface does not allow ready absorption of moisture. Then the whole litter becomes a soggy mass. Chopping into small pieces exposes more area for moisture absorption before wetting occurs.

Dry corn fodder run through a hammer mill also makes excellent litter with working and durable qualities similar to those of chopped straw. Corn cobs should be ground to the size of a shelled pea; then they, too, will make much fine material which helps dry out droppings and readily works them into the body of the litter. Barn chaff is undesirable usually because it may be quite dusty and may carry mold spores which can do considerable harm.

A good litter management program in the brooder house will start with 2 to 4 inches of litter on the floor. Daily stirring with a rake, fork, potato hook, or the feet, helps keep the litter loose and light, incorporates the droppings in the litter, and permits the heat of the stove to keep the litter dry.

At first this will apply principally to the area about the stove where the chicks sleep and around the feeding equipment. Later the chicks will keep the litter loose as they scratch in it. Frequent additions of clean, dry material increase the absorptive capacity of the litter and as long as the whole remains dry and the chicks are growing well, there may be little advantage in removing it.

If the litter becomes wet or excessively dirty, it should be removed. Often the area about the water fountain becomes wet from spillage and must be removed to prevent possible spread of disease through filth-borne organisms.

CONTROL CUTWORMS TO PREVENT CROP LOSSES

By H. E. Hodgkiss

If cutworms threaten to take a heavy toll of farm crops, their control becomes a pressing matter of great importance to the farmer.

That with corn, tomatoes, or other crops grown on a large scale as a general farm operation or for a specialized market, cutworms are easily controlled by using a poisoned bait. This bait may be applied directly to the plants or broadcast over the field. Row crops being attacked may be protected by broadcasting the bait along the rows.

Fields to be planted to corn or tomatoes can best be freed of cutworms by broadcasting the bait over the field 2 or 3 days before seeding or setting the plants, at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds an acre. The best time to put out the bait is in the evening after the heat of the sun is past. The cutworms feed at night. The bait must be moist to be attractive.

The bait is mixed at the rate of 100 pounds of bran, 4 pounds of paris green or white arsenic, 8 quarts of cheap molasses, and about 15 gallons of water. Mix the dry poison and bran thoroughly. Dilute the molasses with about 10 gallons of water. Add the liquid to the bran-poison mixture slowly and stir continuously. After the batch is thoroughly mixed, add enough water to make a flaky, crumbly mass. For smaller batches, reduce all amounts accordingly.

Remember that this bait is poisonous to humans and animals. If it must be stored for a few hours before using, keep it away from children and animals. Spread thinly in the field it will not be harmful to animals and birds.

GOOD START IS NEEDED IN STRAWBERRY GROWING

By J. L. Mecartney

This year many new hands at strawberry growing are including this fruit as part of their victory gardens.

A good start is half the job in growing a productive patch for harvesting in 1943. The early production and rooting of new runner plants is essential to maximum yields. Cultivation should begin soon after the plants are set and should be continued at frequent intervals throughout the growing season. This will promote growth, keep down the weeds, and encourage prompt rooting of the runner plants by keeping a crust from forming on the soil.

Cultivation, thorough but shallow, will keep the surface of the soil even. Care must be exercised that the crowns of the plants are not covered in cultivating and hoeing. Any crowns covered by washing or too deep planting should be uncovered immediately.

Manure is one of the best fertilizers for strawberries. It is applied preferably the year previous to planting, or at least worked into the ground before the plants are set. However, where this has not been done, an application may be made after planting. Unfortunately, fresh manure at this time creates a problem in cultivation and weed control.

High nitrogen fertilizer, such as nitrate of soda or sulfate of ammonia, applied about a month after planting, will stimulate more vigorous runner production. The fertilizer may be applied beside the row with a fertilizer distributor or by hand in 10-inch circles around individual plants. An application of 125 to 200 pounds to the acre is suggested. This will be about 2 teaspoons to the plant or a pound to 50 to 85 feet of row, assuming a planting distance of 18 inches between plants.

All flower stalks should be cut off as soon as they appear during the first season.

DAIRY MONTH GAINS DYNAMIC FORCE

Into high gear and gaining speed, the annual promotion month of the dairy industry is off to a flying start. Carrying with it the prestige its product occupies in the nationally recognized No. 1 position among the protective foods, the industry is set this year to accomplish the double purpose of reinforcing its sales and of making its maximum contribution toward the strength and the vitality of the nation.

Interest in this event is indicated by the demand for this promotional material. In the case of the Butter and Cheese Kit, the full amount of the first order to the printer had been sold before any copies were available. A reprint has been ordered and sales of the second edition are going on at a rapid pace. The other kits are finding almost an equal demand, indicating that those wishing these supplies should get their orders in promptly. Another reason for ordering early is the fact that shipments are often delayed due to wartime congestion. It is reasonably sure, however, that all who place their orders promptly will be able to receive the materials they wish. These are furnished from the National Dairy Month Headquarters, National Dairy Council, 111 North Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois.

State and county committees are setting their programs in motion. For weeks the National Dairy Council as June *Dairy Month* headquarters has been besieged with requests for suggested proclamations for governors and mayors to sign as well as for kits and advertising and for publicity and merchandising suggestions. All of this indicates that committees and organizations by the thousands are on their marks to make this the banner *Dairy Month*.

The national government, more than a year ago, called for a tremendous increase of milk and its products in order to properly feed the allied armies and to take care of the additional nutritional needs which a wartime program would impose upon this country. The industry has met that call. Every day there is enough, more milk being produced over and above that of five years ago, to completely load a train of 50,000-pound capacity tank cars, 7½ miles in length. The production effort has taxed the capacity of the dairy industry. The job of processing it has been an equally difficult one, but in nearly every case the industry has met or exceeded the request of the government. Today, the same production and processing groups, with the aid of the food merchandising forces of the country, are setting themselves in position to do an equally constructive job of accomplishing the national goal of more healthy Americans by getting this product into channels of consumption.

THE LECTURER'S CORNER

O. WALKER SHANNON, *State Lecturer*

Worthy Lecturers:

The problems created as a result of the war are weighing ever heavier upon the minds of all Americans today. The work of each person is of greater importance. To make sure that no effort is expended needlessly, we must plan our work and activities in coöperation with other groups and organizations in our local communities so that there is no overlapping of work. Time and energy are precious. They must not be carelessly used. This is a good time to organize a Community Council. They are needed in planning for the total defense effort of every community and can do much to eliminate local jealousies.

The war brings to many opportunities, along with its inconveniences. There are blessings which have been needed. In recent months, local communities have taken on added importance. Tires and gasoline are no longer available to drive forty or fifty miles to see a movie or attend a social event. We must find our recreation, both mental and physical, within the borders of our own communities. This is a good thing. For many years, we have been content to sit back and be entertained by paid performers. Now of necessity, we are forced to provide for ourselves entertainment. This is where the Grange can prove its worthwhileness. Your Grange should already have planned programs that have a diversified appeal. The program of today, must be wider in its scope and more specific in its purposes. We must either answer the needs of our people or admit that we are not capable and step aside. We have the organization, we have the facilities, we have the faith which is essential to the development of a real worthwhile program. If we fail, we can blame no one but ourselves. The tire and gas situation is hard on the Grange, the Church, and other rural groups, but rural people have the ability to carry on in spite of obstacles and this time will prove no exception.

TENTH ANNUAL LECTURERS' SHORT COURSE

State College, Pa., June 16-19

Program

Theme: "THE GRANGE IN WAR TIME"

Tuesday Afternoon

2:00 Registration of Delegates—First Floor Lounge, Old Main.

Tuesday Evening

Presiding: Walker Shannon

7:30 Opening of the Conference—Sparks Building, Room 10. Group Singing.
"Today's Problems"—Dr. F. F. Lininger, Vice-Dean, School of Agriculture.
"Today's Opportunities"—Kenzie S. Bagshaw, Master, Pennsylvania State Grange.

9:00 Social Hour—Armory—Professor C. P. Lang, in charge Senior Extension Club Work.

Wednesday Morning

Presiding: Mrs. Mary E. Lyons, Pomona Lecturer, Fayette County

8:45 Devotions—Rev. Ross M. Haverfield, Chaplain, Pennsylvania State Grange.
9:00 Panel Discussion—"How to Plan Programs"—Pomona Lecturers.
10:00 Group Conferences and Discussions.
11:00 "Present Day Problems of Northeastern Farmers"—Dr. W. I. Myers, Agricultural Economist, Cornell University.
12:00 Group Picture—Front of New Library.

Wednesday Afternoon

Presiding: Mrs. Lola Simpson, Pomona Lecturer, Clarion County

1:30 "How to Lead Discussions"—Rev. R. W. Kerns, Extension Rural Sociologist, State College.
2:15 Panel Discussion: "What's Ahead for Home Life?"—Members of State College Faculty.
4:00 Free Time.

Wednesday Evening

Schwab Auditorium

8:00 "What's Ahead for Rural America?"—Dr. E. C. Lindeman, New School of Social Research, New York City.
(Joint Session with Public Affairs Conference and Rural Pastors Conference.)

Thursday Morning

Presiding: Mrs. J. E. Martin, Pomona Lecturer, Washington County

8:45 Devotions.
9:00 Address—"How to Conduct Meetings"—Professor Russel Dickerson,
9:30 Group Conferences and Discussions.
11:00 "A United Approach in Solving Rural Problems"—Dr. Lindeman.

Thursday Afternoon

Presiding: Mrs. Flora Henderson, Pomona Lecturer, Indiana County

1:15 Music.
1:30 Address—Dr. M. E. John, Associate Professor Rural Sociology.
2:15 Group Conferences.
4:00 Free Time.

Thursday Evening

Presiding: Mrs. H. A. Snyder, Pomona Lecturer, Lycoming County

7:30 Recreation for Seated Groups—Professor Lang.
7:45 Address—"What Is Our Wartime Job,"—Miles Horst, Secretary, Pennsylvania State Grange.
8:30 Demonstration Spelling Bee—Dr. Beatty Dimit, Overseer, Pennsylvania State Grange.
9:00 Stunts by Pomona Groups.

Friday Morning

Presiding: Mrs. Philip Wheaton, Pomona Lecturer, Susquehanna County

8:45 Devotions.
9:00 Address—"War On the Home Front"—Dr. Beatty H. Dimit.
9:30 Panel of Experts on Questions.
10:00 Group Conferences.
11:15 Free time.

Annual Banquet

State College Hotel

Presiding: Dr. Beatty H. Dimit

12:00 Group Singing.
Awards: Program Planning Contest.
Address: "Looking Into the Future"—Dr. C. D. Champlin.
Closing Conference—Walker Shannon.

General Information

Registration is in charge of Penn State Grange.

Delegates will be assigned rooms day of registration.

Meals will be secured in the town restaurants.

Registration fee: $1.00.

Banquet tickets may be purchased at registration desk.

The program above is tentative, due to changing conditions.

PANEL DISCUSSION OUTLINE

Prepared by Reader's Digest Program Service

First Speaker—"It's Our War—Pitch In!

(Page 26, May issue *Reader's Digest*)

Background Reading

1. "Civilian Defense of the United States," by Col. R. E. Dupuy, G.S.C., and Lieut. Hodding Carter, F. A. Farrar & Rinehart, Inc., 1942. This book covers all aspects of the defense effort and shows how civilians can help.
2. The U. S. Pocketbook's Enlist—March, 1942, Issue *Reader's Digest*. Tells why we should invest in War Bonds.
3. "A Pint of Your Blood to Save a Soldier's Life"—April Issue *Reader's Digest*.
4. "Weapons from Waste," by Marquis W. Childs, *Atlantic Monthly*, February, 1942. Every American must play a part in the fight against waste.
5. "Women for Defense," by Margaret Culkin Banning. Duell, Sloan, and Peace, 1942.

Second Speaker—How Far Will Rubber Stretch?"

(Page 42, May issue *Reader's Digest*.)

Background Reading

1. "Rubber Vital Need of Defense," by W. L. Finger, *Science Digest*, February, 1942. Gives the needs of rubber for military and industrial war effort.
2. "Squeezing Rubber," *Business Week*, December 20, 1941.
3. "Bringing Rubber Home"; Uncle Sam plants it in his own back yard. *Collier's*, October 18, 1941.
4. "Synthetic Rubber's Declaration of Independence," *Reader's Digest*, September, 1940.
5. "Tire Tips from a Test-Car Driver," *Popular Science*, February, 1942.

Third Speaker—"Detroit: Million Man Arsenal"

(*Reader's Digest*, May, 1942.)

Background Reading

1. "Program for Total War: Outlay of 300 Billions," *United States News*, April 3, 1942.
2. "When a Defense Boom Hits a Defenseless Village," by James E. Zachary, *American City*, October, 1941.
3. "Kentucky's Educational System for Defense Workers," *School Life*, January, 1942.
4. "Neighbors to the Rescue," *Saturday Evening Post*, January 31, 1942.
5. "Oregon Checks Woman Power," *Independent Woman*, March, 1942.

Fourth Speaker—"A Call for Young Workers"

(May *Reader's Digest*.)

Background Reading

1. "The Moral Equivalent of War," by William James, in *Representative Essays in Modern Thought*.
2. "American Youth," edited by Thacher Winslow and Frank Davidson, Harvard University Press, 1940.
3. "How English Youth Are Helping Win the War," *Journal of the National Education Association*, March, 1942.
4. "Englishwoman at Work," by Judith Listowel, *Woman's Home Companion*, July, 1941.

PENNA. STATE GRANGE AIDS BOYS AND GIRLS

(Concluded from page 1.)

tee, then a country doctor located at Shickshinny and an active member of Muhlenberg Grange. Dr. Santee attended the State Grange sessions in 1925 and there confided to Grange officers his desire to embody in his will provision for the establishment of a scholarship to encourage young farm people to study medicine with the hope that they would return to their former rural communities.

Accordingly in his will, in addition to establishing the trust in care of the Educational Board of the State Grange, the will states that "the money shall be drawn upon for the sole purpose of aiding boys and girls of our Grange members to attain a college education, preferably a medical education so long as the need for country doctors remains acute."

How to Proceed

Any Grange boy or girl desiring financial assistance in completing their college course can apply for a scholarship under either Fund provided they meet the conditions pertaining to that Fund. The first step is to write to the State Secretary asking for an application blank. Among the questions asked on this application blank are the applicant's relationship to the Grange, the kind of course he or she is taking, and financial references. The application must then be returned to the State Secretary who turns it over to the State Grange Educational Board. If the Board acts favorably, the Secretary of the State Grange so informs the applicant and requests the applicant to fill out a promissory note in the amount of the loan and payable without interest within one year after the applicant's education is completed. If not paid, within that period, the note will from then on bear five per cent interest.

Loans made from these Scholarship Funds in the past have been handled very satisfactorily by those to whom granted and in many cases have been instrumental in finally assuring the recipients of these Scholarships an opportunity to complete their college courses.

Pennsylvania Grange News

Published monthly by the Pennsylvania State Grange
Room 426-28, Telegraph Building
216 Locust Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

5 cents a copy 50 cents a year

VOL. XXXIX JUNE, 1942 No. 3

Board of Managers
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Hookstown, Pa.

ADVERTISING is accepted at the rate of 25 cents per agate line, or $3.50 per inch, each insertion. New York representative, Norman Co., 34 West 33d Street.

A Preposterous Proposition

THE Lewis drive to organize farmers is expected to start soon with 50 to 150 trained organizers going into action in the New York milk shed. Indications are that the event may be timed to hit dairymen about June when milk flow is heavy, resulting in a large proportion going into other classes than fluid milk, thus reducing the average price and making farmers unhappy. For the union thrives on unhappiness—on the misfortune of others who are thus in a state of mind when they will listen to promises no matter how preposterous.

The idea that a labor union can solve the milk marketing problem is the most preposterous one to arise from these jumbled times. It has basis in neither fact nor theory. The facts are that organized labor has always been opposed to higher farm prices and in favor of lower food prices. The nature and purpose of the agency could not be otherwise. Union labor wants cheap food, for that is what it buys. It wants high wages, for that is what it sells. This is human nature and no sensible person objects to those objects. But the results are not always favorable to agriculture—quite often the reverse.

When a union milk wagon driver gets nearly as much for delivering a quart of milk as a farmer gets for producing it the driver is certainly not getting the worst of the proposition. A union driver who averages about $50 a week and delivers 250 quarts a day gets 3½ cents a quart. The farmer with several thousand dollars invested in cows, farm and equipment works long hours and gets maybe 4 or 5 cents a quart for his milk—if he does not live too far from the central market.

The theory of helping dairymen through union control is even more preposterous. As far as can be learned all the plan Lewis has for raising the price of milk is control of output, keeping milk on farms, dumping it in ditches or any other simple method of keeping it from the customer until he hollers for more. Farmers who ever made profit by dumping milk are rare. And farmers who look with favor on some union member telling them to keep their milk at home, or who dumps it for them, are not members of this farm generation.

Most preposterous of all is the implication that farm organizations have "done nothing" for farmers, that milk coöperatives have failed in their functions, that they have "sold out" to dealers, etc. If this were true it would be a reflection on the intelligence of farmers, for they have built these organizations and paid them for what they consider essential services.

Before dairy coöperatives existed, what were market conditions? No assurance of price, no assurance of pay and even no market at all many times. A farmer had to find his own outlet for milk, take his own chances on collecting and accept whatever price was offered. He had no voice, no bargaining agency, no friend at court, no spokesman to consumers—only hard work and poor cows. Under these conditions dairying made little progress. Under the help of dairy coöperatives, it has made much progress. It has grown in size and in profits, for now it has a market for all milk, assurance of pay and a voice at the bargaining counter.

This service costs money—a lot of money. So do good cows. Farmers think both are worth while. That's why they buy them. Mr. Lewis is trying to sell farmers a mine mule for their stanchions. We doubt if they'll take it.

Money is desirable. Everybody needs more money. Milk drivers in Chicago reported to be getting five or six thousand dollars a year need more money—so they say. Hence when Mr. Lewis claims that farmers should have more money for their milk his words are as true as were those of the prophets, but to believe they would get it under his rule strains credulity.

Most thoughtful farmers of course are opposed to the idea of labor unions taking over the industry of agriculture, or any part of it, but a few worried with debt and taxes and anxious for any way out will join a movement on promises, not bothering to question possibility of performance. And it takes only a few to let a labor union get its toe in the door—when trouble starts. A few harassed farmers egged on by skilled labor organizers can make a lot of trouble.

Granges in this and every other state are set four-square against the organization of agriculture by John L. Lewis. First they feel the move would be fatal to the traditional independence and freedom of the farmer. Second they think it is done with motive other than that of helping agriculture. And third they are convinced that while Lewis may be a whirlwind as a labor leader he knows nothing about marketing milk.

Herbert Voorhees, president of Free Farmers, Inc., says: "Rule or ruin has never been the philosophy of the American farmer. Coöperate and grow in welfare and culture is more to their way of life. This makes John L. Lewis and his methods alien to the farmer. Every way of life is the expression of a philosophy. Labor has one way of life; the farmer has another; each is the expression of his own philosophy. It includes the way of making a living and the social, economic and political problems that grow out of that way of making a living. These things, in their turn, are all determined by the background, the breeding, the historical fact behind it all.

"The historical fact and background behind the philosophy of the American farmer begins with the settling of this country. America was settled and colonized by farmers who cleared the forests and tilled the land to live. The first laws and rules of conduct were laid down by farmers for farmers. The War of Independence was fought by farmers for farmers, and when it was won, it was the voices of farmers that were heard in the Constitutional Convention and were translated into the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. The great Civil War was a battle between the greatest division of farmer philosophy this country has ever had to face. State sovereignty and slavery—these were farm issues!

"Because most of those first patriots came from England, it is only natural that they should have brought with them the English maxim that 'a man's home is his castle.' The farm is invariably the home as well as the business of the farmer. Uninvited guests are rare and unwelcome. Lewis is not an invited guest. Indeed, he is attempting to enter the house from the rear—in the night, and through a window. And to Mr. Lewis, Free Farmers say, 'Beware of the dog!'"

A glib talker can becloud any issue. Union organizers are glib talkers. They are smart men. They know a lot of answers. Do they know the answers to these questions: Why their sudden interest in the farmer? What have they ever done for him? What can they do for him and how? What do they plan to do to him? How will they sell milk?

The Membership Campaign

IN SPITE of handicaps, many of the Subordinate Granges in Pennsylvania are rallying to their State Master's request of a month ago to build up Grange membership this summer. Where Granges have heeded this request and are now soliciting members, the results are most encouraging. They report that rural people are more open-minded toward joining the Grange today than for years, and hence respond more quickly to an invitation to join.

Reports from Granges indicate, however, that where material gains in membership have been attained, these gains were made through organized effort. The more common practice followed among these has been to appoint a strong membership committee. This committee has studied the folks in the Grange's jurisdictional area and has made a list of good prospective Grange members. These prospects were then assigned to different members who would be sure to see them and to extend the invitation to join the Grange.

Successful Granges in this membership campaign have no monopoly on location or on type of people, for Granges in all parts of the state are numbered among those increasing membership. At the same time unsuccessful or indifferent Granges are scattered right among those which are successful. The difference between the two is that the members of the former see in the organization an opportunity to serve themselves and their community while those in the latter group are failing to express such service.

COMING EVENTS

June 5—Huntingdon County Pomona Grange will meet at Shirleysburg.

June 6—Greene County Pomona Grange will meet at Hoover's Run Grange, Kuhnton.

June 6—Berks County Pomona Grange will meet with Marion Grange, Stouchsburg.

June 6—Lehigh and Northampton Pomona Grange will meet with Trexlertown Grange.

June 12—Columbia and Lower Luzerne Pomona Grange will meet with Bloomingdale Grange.

June 13—Venango County Pomona Grange will meet with Richland Grange, near Emlenton.

June 20—Somerset County Pomona Grange will meet with Jenner Grange.

Our Way of Life

MASON C. GILPIN, *Managing Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer*

THERE is more to farming than worry and taxes, more to farm life than labor and fears. The occupation of the tiller of the soil is a crucible in which character is crystallized, a furnace which toughens the moral temper of a people. The asset of agriculture to a nation is not only the food and clothing wrung by the sweat and skill of the farmer from dead brown earth, but it is quality of citizenship, virtue of clear thinking, value of self-reliance wrought in contemplation between corn rows, evolved in the mind of the plowman as his moldboard turns the sod.

Walking over the fields of a farmer friend when apples were in bloom I thought this land is good land, this life a good life and this nation under which it has developed a good nation. Nothing like it has existed on the face of the earth since the beginning of time. It has ways and traditions which must be preserved. They must be kept, or else the race of man will "run out" and become as the beasts of the fields or robots in a world of Frankensteins.

This way of life which we call good came about by a strong people holding aloft high ideals. Theirs were the fundamentals of virtue and fair dealing without which no people and no nation has ever long prospered. They disdained not to tred the paths their fathers trod, nor did they forsake for lesser gods their fathers' God.

Nearly four-score years have gone since Gettysburg and again we are engaged in a mighty war to determine whether nations operating under the principles of democracy can long endure. We know by the pages of history that no nation under other principles has survived. Where is the grandeur of Rome, the mighty empire of Napoleon, the wealth of the Incas, the dynasties of the Pharaohs? "Gone with the wind" which sweeps rich carpets of bluegrass pastures and waves the green and gold wheat on rolling fields. Gone with the glory of the dogwood which dusts with silver the verdant hills, seasonal, transitory, elusive. And this one too will go unless those strong in principle stand on their convictions, for the weakening of the moral fiber of a people is more insidious and devastating than the wrecking of their homes by bombs.

This war and the sacrifices it will entail is a test of the strength of our character. How well we stand it will determine the fate and way of life of our progeny for generations to come. A century hence will our descendants look on us with the respect we regard the patriots who laid the groundwork of a nation, the awe with which we think of the heroism of the pioneers, the reverence we hold for long lines of hard workers and straight thinkers who got their inspiration and their living from the soil?

We have the war to win, and that comes first, and then we have our way of life to hold—that priceless thing for which the war is being fought and for which farmers are straining every nerve and muscle to do their part and more. Our way of life, that which is just and good and fair and honorable, we have the duty to preserve, for "what profiteth a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" Our way of life is the soul of the nation, the blood of democracy throughout the world, and anybody who wants to throw it overboard for some nebulous "social revolution" should have the privilege of doing so on an undiscovered island and be obliged to live the rest of his life in the mess he there creates.

DEDICATION COMING SOON OF THE GRANGE FOREST IN OHIO

Pennies of Juvenile Grange Members Have Been Widely Contributed

Plans are in the making for a formal dedication later in the year of the Taber Memorial Forest in Wayne County, Ohio, which represents a unique project that has been put through the last 18 months by the Juvenile Grange boys and girls of the country. The United States Forest Service set apart 200 acres in the Wayne National Forest and planted the trees for the Juveniles at actual cost; these youngsters having raised the money by penny collections among the approximately 1600 units of their organization throughout the country. The project is in honor of Louis J. Taber of Columbus, Ohio, who served as Master of the National Grange from 1923 until last November, when at the Worcester session he declined further election.

More than 700 contributions have been received, totaling $1,175, and inasmuch as one penny plants one tree and $4 plants an entire acre of trees—1,000—it can readily be seen how extensive this unique Juvenile project has grown. Planting of the forest has been accomplished by CCC enrollees, and started with the planting of 18,000 one-year-old shortleaf pine and pitch-pine seedlings in the spring of 1941. Last fall 11,250 more pitch-pine seedlings went into place, and these totals are being considerably added to the present spring.

The National Grange session at Syracuse in 1940 voted hearty approval of the project, and the United States Forest Service pledges at least another 200-acre plot as soon as the first one is entirely planted.

The Taber Memorial Forest is located on one of the through routes across the state of Ohio, and bears a large explanatory tablet, fronting the highway, which explains what the project is and by whom it is being carried out. During the past year, thousands of travelers have noted the explanatory tablet, and the very successful tree planting which is visible for a long distance. The trees used were raised from seed in the Forest Service Nursery at Vallonia, Indiana, and the tree species being set will mature to saw-log size (12″-14″) in about 40 years. The results of the thinning which will have to be made after a few years will be put into making paper pulp, so that eventually there will be substantial revenue from the forest.

PROPOSED TRADE AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO IS IMPORTANT

Farmers May Suffer If Tariff Reductions Are Permitted

Hearings on the proposed trade agreement betwen the United States and Mexico will open before the committee on reciprocity information at Washington May 18th.

Agricultural commodities upon which the State Department has signified a willingness to make tariff concessions include cattle, sheep, lambs, vegetable oil cake, oil-cake meal, cottonseed, soy bean oil cake, berries, limes, mangoes, fruits, watermelons, beans, peas, garlic, tomatoes, peppers, eggplant, cucumbers, squash and pimientos.

With the passing of the emergency with which we are now confronted, the farmers of the United States will again find themselves face to face with many conditions similar to those which existed at the close of World War I, including overproduction.

Since any trade agreement we may negotiate with Mexico will remain in effect for an indefinite period, it is clear that reducing the tariff on most of the farm commodities listed in the notice issued by the State Department would constitute a real menace to the security and well-being of many farmers of the United States.

RELIEVING THE SUGAR SHORTAGE

By Drawing on Reserve Stocks of Western Beet Sugar

Among the steps recently taken by the government to relieve the growing shortage of sugar, particularly in Eastern markets, was the release of 100,000 tons of Western beet sugar.

It is estimated that the beet industry can spare as much as 300,000 tons from its reserve supplies, which must carry it through until next fall when the new crop is harvested. Beet sugar stocks at the beginning of the year totalled 1,300,000 short tons.

The National Grange has long urged the production, in the continental portion of the United States, of a larger portion of the sugar we consume. During recent years, 30 per cent of our sugar has been produced at home, while 70 per cent was brought in from the Philippines, Hawaii, Cuba and Puerto Rico.

SCHEDULE OF WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYES ON RAILROADS

Average Farmer Can Scarcely Grasp Such Figures as These

According to the *Railway Age*, the average yearly earnings of railway workers for December, 1941, were one-fourth greater than in December, 1929. The average railroad employe last December received 85.1 cents per hour, as compared with 68.4 cents in December, 1929.

Average earnings of the different classes of employes in the operating department of the roads during December, 1941, were as follows:

Local freight engineers	$389
Passenger engineers	366
Local freight conductors	340
Passenger conductors	333
Through freight engineers	313
Passenger firemen	287
Through freight conductors	285
Local freight firemen	285
Yard engineers	265
Yard conductors	260
Local freight brakemen	256
Passenger baggagemen	253
Passenger brakemen	243
Through freight firemen	218
Yard brakemen	210
Through freight brakemen	204
Yard firemen	196

Several weeks ago the Interstate Commerce Commission approved an increase in freight rates on the part of the rail and water carriers of the country, to enable them to meet the higher operating costs occasioned by the wage increases recommended by the President's fact finding board last December.

The increase approved is in general 6 per cent, and applies to all freight except "certain basical raw commodities" which are the products of agriculture, livestock and low-grade products of mines, such as sand, gravel, broken rock and slag. On these the increase is in general 3 per cent.

ENCOURAGE DRAMATIC EFFORTS

Grange in Ohio Rewards the Writing of Original Plays

Again this year, as formerly, the Ohio State Grange is offering substantial cash prizes to the members in good standing in any subordinate or Juvenile Grange in the state for writing original one-act plays. The prizes are $20, $15, $10 and $5, and very strict specifications are laid down to which contestants must conform. Plays submitted must occupy between 15 and 20 minutes in length, and in all cases must aim to stimulate the development of a better Rural America.

The Ohio State Grange has done much the last few years to encourage play writing, and many of the productions for which prizes have been awarded have proved very popular and have had repeated performances.

FARMERS TO BE ASKED TO ORGANIZE COMMUNITY TRANSPORTATION POOLS

American farmers will be asked to form community transportation pools to eliminate unnecessary truck mileage under plans now being worked out by the Division of Motor Transport, Office of Defense Transportation, in coöperation with other governmental agencies.

Coöperative hauling of products and supplies is the device by which ODT officials hope to reduce farm truck mileage by as much as 35 to 50 per cent.

Farmers will be asked to: (a) Keep vehicles in best possible mechanical condition; (b) eliminate unnecessary use of vehicles; (c) coöperate in transportation pools; (d) make necessary revision of marketing and buying programs.

Included in the plan are farmers, market gardeners, fruit growers, milk producers, livestock haulers and others engaged in transportation of farm products who operate a total of 1,500,000 motor trucks.

DEFERMENTS FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOR

The conference between leaders in agriculture and officials in the Selective Service at Harrisburg on April 13, brought out that the government is as anxious to keep the right men on the farm as it is on getting the right ones into the army. To do this the army officials emphasized that they need the coöperation of the farm operators. On these falls the responsibility of presenting to the local boards complete information on the need of key men on their farms giving facts on the production, scope and possibilities of these farms. It was pointed out the local boards have no way of knowing how essential a man may be unless they are fully informed. Too often this has been neglected in the past and has led to disappointment.

A STRIKING COMPARISON

According to the best information available, the average work-week for employes in manufacturing industries in the United States is 41½ hours. Industrial workers in Great Britain put in 56 hours a week on the average. In Germany the average is 60 hours, while in Japan it is 70 hours.

Six new masters have taken the helm in State Granges the past few months, all wide-awake farmers and well trained for Grange leadership.

Mrs. Ethel H. Richards, *Chairman*, New Paris.
Mrs. Georgia Kresge, Falls.
Miss Margaret Brown, State College.
Mrs. H. R. McDougal, Butler.
Mrs. Furman Gyger, Kimberton.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE HOME AND GRANGE

By Home Economics Committee

FATHER'S DAY RECIPES
June 21, 1942

The dandelion was once suggested as *the* flower for Father's Day, because, said humorists, the old saying about the dandelion, "the more it's trampled upon, the more it grows," fits Dad so perfectly!

Whether or not the story is true, the fact remains that Dad does have to endure some pretty heavy trampling, and if anyone deserves an occasional day of rest and tribute, it certainly is he. And that's exactly what Mrs. John Bruce Dodd of Spokane, Wash., thought a number of years ago. She did something about her idea, and since then the third Sunday in June has been officially called Father's Day.

Aside from Father's Day cards, neckties, cigars, handkerchiefs and pipes, there is an even better way to reach Dad's heart. You've guessed it, of course . . . FOOD!

For that extra-special Sunday dinner he's entitled to all his favorites. High on the list, no doubt, are piping-hot yeast breads. So we suggest you serve these delicious sour-cream rolls. They can't help but be—

DAD'S DELIGHT

(3 Dozen Small Rolls)

1 package fast granular yeast
¼ cup lukewarm water
2 cups sour cream
4 tablespoons corn syrup
2 teaspoons salt
5 cups sifted flour (about)

Pour yeast into the lukewarm water, stir and let stand 5 minutes. Scald cream in top of double boiler. Add the syrup and salt. Cool to lukewarm. Add softened yeast and half the flour, beating well. Add enough more flour to make a soft dough. Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead until very smooth. Place in covered, greased bowl and let rise until double in bulk. Turn dough onto lightly-floured board and shape as desired. (We suggest looped-over bowknot and crescent designs.) Place on greased baking sheet. Brush with melted shortening. Cover and let rise again until about double in bulk. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) about 15 to 20 minutes. (Buttermilk, plus 3 tablespoons of melted shortening may be used instead of sour cream.)

On his "day of days," Dad might like to show his skill in the kitchen. Breakfast is the meal most suited to the average man's rather limited culinary ability. So, here's a recipe for some tasty muffins, which, if not made *by* Father, should certainly be made *for* him.

HOLIDAY MUFFINS

(15 Small Muffins)

½ package fast granular yeast
¼ cup lukewarm water
¼ teaspoon corn syrup (or molasses)
1 cup scalded milk
¾ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons corn syrup (or molasses)
2 tablespoons butter (or other shortening)
1 egg, well beaten
⅞ cup whole wheat flour
⅞ cup sifted white flour
½ cup cracked wheat

Pour the yeast into the lukewarm water, add ¼ teaspoon corn syrup, stir and let stand 5 minutes. Meanwhile scald the milk, and, while hot, pour it into mixing bowl. Add to it the salt, corn syrup and shortening. Let cool until *lukewarm*, then add the whole wheat and white flour and beat until smooth. Next, add the cracked wheat, the beaten egg, and, finally, the softened yeast, mixing all until very smooth. Put immediately into greased muffin pans, filling them about two-thirds full. Let rise in a warm place to top of pans. Bake 25 to 30 minutes in a fairly hot oven, 400° F. A half cup of raisins may be added if desired. For greater speed, use one entire package of yeast.

"Hey, Pop!" will be the call at supper time on Dad's Day—that is, if these very different, ever-so-good Cheese Pops are served. Really, once you taste their tangy goodness, you'll make them a Sunday-nite supper habit.

CHEESE POPS

(2 Dozen)

1 package fast granular yeast
1 cup lukewarm water
1 cup scalded milk
5 tablespoons corn syrup
2 teaspoons salt
About 6 cups sifted flour
6 tablespoons melted shortening
2 cups grated cheese
1 teaspoon paprika

Pour the yeast into the water and let stand for about 5 minutes. Scald the milk, add the corn syrup and salt. Let cool. When lukewarm, add to yeast. Stir in 3 cups of flour and beat until smooth. Add the melted, but not hot, shortening, and remaining flour. Knead until smooth. Place in greased, covered bowl and let rise in warm place until doubled in bulk. Divide into two parts. Roll out ¼ inch thick into oblong pieces. Brush with melted butter and sprinkle with grated cheese and paprika. Roll up from the long side and cut into inch-thick slices. Place in greased muffin pans. Cover and let rise until light, about 1 hour. Bake in moderately-hot oven (375° F.) about 25 minutes. These may be made into butterfly rolls by pressing a knife handle down the center of each slice of dough.

PREPARE NOW FOR BUSY CANNING SEASON AHEAD

By ELEANOR B. WINTERS

"The early bird catches the worm" may come true this year if homemakers are ready when the canning season begins. Being ready and starting early means having a wide variety of foods and a well stocked cupboard for next winter's meals.

To be ready, let's start now to check our canning equipment. If you have a pressure cooker, look it over. Is the petcock clean and working? Is the safety valve free of grease and food particles so that it will open to release steam if necessary?

Check the pressure gauge to see that it registers correctly. If it does not, remove the gauge from the cooker and return it to the factory for repair.

If the pressure cooker has developed a bad odor, slice either a lemon or an unpeeled potato and put into the cooker. Add water until there is an inch in the kettle. Cook at 5 pounds pressure for 10 minutes. When the cooker is not in use, leave the cover ajar or off entirely.

For the water bath equipment, check the kettle to see that it is free from leaks and that the cover fits tight. Also see that you have a rack on which to set the jars.

It is wise to check the other equipment necessary for canning. This includes measuring spoons and cups, a quart measure, large wooden cooking spoons and forks, paring knives, jar filler or funnel, jar lifter, a large kettle for blanching, a strainer, cheesecloth, salt, or sugar bag for blanching. Dish pans, extra kettles, and a chopping board are useful when canning in quantity.

Good jars are essential for successful canning, she points out. Assemble the jars that can be used for vegetables, fruits, and meats in one place. Check the sealing surfaces—both the cover and the edge of the jar for cracks, nicks, or chips. If damaged in any way, you can use them for pickles, jams, jellies, dried or salted foods. If you have jars with wire bails, check the bails and adjust if necessary. Clean jars now make less work on canning day.

TREAT RAYON HOSIERY GENTLY FOR BEST SERVICE

By MABEL BURSETH

Rayon hosiery needs special handling to give us the service we expect from it.

It is advisable to wash each pair of rayon hosiery at least 24 hours before wearing it. Rayon takes longer to dry than silk or nylon. We cannot wash rayon stockings at night and wear them again the next morning; they must be dry before wearing. It is best to alternate with two or more pairs, she believes.

Rayon stockings do not snag readily when dry, but do when wet. We must always remember to remove rings when we wash rayon hosiery, and never to wring, stretch, or rub rayon stockings.

The bathroom is a poor place to hang rayon hose to dry because the steam will keep the stockings from becoming thoroughly dry. It is better to put them in a dry warm place, out of the sun and away from excessive heat.

Pressing as you go is one of the secrets of avoiding a homemade look of garments originating in your own workroom.

SUMMER 1942 Fashion Book—Ready May 20, 1942:

Today, more than ever before, we must plan our wardrobes with a careful eye to the future. Choosing good, basic lines that will make your clothes last is of the utmost importance. It's real economy for you. It will help Uncle Sam's conservation plans—and who doesn't want to help?

The Summer Edition of the Fashion Book will prove an invaluable aid in sewing your new clothes. It's our "Victory" issue. Just full of new, smart styles that are inspiring to wear and so easy to make. Here are just a few of its features:

Clothes to wear for work on a farm, in a Victory garden, in Defense activities.

Clothes for the white-collar girl, the home girl, the college girl, the high school miss—for work or at play.

Clothes to slenderize the ampler figure; to please the junior miss, the youngsters. Yes, there are cute things for the modern baby, too.

So many of us who sew want to do our bit for the Red Cross drive—a million garments are needed by the Red Cross this year. The new Fashion Book contains an important section of officially approved Red Cross sewing designs.

Every page of this interesting and helpful book is printed in full color. You'll find the fabric suggestions a real aid, too. Send for your copy now. Nineteen forty-two is the year to "Sew and Save." 15c, or 10c if ordered with pattern. Pattern Department, Grange News, 427 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

A LITTLE PARABLE FOR MOTHERS

By TEMPLE BAILEY

The young mother set her foot on the path of life.

Is the way long? she asked.

And her guide said: Yes. And the way is hard. And you will be old before you reach the end of it. But the end is better than the beginning.

But the young mother was happy, and she would not believe that anything could be better than these years. So she played with her children and gathered flowers for them along the way, and bathed with them in the clear streams; and the sun shone on them and life was good, and the young mother cried, "Nothing will ever be lovelier than this. Then night came, and storm, and the path was dark, and the children shook with fear and cold, and the mother drew them close and covered them with her mantle, and the children said, "Oh, Mother, we are not afraid for you are here, and no harm can come," and the mother said, "This is better than the brightness of day, for I have taught my children courage."

And the morning came and there was a hill ahead, and the children climbed and grew weary, and the mother was weary, but all the time she said to the children, "A little patience, and we are there." So the children climbed, and when they reached the top they said, "We could not have done it without you, mother." And the mother, when she lay down that night, looked up at the stars and said, "This is a better day than the last for my children have learned fortitude. Yesterday I gave them courage. Today I have given them strength."

And the next day came strange clouds which darkened the earth-clouds of war and hate and evil, and the children groped and stumbled, and the mother said, "Look up. Lift your eyes to the light." And the children looked and saw above the clouds an Everlasting Glory, and it guided them and brought them beyond the darkness. And the mother said, "This is the best day of all for I have shown my children God."

And the days went on, and the weeks and the months and the years, and the mother grew old, and she was little and bent. But her children were tall and strong, and walked with courage. And when the way was hard they helped their mother. And at last they came to a hill, and beyond the hill they could see a shining road and golden gates flung wide.

And the mother said, "I have reached the end of my journey. And now I know that the end is better than the beginning, for my children can walk alone."

And the children said, "You will always walk with us mother, even when you have gone through the gates.

And they stood and watched her as she went on alone, and the gates closed after her. And they said, "We cannot see her but she is with us still.

A mother like ours is more than a memory. She is a living presence.

CLOTHING AND POSTURE

"Clothes don't make the man," we grant you that, but they do influence our first impressions of him and they do give him a certain confidence, or rob him of it. We have to concede them considerable importance.

On the other hand, man can do much to affect our impressions of his clothes. Why does one man make overalls a badge of servitude while on another they seem a smart uniform? Why does one woman look like a drudge in housedress and apron while another in similar garb appears a smart, efficient housewife?

We must give three, perhaps four factors credit for the difference,—neatness and cleanliness are paramount and then we would class mental attitude with posture since the former is influenced by the latter.

Oh, we can greet friend or stranger without apology when we come direct from cleaning cellar or attic or stables but it would strain either mental attitude or posture to wear with aplomb the accumulated soil of days of grimy work. And regardless of bearing, we cannot erase the impressions made by those grease spots on our "best suit" or "best dress."

But, let's assume neatness and cleanliness and then note the effect of posture.

"Who is that fine looking woman standing beside that meek looking individual? See, the one in blue."

"They're both wearing blue."

And so they are, but what a difference! The one is standing with an easy, but alert and confident bearing. The other has sagging shoulders, sway back. Her dress is short in front. She was interested to the point of standing straight when the hem line was marked, but pride and interest lagged after the garment had been worn a couple of times and then she drooped again and buckled in the middle and hang and style of dress were lost.

Why does Jane look like a million dollars in $3.98's while Mary looks like year before last in $12.45's.

Look at them. Jane carries herself well and so looks alive, alert; while Mary just droops, droops physically and mentally. Poor health? Well, maybe; but posture affects health. The vital organs are cramped and out of place as a result of improper posture and so function poorly. The mental attitude is necessarily affected and so it is doubly hard to snap out of it, to stand poised and straight and to get back to natural vigor. But though it is a job to regain posture once you've gone into a slump, it is a job that's worth the effort. So take those posture exercises and don't give that "I'm just too tired" excuse for strangely enough, exercise for a reasonable length of time really rests you. And for a short time afterward you naturally assume proper posture. Exercise consistently and in between times pull yourself up whenever you think of it—and think of it often—and you can permanently regain that fine bearing that will enable you, like Jane, to wear $3.98's and look like a million dollars.

CANNED STRAWBERRIES

Here is a way to can strawberries that will have a good color and fine flavor.

Use only fresh picked, perfectly sound, ripe fruit. Wash carefully and remove caps. Never allow to stand in water when preparing them. To each quart of strawberries allow one-half to three-fourth cup of sugar. Alternate fruit and sugar until sugar is all used, being sure to have sugar on top. Let stand three to five hours. Then heat fruit and syrup over moderate heat in covered kettle until sugar is dissolved. Let stand covered until cold, or overnight. Simmer gently five minutes. A third cooling and simmering may be necessary to prevent rising in the jar. Pack in hot, sterilized jars.

If one-half teaspoon of baking powder is added to every four eggs of souffle, the cooked dish will not fall so quickly after it is removed from the oven.

Uncooked prunes or apricots finely chopped may be used in muffin batter to increase the mineral content.

Chili sauce sprinkled over a dish of baked macaroni and cheese five minutes before the dish is removed from the oven gives it an added flavor.

If a bit of egg yolk gets into the whites, it may be removed with a piece of the shell or with the corner of a damp towel.

To hold an angel food tin in place while the cake cools, turn a funnel upside down and insert the end into the tube of the pan.

Remember that a bit of salt is needed in cakes to bring out the flavor of the other ingredients.

A tablespoon of sugar mixed with the fat of a pot roast gives the roast a brown color and adds flavor to the stock and gravy.

Our Fashion and Pattern Department

All patterns 15c. each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

3513—Exciting, slim-lined princess dress, with a choice of necklines: for a dainty touch of lingerie trimming, make pique or organdie blossoms that button onto the square, open neckline (cut-out is included in the pattern). Sizes 12 to 42. Size 36, 4⅜ yds. 35-in. fabric for dress with collar; or 4⅛ yds. 35-in. for dress with square neck, and ⅛ yd. 35-in. for appliques.

3383—To wear for the game or just to loll in the sun, a halter-neck playsuit is grand. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16, for playsuit, 2⅝ yds. 35-in. fabric; for front-buttoned skirt, 2⅞ yds. 35-in.; and for bolero, 1 yd. 35-in.

2549—This can be a jumper dress or a sleeveless sun-back, according to your preference; but it's cleverly cut in basque style, and buttons down the back. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, for jumper, 2¾ yds. 39-in. fabric; for blouse, 1¾ yds. 39-in. (Among other fabrics, we might suggest the black cottons that are being so much talked about.)

2579—It's so easy to slip into this two-piece, and you look so well-turned-out when you wear it. Sizes 16 to 48. Size 36, 4⅛ yds. 35-in. fabric.

3502—The casual frock that will prove the backbone of your summer wardrobe. Becoming to all sizes. Sizes 14 to 50. Size 36, 3¼ yds. 39-in. fabric.

2907—When one digs for hidden treasures, this brief little sunsuit is just the comfortable outfit to wear. Junior's version should be finished in tailored style with stitching, but Sister's may be "prettified" with ruffling. Sizes 6 mos., 1, 2 and 3 yrs. Size 2, for sunsuit, ⅞ yd. 35-in. fabric with 1½ yds. ruffling; for bolero (included in pattern, but not shown above), ½ yd. 35-in. fabric.

3380—Cool, crisp pique might be used to make this little girl's ensemble of suspender skirt, boxy jacket and cunning bonnet. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, 3 yds. 35-in. fabric for outfit. Applique included in pattern.

2906—A darling dress for the girl of 'tween age, goes comfortably sleeveless except when she wears the bolero. Sizes 8 to 16. Size 12, 2¼ yds. 35-in. fabric with ¾ yd. 35-in. for bolero. Emb. 11206 is a separate pattern.

Just out! The new Summer Fashion Book in full color! Price 15 cents, or only 10c when ordered with a pattern. Send for your copy today!

Address, giving number and size:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, GRANGE NEWS
428 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

OUR JUVENILE GRANGES

MRS. LUCY SHUMWAY, Wyalusing

JUNE

The world is at war, and many terrible things are happening. "Yet (some poet has said) there are English lanes with daffodils, and gulls lift glimmering wings against the dawn." Summer has come again, with flowers and birds and sunshine and all the simple lovely things of June, just as it always has. And so we know that after all life is very fine and good and running over with joy.

In my reading a few days ago, I came across what is believed to be the oldest English song ever written. I think it makes a good heading for our June page:

"Summer is a-coming in
Loud sing cuckoo;
Groweth seed and bloweth mead,
And springeth the wood now,
Sing, cuckoo, cuckoo."

In all the years, from that long ago day to this, the poets have been singing about birds and flowers and all the green and golden beauties of the summer time.

I heard a group of Juveniles answering to this roll call, "What do you think of first, when you think of summer?" Most of them answered with such things as "Flowers," "Birds," "Sunshine," "Hiking," "Picnics," etc. I thought, what a good program we could have some evening if each one would learn and give to us a poem or song about the thing you think of when you think of summer.

You know poets are just people who are able to say, in a very beautiful way, the things that you and I are thinking. A little girl stood with me at the top of our terrace, watching the swallows dip and swirl, and she said, "I think they're making letters." A poet had the same thought when he wrote:

"Shrill pipings now and then I hear,
The swallow never sings;
I watch him write upon the air
Sweet poems with his wings."

WE WANT NEWS

We hate to be always saying "Gimme" but we DO want more news about the things Juvenile Granges and Grangers are doing. We are especially interested in the things you are doing just now. We want to know what you have to eat at meetings when you can't have candy or ice cream or lemonade. We want to know how—or if—you get to meetings when you can't have gasoline. And we want to know whether the times in which we are living make any difference in the type of program you are putting on.

This afternoon I watched about a dozen of our Juveniles, with several older young people start off for a long hike. I saw them return at sundown, tired and dirty and more or less scratched and bruised, but bubbling over with stories of the things they had seen and the adventures they had had. I am very sure that no automobile trip could, in the same length of time, have given them more of pleasure or of value.

Tomorrow night they are going to Grange on a load of hay, hitched behind a tractor. It may be a bit bumpy but I am sure it will be fun.

"Sometimes we let a little thing,
No larger than a midge's wing,
Destroy a whole day's happiness;
We give it leeway more or less,
And let it buzz and nip and sting;
Till one gets cross and two get mad,
And three or more are hurt and sad.
And then next day, on looking back
We spy the microscopic beast. Alas, alack.
Was THAT what started all the fuss—
That mite? We should have thought
At least it was a hippopotamus."

—Nancy Byrd Turner.

A child am I, yet in me lies part of
the future of the race
A child, in whom the good and ill of
ages past have left their trace.

A child—with right to dream and
play; to grow just as God's
flowers do.
A child—look deep within my eyes,
and mirrored there is part of
you.

Protect me now, that I may keep the
flag of freedom floating high;
Protect me—that the altar of fires of
Truth and Justice may not
die.

Protect me—ye of larger growth, hear
my appeal "Please take my
hand
And lead me safely through the days
of childhood into Grown-up
Land."

TIN CAN NIGHT

Someone was saying over the radio the other night that the great symbol of American prosperity and prodigality, the tin can, is about to pass out of the picture. Before that happens—or as a farewell gesture, we might have a "tin can" program.

Ask each member to bring an empty tin can. You will need ten baking-powder cans, one or two tall cans like those that grapefruit juice comes in, several small cans, "Sterno" cans preferred. So perhaps you had better tell each one what kind of a can to bring.

Start your program with a tin can parade. Marching to music with their cans on their heads. Let the music gradually grow faster. Cans will begin to fall. When only a few remain, stop the music. The winners can help put on the contests that follow.

TIN CAN BOWLING

Set up the ten baking powder cans as for tenpins. Use croquet balls for bowls. One point is scored for every pin that falls. Fifteen points are scored if all fall at one shot. You can play as individuals, or divide into four teams, or boys can play against girls.

HAPPY HOOLIGAN RACE

Let your five smallest boys race with "Sterno" cans on their heads.

PIN CANNING

Contestants stand on a chair and quickly drop, one by one, a dozen clothespins into a can placed on the floor.

UNCANNING

Place several small feathers in a tall tin can. Contestants try to blow them out.

BUTTON SNAP

Lanes about a foot wide are marked along the floor, and each player is supplied with two buttons. One he places on the starting line. With the other he snaps the first one down his lane to the goal—as in playing tiddly-winks—when the signal is given. If a button leaves the lane, it must be put back one foot. The player who first gets his button into the tin can at the end of the lane is the winner.

TIN CAN GOLF

For Tin Can Golf, you will need nine cans and a small rubber ball. Remove both top and bottom from part of the cans. You roll the ball through a can for the first hole, bounce it into a can for the second hole, and so on around the course. It will be more difficult if some of the cans are very small. Have a scorekeeper to keep track of the number of shots for each hole. If you have a number of balls, several persons can play at once.

A good way to run this sort of a program is to divide into two teams (you could each take the name of some popular canned product). Each side sends a number of contestants in for each event. The winners can receive a mammoth loving cup—made from a tin can. It will be fine if your Matron has provided herself with a tin can of marshmallows for the winners and another as a consolation prize for the losers.

If you want a more serious note on your program, have someone tell "The Story of the Tin Can." It is rather interesting, this story of how food came to be preserved in cans. It can be found in any good encyclopedia.

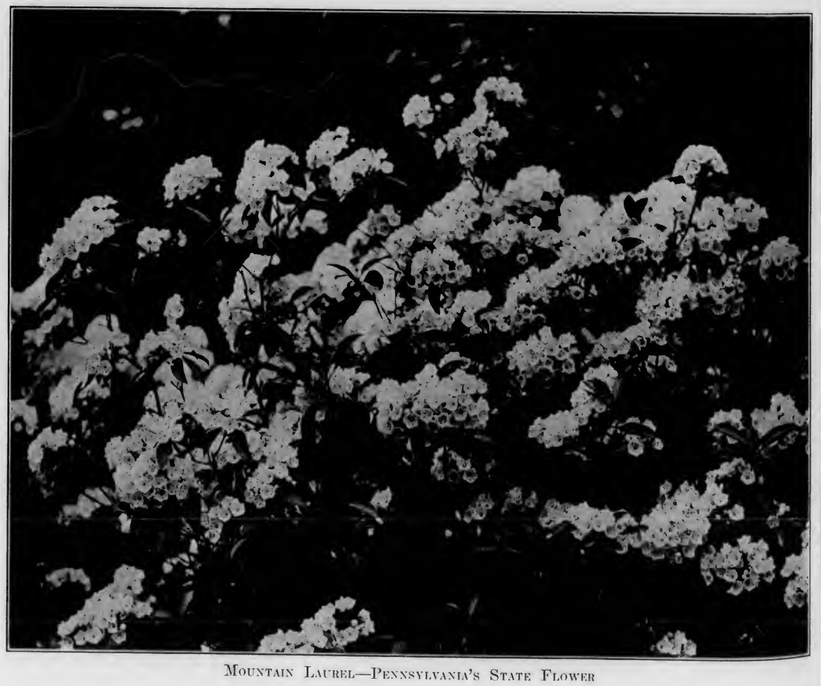
Perhaps I should say that this is a noisy program. Better not try it if the "big folks" are fussy.

"Tain't what we have,
But what we give;
Tain't what we are,
But how we live;
Tain't what we do,
But how we do it—
That makes this life
Worth goin through it."

Professor: "I am going to speak on liars today. How many of you have read the twenty-fifth chapter of the text?"

Nearly every student raised his hand.

Professor: "Good. You are the group to whom I wish to speak. There is no twenty-fifth chapter."



MOUNTAIN LAUREL—PENNSYLVANIA'S STATE FLOWER

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

WYOMING COUNTY POMONA INITIATES SIX NEW MEMBERS

Wyoming County Pomona Grange No. 19, met in regular session at Centermoreland, May 6th, as guests of Vernon Grange for an all-day and evening session, with Worthy Master John Moyer, presiding. After a short song service led by Brother Van Scoy, the Grange opened in the Fifth Degree. Responses to the roll call were "Quotations from the Ritual." Brother Stanley Van Scoy, Past Master of Vernon Grange, gave the address of welcome, and paid touching tribute to a deceased member and to our boys in the service. A rising vote of thanks was given Brother Van Scoy for his inspiring message. The response was given by the Grange singing "The Grange Is Marching On," led by Brother Van Scoy. Reports were submitted by eleven of the fourteen Subordinate Granges.

At this meeting, the banner was presented permanently to the Grange having the highest percentage of members present (of the Granges having received it the greatest number of times in the past two years). Unity Grange of Laceyville was awarded the banner.

After the noon recess and the singing of "America the Beautiful" the Grange reconvened. The Worthy Lecturer was given $3.00 with which to purchase books, this fund to be added to annually to the amount of $1.00. The Necrology Committee reported the death of two Sisters.

The Worthy Lecturer, Lennie Quick, explained the program for the forthcoming Neighbor Nights. These will feature a traveling Bible which will be the property of Pomona Grange. Each Grange will inscribe its name in the Bible on the night it is presented at their meeting. A Memorial Service, in charge of the Worthy Chaplain, was beautiful and impressive and consisted of a vocal duet by Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Henninger; reading by Mrs. Keeney; Scripture Reading, Mrs. Ferris; Prayer, Stanley Van Scoy. The cross was then decorated by Helen Moyer and Genevieve Adams in memory of six brothers and three sisters. W. M. Moyer placed a basket of flowers (flag trimmed) on the altar as a tribute to the men in the service. Mrs. Jackson arranged the music for the Lecturer's program which consisted of a vocal solo, "In the Garden of Tomorrow," by Mrs. Henninger; piano solo, Harrington Hunter; after which Dr. R. W. Kerns, of Pennsylvania State College, led in group discussions which were most instructive.

After supper Dr. Kerns directed the recreational period which was followed by a panel discussion. Grange passed to the Fifth Degree for further business and initiation ceremonies. The Wyoming County Pomona Degree Team conferred the degree on a class of six candidates.

It was announced that the next meeting will be held on August 5th with Lovelton Grange acting as host.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY POMONA HOLDS ALL DAY SESSION

Clearfield County Pomona Grange No. 33, met April 2d in the Friend's Meeting House, Grampian, Pa., with Penn Grange as host.

The day was ideal and a large number attended the all-day and evening sessions. All officers were present to respond to the roll call.

The morning session took up the usual business routine. Harold McFadden, Master of Penn Grange warmly welcomed all visitors and was responded to by Worthy Master, O. D. Gearhart. At the noon hour a delicious chicken dinner was served by the ladies of Penn Grange.

At 1:30 the Annual Memorial Service was held in which fitting tribute was paid to Rev. Geo. W. Hatch who passed away in May, 1941. Rev. Hatch served as Pomona Chaplain for 10 years and was Past Chaplain of Pennsylvania State Grange. He was a faithful and devoted patron and one who is sadly missed. Appropriate music was rendered by members of Penn Grange.

The afternoon program was in charge of Pomona Lecturer, Emma Frank. The main speaker of the afternoon and evening program was Mr. Beatty H. Dimit, State Overseer. His topic of the afternoon was, "The Heritage of the Past Is the Seed From Which Shall Spring the Future," and was most timely and helpful. His evening subject was, "The War, What Can We Do About It?" and was most interesting, and gave much food for thought.

Mr. M. H. Cubbon, of Soil Conservation Service U. S. Department of Agriculture, gave a very interesting and beneficial talk. During the evening session he showed slides to demonstrate his talk of the afternoon.

The Home Economics program was in charge of Mrs. Harry Weaver. She introduced Mr. Willard Chase of Clearfield who gave an account of the Red Cross work that is being carried on in Clearfield County.

County Agent, W. O. Mitchell, conducted a Seed Contest. Mrs. Villa Copenhaver of Mountain Summit Grange was the winner and was presented with a hoe.

During the evening session, Penn Grange presented a very fine program of music and readings. Miss Irene Zerby gave a very helpful talk on Nutrition.

It was decided to conduct another series of Neighbor Night Meetings during the Summer, the program to be announced later. The next Pomona meeting will be held at Harmony Grange near Westover, on Thursday, August 20th.

PENN STATE GRANGE SOLICITS NEW MEMBERS

Although there will be a summer semester of college, Grange Meetings at Penn State will be discontinued until next September as has been customary in the past. Only a few of the active members will return, while the remainder are staying home for the summer to help out with labor shortage on the farm or have graduated.

The officers for this year come from ten different counties in Pennsylvania. They are: Master, Elwood Way, Centre; Overseer, Laura Jane Weaver, Washington; Lecturer, Edward Proctor, Allegheny; Steward, Edward Barben, Huntington; Asst. Steward, McKay Carson, Washington; Chaplain, Robert Cowan, Beaver; Secretary, Paul I. Gift, Fulton; Treasurer, G. Paul Replogle, Bedford; Gatekeeper, Pressly Shannon, Beaver; Ceres, Martha Shook, Berks; Pomona, Mary J. Malnar; Flora, Peggy Jack, Westmoreland; and Lady Assistant Steward, Rebecca Way, Centre.

During the last school year, we have had a number of parties besides our regular meetings. We have enjoyed roller skating, square dances, and wiener roasts together. Although there will not be any meetings, the members returning for the summer are planning on holding a number of social affairs.

In order that we may contact all Grange members that come to college at Penn State, we are asking your coöperation. Since almost all the students who come to Grange belong at home, we would like each and everyone of you to send, on a postcard, all the names of Grange members attending college either this summer or next fall to Elwood Way, Port Matilda, Pa., or to Paul I. Gift, 244 South Burrows Street, State College, Pa.

We would rather receive one person's name ten times than not at all. You will help us, won't you?

KAYLOR GRANGE HOST TO CROSSROADS GRANGE

Kaylor Grange, No. 1396, of Armstrong County held their regular meeting on April 15th, with all officers present. After the meeting, a shower was given Past Master Ruth McMillin Bauer and her husband. There were sixty members and friends present. A group of young Grange members put on a fine program, after which a lunch was served. The couple received many fine gifts.

On May 6th, Kaylor Grange entertained Crossroads Grange of Clarion County. Worthy Master Donald McCollough called the meeting to order with all officers present except the Overseer. The literary program was in charge of the Lecturer, Mrs. Bauer, and consisted of songs by Ida Mae Pettigrew and Dorothy Mackey, a monologue by Margaret Pettigrew, and a playlet by Gladys and Evelyn Lanterman. Some fine talks were given by members of Crossroads Grange. Later lunch was served and games were enjoyed by all.

SOMERSET COUNTY POMONA OPPOSES UNIONIZATION OF FARMERS

Somerset County Pomona Grange met with Wills Grange on Saturday, April 18, 1942.

Greetings were extended by Mrs. L. L. Klotz of Wills Grange. The response was given by James S. Glessner of Somerset Grange.

During the afternoon the following topics were discussed: "Freedom of Religion," Rev. M. F. Foutz; "Freedom of the Home," Mrs. Walter Landefelt; "Freedom of Speech," State Senator Chas. H. Ealey, and "Freedom of the Press," Walter A. McCall.

All of these discussions were very well handled.

At the evening session the following resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS, There is a movement under way sponsored by John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers of America to organize the dairy farmers of the nation into one union, and,

WHEREAS, This organization is being formed for the purpose of promoting the selfish and financial interests of labor racketeers with their further intention of setting themselves up as food dictators, and,

WHEREAS, The dairy farmers are fully capable of conducting and managing their own affairs if left alone. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Somerset County Pomona Grange in session this 18th day of April, 1942, go on record as opposed to any organization of Farmers sponsored by John L. Lewis or any other labor organizer, and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the farm papers, *National Grange Monthly,* PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS, *Pennsylvania Farmer, Hoards Dairyman, Rural New Yorker,* and our local newspapers.

WHEREAS, America is supposed to be the "Land of the Free." Where every man or woman should have the right to earn his or her living without being forced to bow down to some labor union or dictator and be compelled to join a union and pay tribute for his or her right to work before they can get that work, and,

WHEREAS, The Labor Unions are protected in their activities by certain Labor Laws, and when afforded such protection they should be held accountable to the government and to the public and be compelled to submit an accounting or report of their financial condition and membership. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Somerset County Pomona Grange in regular session assembled this 18th day of April, 1942, go on record favoring legislation by Congress to compel all labor unions to file a report of their membership and financial condition and such report to be made available to the public and to the membership of the Unions, and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Congressman, our United States Senators and a copy to the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, In the emergency, it becomes the duty of every citizen to economize and aid financially and in every way in the war program, and,

WHEREAS, There is a tremendous waste on the part of certain agencies such as needless advertising, waste of materials and destruction of property at the CCC Camps and waste of money on needless projects. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Somerset County Pomona Grange go on record opposing waste of all kinds by individuals and asking that those in authority and every official of our government set the example along this line for others to follow.

BLAIR COUNTY POMONA VERY WELL ATTENDED

Blair County Pomona Grange, No. 37, Patrons of Husbandry, met at Bellwood in the Antis Township High School, with Logan's Valley Grange as host, on Saturday, May 16th.

The morning session was called to order by Pomona Master John S. Lotz. Roll call of officers found five absent. The minutes of last meeting were read by Worthy Secretary Mrs. Margaret Reese, and these were approved and accepted. Transaction of Fifth degree business and then the meeting was reported in the fourth degree.

The address of welcome was made by T. B. Hunter in absence of Mr. Dunmire of Logan's Valley Grange. The response was given by Eldred Hileman in absence of Samuel Black of Sinking Valley Grange; song by patrons, "Dwelling in Buelah Land"; reading, "My Gal Sal," by Mrs. John Curry of North Woodbury Grange.

The reports of Subordinate Grange showed all nine Granges of county represented.

The address of the morning session was made by Glenn Bressler, supervisor of vocational agriculture, of Hollidaysburg High School on "Period of Confusion and How Defense Is Affecting the Schools, Home and Communities." Mr. Bressler stated how the school boys are leaving

schools and going to work and forgetting about education. Also how the school program is being interrupted by teachers being called upon to be registrars for the different rationings, and schools having to be dismissed early due to this. In the home it is bringing the family together since gas rationing prohibits running around so much, and in the community it will create better neighbors due to sharing with one another. Mr. Bressler closed his address by reciting a prayer placed in all air raid shelters in England.

The noon hour was enjoyed by all, the ladies of Logan's Valley Grange serving a very delicious dinner.

The afternoon session was opened by the patrons singing "Smiling Through" and next was the conferring of the Fifth degree to nine candidates: three from Scotch Valley Grange; four from Logan's Valley Grange and two from Bald Eagle Grange.

Song by the patrons, "Blest Be The Tie That Binds."

The Memorial Services were in charge of Worthy Flora Miss Margery Slick. Song by patrons, "My Faith Looks Up to Thee"; scripture by Worthy Chaplain, 1 Corinthians, 13th chapter, followed by prayer; solo, "God Understands." At this time the altar was decorated for the past year's deceased members of the nine Granges, there being fourteen in all. Among these, two were given special mention by silent prayer, Past Pomona Master C. C. Fleck; and Past Chaplain, L. A. Woomer.

The Memorial address was given by Rev. Himes of Scotch Valley Grange.

Remarks were made by Pomona Master Young of Huntingdon County and also from the new candidates. Closing remarks were given by Pomona Master John Lotz.

Closing of session was held in Fifth Degree and the invitation from Juniata Grange accepted for the next Pomona Grange meeting to be held in August.

LEBANON COUNTY GRANGES ARE INCREASING THEIR MEMBERSHIP

Bunkerhill Grange, home Grange of Pomona Master Harry Anspach, added ten new members to its roll on April 29th and added four more at its meeting on May 27th. In doing so it set a pace for its sister Granges in the county. However, not far in the rear is Heidelberg Grange which on the evening of May 27th initiated eight new members and reinstated four former members. Kimmerlings Grange, the strongest Grange in the county, kept itself on an even keel by initiating three new members to take the place of three who dropped out.

The Pomona Grange at its quarterly session at Jonestown, on May 9th initiated ten new members, all members of Bunkerhill Grange. With new members being added to the Subordinate Granges, it is certain that another large class will be taken into Pomona at a subsequent meeting.

On April 22d, Kimmerling's Grange presented the Traveling Gavel to Heidelberg Grange in the presence of a large representation of Grange members from the Granges of the county. This Gavel will be taken to North Jackson Grange some time soon. These intersubordinate Grange meetings are meeting with good interest and attendance and are helping to create general Grange interest.

The next Pomona meeting will be a joint meeting with Lancaster County Pomona and will be in the form of a picnic at Brickerville, on August 8th.

O. H. NASON GRANGE MEMBER FIFTY-TWO YEARS

Another of our veteran Grange members is O. H. Nason of Julian, Centre County, Pennsylvania, who joined the Grange fifty-two years ago when he moved into this section of Centre County.

Born in Philipsburg on May 2, 1868, Brother Nason as a young man moved to New Brunswick, Canada, for two years and then to Chicago for another two years, and then came back and settled with his wife and small child at Locust Mill in Huston Township, where he ran a grist mill and a shingle mill for many years. He not only joined the Grange when he

settled here, but soon thereafter was elected Justice of the Peace in which capacity he has served his community down through the years.

Forty-nine years ago he joined the Pomona Grange in Centre County, and since then has been an active member in both Subordinate and Pomona Granges, and during the years has attended several of the State Grange sessions.

Pennsylvania Grange News and Grange members throughout the state wish him many more years of fruitful service in the Order.

DAUPHIN COUNTY POMONA HOLDS SPRING MEETING

Dauphin County Pomona Grange No. 60 met with Success Grange No. 1597 at Dauphin on Tuesday evening, May 26th. Before the session a tuna fish dinner was served by the members of Success Grange, the fish being furnished by their Worthy Lecturer, D. L. M. Raker.

Pomona Master Walter Seiler presided at the meeting. After the business session, the Fifth Degree was conferred upon two candidates.

A varied program was presented by the Lecturer, Mrs. Naldy Leitzel. It included a prayer for the men in service, several readings and songs, a talk by D. L. M. Raker, a piano solo and a piano duet. Especially interesting were a pantomime by two girls of Gratz Grange while a third girl sang, "My Old Kentucky Home"; and tap dancing by the Young sisters, also of Gratz Grange.

It was decided to hold a picnic before the regular Pomona meeting in August.

RED LION GRANGE HOLDS MEMORIAL SERVICES

The main feature of the meeting of Red Lion Grange held on May 16th, was an impressive memorial service for four deceased members who passed away during the last quarter. These members were Sister Amanda Heisler who joined the Grange October of 1923 and has been an active member ever since; Brother Isaac Raab who was a charter member of this Grange, served in many official capacities and was instrumental in helping in the construction of the Grange's fine hall; Brother Frank O. Saylor also a charter member but of Hopewell Grange, later transferring to Red Lion and in many ways a fine supporter of the Order; and Brother George E. Stein who was one of the main factors in organizing Red Lion Grange, a tower of strength in building the Grange's new home and in making it's surroundings so beautiful.

All these members gave excellent service to the Grange they loved and served so well. They were fittingly remembered by a large attendance of the Subordinate members as well as by many of the Grangers throughout the county.

INDIANA COUNTY POMONA INITIATES EIGHT NEW MEMBERS

The quarterly meeting of Pomona Grange was attended by members from all parts of the county. The meeting was in charge of Pomona Master L. F. Robinson and Pomona Lecturer, Mrs. Flora Fritz Henderson. An unusually interesting literary program was conducted during the afternoon session. At the evening session, eight members received the Fifth Degree, which was exemplified by the Grisemore-Penn Run degree team.

It was decided to hold the annual "Go to Church" Sunday on the evening of September 20 at the Indiana United Presbyterian Church, with Rev. Stillman A. Foster preaching the sermon.

A resolution was adopted opposing the present policy and practice of permitting the sale of intoxicants in our military camps and cantonments.

The Grange favors the payment of dues by the Grange for all members in active military service for the duration of their service.

Another resolution was passed unalterably opposing the discrimination against dairymen in the securing of tires for the distribution of milk, although beer distributors are able to secure tires for the distribution of beer. Milk is one of the indispensable foods of the nation, but it is not being given the same consideration by our government as the distribution of beer.

Mrs. Henderson announced the dates for the State Lecturer's Conference as June 16 to 19 at Penn State.

The Indiana County Pomona Grange at its quarterly meeting at Indiana, Pa., discussed the sale of intoxicating drinks in military camps and cantonments and concluded that such sale is unwise when the recruiting officers insist that new recruits be physically fit at the time they are inducted into the army. To sum up their conclusion they adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, The recruiting authorities in the United States Army and Navy are demanding that men acceptable for the service be physically fit, and in some instances rejections of selectees have been more than 50 per cent, and

Whereas, Good bodies are the product of good homes and temperate and moral living, and

Whereas, Beverage alcohol in all forms is recognized by the medical profession as the enemy of good physical, mental and moral well-being of people, individually and collectively, be it therefore,

Resolved, That Indiana County Pomona Grange No. 58 hereby go on record at its regular meeting March 26, 1942, as being opposed to the present policy and practice of permitting the sale of intoxicants in our military camps and cantonments, and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to our United States Senators, the Honorable James J. Davis and the Honorable Joseph F. Guffey; to our Congressman, the Honorable Harve Tibbott; to the Pennsylvania State Grange office in Harrisburg and to our national Grange Legislative Representative in Washington, Mr. Fred Brenckmann, and to the press.

EXPECT HUGE DEMAND FOR BLACK WALNUT

Present indications point to an increased demand for black walnut lumber during the post-war days since much of the supply now on hand will be used in military preparedness.

W. E. Montgomery, Chief of the Division of Management, Department of Forests and Waters, says that the wood of this valuable tree is widely used in the manufacture of gun stocks, and airplane propellers. Other uses include furniture, cabinets, fixtures and musical instruments.

Since 1910 one and one-half million black walnut seedlings have been supplied to private tree planters by the State Forest tree nurseries. All the black walnut seedlings available for planting this spring have been allotted. A total of 740 bushels of nuts were sown last fall which will produce approximately 500,000 seedlings. These seedlings will be available for planting this fall and in the spring of 1943.

FLOWERS NEEDED FOR CHEER AROUND HOME

By May D. Kemp

Every family will want to continue its interest in growing and arranging flowers. A well-planned flower garden will more than repay the family for the time and energy spent on it.

Not only will an attractive garden please the family, but also will add its bit of cheerfulness to the community.

From their gardens, homemakers will have plenty of flowers for indoor use. Even the busiest homemakers will find arranging flowers is a pleasant task and will be amply repaid for their efforts. It is essential that the colors and textures of the flowers be suitable for the background and the container.

In putting the flowers in the container, place them so that they do not fall apart and make an uninteresting arrangement. The simplest way to balance colors and blossoms is to place the darkest, largest or most open blossoms or the greatest mass of color near the center and base. It is best to mass similar colors to avoid spottiness.

Reports from various parts of the country indicate a brisk revival in the trading of horses. This is due to the anticipated shortage of automobiles and tires which is already here, or "just around the corner."

PROPOSED TRADE AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO

(Concluded from page 4.)

Reducing Duty on Cattle

(b) Perhaps of vastly greater importance is the proposal to reduce the rate of duty on different groups of cattle, those weighing less than 200 pounds, those weighing 200 to 700 pounds, and those weighing 700 pounds or more. This subject has been thoroughly reviewed, especially in connection with the trade agreement with Canada.

At that time it was pointed out that the trade agreement with Canada was definitely and directly discriminatory against Mexico in that special concessions were made to Canada in the light and heavy weight groups when the record showed very clearly that practically none of these were brought in from Mexico. On the other hand, the middle-weight group was retained at the full rate of duty since relatively few of these came from Canada and very considerable numbers came from Mexico. At that time we protested vigorously against the lowering of the rate of duty to 1½c per pound. We now protest against continuing that policy by making similar concessions to Mexico for the middle-weight group, those between 200 pounds and 700 pounds.

(c) There are many other items to which reference might very well be made. Ordinary cotton such as is grown in most parts of the South is already on the free list, but we note that the duty on long staple cotton was reduced 50 per cent in the agreement signed with Peru ten days ago. This reduction undoubtedly applies equally to any long staple cotton which may be produced in Mexico.

Uncle Sam Gets No Concessions

This statement, however brief, would be incomplete without passing reference to the other side of the tariff concession program. It is to be presumed that nice gestures will be made in which Mexico will appear to reduce rates of duty on the products shipped into Mexico from this country. Agriculture does not anticipate any concessions by Mexico which will have any substantial value to the farmers of this country. In other words, we know of no concession which the Government of Mexico can or will make which will result in any important increase in the market for surplus farm products of the United States. This applies equally to such surplus products as cotton, corn, wheat, fruits, vegetables, and livestock products. Obviously, we can raise no protest if some friendly gesture is included, even though convinced from our study that no concession likely to be made could be listed as resulting in any benefit to our producers.

In all probability such concessions as are made will refer to industrial products. Thus far a review of all the reciprocal trade agreements negotiated in years past has not disclosed any measurable useful benefits to American industry. In principle, it is argued that industry should benefit from such concessions and that these benefits should in turn benefit labor, which in turn, should benefit agriculture. Exhaustive studies, however, fail to disclose any measurable benefits accruing to the United States since the very beginning of the program in 1934.

In general, the concessions made by other countries have been on commodities which they themselves desired to import in greater quantity, such as machine tools and manufacturing machinery. In turn, having reduced the duty and encouraged the importation of that type of product, they have promptly, sometimes with the aid of financing from the United States, begun the manufacture of competitive products for their own use. Thus there resulted a curtailment of exports from the United States to the very countries in question.

Devious Methods Employed

We have noted with disapproval what have seemed to be a number of devious methods to make concessions to the United States in these trade agreements of relatively slight value to us. To illustrate this, reference might be made to provisions in the agreement with Argentina, specifying that concessions made by the Argentine Government shall not become effective until some future uncertain date, while concessions made by the United States become immediately effective upon the signing of the agreement. Our only thought here is that insofar as these trade agreements are negotiated, there should be a real meaning attached to the word reciprocity. The concessions made by the United States should be offset and directly equivalent in the concessions made by the country with which the agreement is concluded. Over and over again we have protested against the extension of these to all other countries without securing equivalent concessions from them in return.

In conclusion, I want to register a general and emphatic protest on behalf of the National Grange against the negotiation of any further reciprocal trade agreements with other nations under the disturbed and abnormal conditions which exist today.

We realize the importance of taking proper steps to promote Pan-American solidarity, and we have only the friendliest feelings for the people of Mexico. However, during the continuance of the war we can easily buy many of the things Mexico has to sell without entering into a trade agreement that cannot fail to be hurtful to the farmers of the United States upon the return of peace.

In Memoriam

ROBERTSON

Whereas, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst Brother John M. Robertson, Sr., member of West Caln Grange, No. 1365, be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, drape our charter for thirty days, spread the record upon our minutes, send a copy to the family and publish them in the Grange News.

Elizabeth Maris,
Daisy Root,
Lila Hunter,
Committee.

ROGERS

Inasmuch as it has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst Sister Edna Rogers, a member of Marion Grange, No. 223, a faithful worker and regular attender, and one whom we all miss, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to her husband and relatives, drape our charter, record these resolutions in our minutes, and publish in the Pennsylvania Grange News, and a copy be sent to the family.

Martha Clark,
Geraldine Weight,
Florence Bartley,
Committee.

STECKLER

Whereas, The Great Master has called from our midst our esteemed Sister, Mrs. Susan Steckler, a member of Sandy Lake Grange, No. 393, a faithful worker whom we all miss in the Grange and community, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to her family, drape our charter for thirty minutes, record these resolutions in our minutes and publish them in the Grange News.

Helen Dunn,
Mary Beardsley,
Madge Porter,
Committee.

STOUT

Inasmuch as our all-wise heavenly Father has seen fit to call from our fellowship Sister Carrie Stout, member of Brighton Grange, No. 1392, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the Will of God and we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, and be it

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of fifteen days, and that these resolutions be recorded in our Grange minutes, a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and also sent to the Pennsylvania Grange News for publication.

Mrs. G. L. Deer,
J. E. Gillespie,
Mrs. C. E. Buckley,
Committee.

STEIN

Whereas, We the members of Red Lion Grange No. 1781 bow in humble submission to our Heavently Father who saw to call from our midst our Brother, Geo. E. Stein, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we consider it a warning from the Great Master above to be ready at all times to meet the call from him who gives and takes according to his wisdom.

Resolved, That the charter of our order be draped for a period of thirty days.

E. A. Hengst,
Mrs. Walter Stein,
Mrs. Edw. Barnes,
Committee.

CANNING TOMATOES GAIN IN THE STATE

Fifteen years ago there were only 3,740 acres of tomatoes grown for canning in Pennsylvania, while last year the tomatoes used for this purpose came from 22,000 acres and, in addition, there were 2,400 acres grown for local markets.

High yields with high quality and low cost per ton, delivered to the cannery or the market, require careful planning and the adoption of efficient practices. Among the requirements are long rotations, use of cover crops, careful soil preparation, application of manure and fertilizer, use of lime where needed, choice of desirable, adapted varieties, good care of plants, early planting, good stands of plants, control of weeds, insects, and diseases, and timely picking.

SOUR CHERRY PRODUCTION

A total of 8,600 tons of sour cherries were produced last year in Pennsylvania which had a value of $1,032,000. The State ranked fifth among all the states in production and fourth in the value of the crop. The sweet cherry production amounted to 3,400 bushels, having a value of $476,000.

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PLANTS—Stocky Field Grown—June 1st on CABBAGE—Copenhagen, Marian Market, Glory, All Season, Flat Dutch, Ballhead. Prepaid—200, 65c; 500, $1.20; 1,000, $1.80. Express, 5,000, $5.50. CELERY—150, 65c; 300, $1.25; 500, $1.65; 1,000, $2.50. Express—5,000, $10.00. SWEET POTATO—250, $1.10. CAULIFLOWER and ASTER—50, 50c; 100, 70c. W. J. MYERS, Massillon, Ohio.

Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Grange Seals	$5.00
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New Fourth Degree Manuals, per set of 13	4.00
New Fourth Degree Manuals, single copy	.35
New Juvenile Manuals, per set of 13	3.25
Constitution and By-Laws	.20
Degree Work, First 4 degrees by Dr. Rankin	.50
Fifth Degree Floor Work, by Dr. Rankin	.50
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Song Books, "The Patron," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.75
Secretary's Record Book	.60
Labor Savings Minute Book	2.75
Treasurer's Account Book	.60
Blank Reports, Subordinate Grange to Pomona, per hundred	.75
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The Grange Initiate, in lots of 100	2.75
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Pomona Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Juvenile Application Blanks, per fifty	.25
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Grange Radiator Emblems	.50
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In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,

Miles Horst, *Secretary.*

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STATE COLLEGE PA

Leadership for Victory Theme of 4-H Leadership Training School

By A. L. Baker

ONE hundred twenty-seven older 4-H Club boys and girls attended the 17th annual 4-H Leadership Training School at the Pennsylvania State College, May 10 to 13. Forty-six different counties sent delegates, either boys or girls, or both. There were 58 boys from 33 counties and 69 girls from 40 counties in attendance.

"Leadership for Victory" was the theme of the three-day conference which was climaxed with an impressive citizenship ceremony. Eight of the delegates, who had reached their twenty-first birthday, took the oath of citizenship. The young people were: Charlotte Bicker and Charles Werner, Butler County; Kathleen Artley, Columbia County; Evelyn Henry, Forest County; Robert Hopkins, Erie County; Mark Beam, Franklin County; George Willow, Union County, and Thomas Smith, Westmoreland County.

In group discussions, the delegates participated freely in discussing topics, such as planning programs for club and community and the 4-H Victory program in Pennsylvania. Interesting facts and figures were disclosed in these discussions. The 127 young people reported having a total of $2,200 in war bonds and stamps of different denominations. Two-thirds of the delegates are now taking first aid and 22 already have finished the first-aid training course of 20 hours. These activities are in addition to regular project work, plus participation in Red Cross, scrap iron campaigns, and other community programs.

Six workshop groups gave delegates a chance to participate in an activity of their own choosing. Activities included banquet, publicity, and picnic planning; officer training; recreation and song leading. Before the close of the conference, the young people had the opportunity to put into practice some of the things they had learned in the workshop.

Because boys will be called upon to help with the care and repair of farm machinery, they received first-hand information in a farm machinery laboratory under the supervision of agricultural engineers at the College.

While the boys were considering the care of farm machinery, the girls were considering health and foods with Miss Lydia Tarrant, extension nutritionist, at the College. In an illustrated talk, she showed the girls how they could have optimum health by choosing the proper foods.

A picnic and fun night and a formal banquet and social recreation were on the lighter side of the conference. R. B. Tom, extension specialist in rural sociology at Ohio State University, assisted with recreation.

Among the speakers on the three-day program were F. F. Lininger, vice dean of the School of Agriculture, Edward Steidle, dean of the School of Mineral Industries, A. O. Morse, assistant to the President of the College, and C. D. Champlin, professor of education at the College.

State Club Leader A. L. Baker Administers the Oath of Citizenship to 4-H Delegates at the Annual Leadership Training School Held at State College, May 10 to 13

If—

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MUCH of the sorrow and discouragement of life can be prevented. Many widows and children, who are now dependent upon their families or friends for support, could be living comfortably—free from want, if only their loved ones had planned for their future.

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THE CHILD AND HIS MONEY

By Ruth Peck McLeod

A child will learn the value of money only by managing his own budget. In most cases, even a seven-year-old should be given a small allowance. At this age, self-interest should already have become somewhat tempered with both a sense of fairness and a desire to share. Parents should continue to help the child to develop attitudes of uncompromising honesty and sincere altruism. The amount, which is to be given to a child regularly, should be decided upon in advance by both parents. It should be in proportion to the income of the family, the age of the child and the *responsibilities* he is to undertake with it. It should not be made so miserly that he will feel he is not being given a fair amount, and not so liberal that he will have an inclination to spend too freely. Today, the desire to purchase war stamps is a helpful check on a tendency to extravagance.

The youngster will be proud to have a regular "income," and the amount will at first usually sound so big that he will feel he can get everything he wants with it. However, he will learn that even 50 cents a week will not go very far if, for instance, 20 cents is spent for a picture show, 10 cents for a notebook, 10 cents for a sundae, 5 cents for candy and 5 cents for Sunday School. A 50-cent football ticket will take all of his allowance for that week unless he has set aside a small amount for several preceding weeks to meet this special pleasure.

An allowance of 50 cents a week sounds liberal to a child but often he will find it inadequate and as a result the desire to earn money will soon become evident. Selling magazines is an excellent way for a boy or even a girl to secure extra change. My son sold magazines at one time and he exercised considerable forethought before he spent the money he had earned in that manner. When he did use his magazine profits for tickets, a ball bat, and similar expenditures, he seemed to derive a great deal of satisfaction and pride from buying these things with the money he himself had made.

Children of nine or ten should begin to be taught to purchase their clothes. Only a few of the less expensive items should be undertaken at first. Then additional responsibilities can be added from time to time as the shoppers become more experienced and acquire rather definite ideas as to values. But parents should give suggestions with regard to shopping and allow the child to aid in making purchases long before he undertakes the full responsibility for himself. If suggestions have been given in a tactful, companionable manner the child will naturally turn to the parents later when in a quandary. But after the responsibility for the purchase of any particular garment has been given over to the child, the parent should not try to influence the selection. At times it will be hard to let the children make mistakes in their choices, but it will be necessary for them to make a few mistakes in order to secure experience.

It will be interesting to see how surprised the boy or girl will be when first undertaking to arrange a clothing budget. It is an excellent plan to let children work first on the family budget. Dad's salary sounds astonishingly large to them until they discover the long list of expenses that must be taken care of, such as life insurance, fire insurance, liability insurance, repair work, rent or payments on the home, drugs, doctor bills, groceries, clothing, telephone, electric bills, fuel, help, laundry, and so on. Of course they will be especially interested in the amount set aside for a Defense Bond.

Some of the most extravagant wives in the world today are those who never handled any money until after they were married. Whatever one of these girls wanted was charged to Dad and such accounts quite often embarrassed him, and later the husband, too, suffers. Adults who are spendthrifts are usually the grown-up, inexperienced children of indulgent parents who never taught them the value of money.

One precaution against accidents on a stairway is to have all the steps of the same height.

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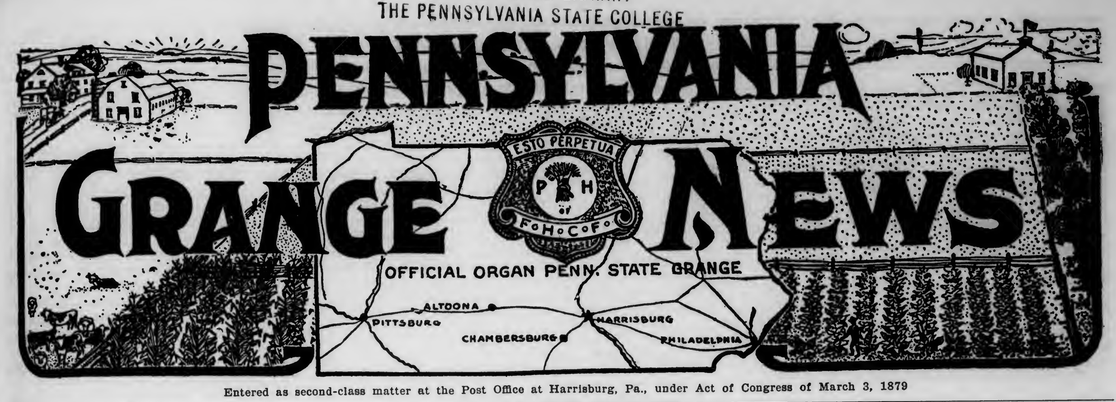

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOL. XXXIX HARRISBURG, PA., JULY, 1942 No. 4

Brenkman Urges Every Grange to Take Part in Membership Drive

Grange Representative Cites Work Done By State and National Units to Protect and Promote Agricultural Interests

IT HAS come to my attention that Brother Kenzie S. Bagshaw, Master of the State Grange, has asked all the Granges in the state to make a systematic canvass of their respective jurisdictions in an effort to strengthen their membership and to increase Grange usefulness and influence. As Worthy Master Bagshaw suggested in his letter, the way to make a success of such an undertaking is through team play and united effort. It is true, as he suggested, that it would be easily possible to add tens of thousands of members in Pennsylvania without lowering Grange standards in the least.

As we are well aware, farmers, together with their wives and children, are working harder today than they have at any time since the close of World War I, and they are beset with many problems and difficulties. However, it would be a mistake to neglect our Grange work under these conditions because, as Brother Bagshaw expressed it, farmers need the guidance and inspiration of the Grange now more than they ever did before.

It often seems to me that in appraising the value of the work in which we are engaged, many subordinate Granges lose sight of the important services rendered by the State and National units of our organization.

As a former secretary and legislative representative of the Grange in Harrisburg, I am familiar with the splendid work that the Pennsylvania State Grange has done over a period of many years.

Members of our organization take just pride in the long record of constructive achievement compiled by the National Grange. Some of the items in this list, such as the part played by the Grange in the establishment of the rural free delivery of the mail and the parcels post, the enactment of the Pure Food and Drugs Act and the Wool Products Labeling Act, the development of our farm credit system, the extension of federal aid for vocational education and the development of the program for rural electrification, are well known to most of our members. But the Grange has rendered innumerable other services that are not so well known.

Probably there are more members of the Grange in Pennsylvania who are engaged in dairying than in any other branch of agriculture. Early in its career, the Grange directed its energies towards securing the enactment of legislation prohibiting the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine colored in imitation of butter. The first regulatory legislation in this connection was passed by Congress in 1886, followed by the Grout Act in 1902. In every legislative contest since then, the Grange has sturdily opposed imitation butter, filled milk and cheese and similar products. The fight to protect the dairy industry from unfair competition on the part of the oleomargarine interests is one that must be waged unceasingly. It is a fight that goes on from year to year and from decade to decade. Perhaps it would be interesting in this connection to recall the circumstances which led to the enactment of the Brigham - Townsend Oleomargarine Act, passed in 1931.

In explaining the need for this legislation it should be said that in the fall of 1930 David Burnet, the then Commissioner of Internal Revenue, issued a ruling under which oleomargarine colored in imitation of butter by the use of palm oil was permitted to escape with a tax of one-fourth a cent per pound, instead of ten cents, the tax which had previously been demanded when oleomargarine was artificially colored.

The effect of this ruling may be gathered from the statement that while the average price of creamery butter on the New York market had for years previously been around 45 cents per pound during December and January, the price precipitately declined to 26 cents per pound after the ruling had been made.

Not only did butter fall in price, but the prices of other dairy products registered a sharp decline, because, as is well understood, the price of butter to a large extent governs the price of milk, cream, cheese and other dairy products.

After making an abortive effort to get Commissioner Burnet to rescind his ruling, the Grange joined with other farm and dairy organizations in promoting legislation to clarify and strengthen the oleomargarine act, so as to plug up the loophole which had been created by Mr. Burnet's ruling.

A bill was drafted and introduced by Representative Brigham, of Vermont, which provided that all yellow oleomargarine, whether colored by natural or artificial means, should be required to pay a tax of 10 cents per pound, leaving white oleomargarine taxable at one-fourth of a cent, as before. The bill provided for the Lovibond tintometer test in differentiating between white and yellow oleomargarine.

Tactics of the Oleo People

From the beginning of the fight in Congress, the tactics of the oleomargarine interests were to delay the proceedings on every possible pretext, in the hope that it would be impossible to get the bill through at the short session, ending on March 4th. Assuming an air of injured innocence, they pretended to be taken by surprise, and they asserted that they had not had sufficient time to prepare their case. Furthermore, they declared that certain important witnesses could not be had on such short notice.

At hearings before the Agriculture Committee of the House, it was definitely established that the nutritive value of white oleomargarine is fully as great as when it is colored yellow, proving that the sole and only purpose of the manufacturers in coloring their product in the semblance of butter has been to deceive and defraud the consuming public. It was important to clearly establish this point in the minds of representatives in Congress coming from the consuming centers of the country, in order to secure their support of the measure.

After a stirring debate of three hours, the bill passed the House on February 26, 1931, by the emphatic vote of 302 to 101. With the close of the session approaching and with fili-

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busters threatening in the Senate, there was grave danger that the bill might be lost. There was need of skillful piloting to avoid the rocks and snags obstructing the legislative channels of the Senate. As the author of the Senate bill, Senator Townsend, of Delaware, distinguished himself in its handling on the floor.

SENATE ADDS RIDER TO BILL

To forestall a filibuster at the last hour, it was necessary to agree to an amendment under the terms of which gum rosin and turpentine, as they come from the trees, were placed under the Agricultural Marketing Act. This enabled the producers of these commodities to organize coöperatives and be financed by the Federal Farm Board, which was then in existence. After a struggle of nearly six hours in the Senate, the bill was passed by a vote of 68 to 9. On the afternoon of March 3d, just the day before final adjournment, the House concurred in the Senate amendment and sent the bill to the President, who approved it on the fourth of March. Before consenting to support the Senate amendment, various members of the House asked the backers of their bill to promise that they would use their influence to prevent the turpentine and the rosin from being mixed with the butter and the oleomargarine.

As the bill lay on President Hoover's desk, he expressed disapproval of the Senate's turpentine and rosin amendment, and he declared that if Congress had ten more days to go, he would veto the measure. "However, since it is so important to the dairy industry, I will sign it," he said.

The Grange was in the forefront of this great fight from beginning to the end and played a leading part in correcting a situation which dairy specialists estimated was costing agriculture more than a million dollars a day.

This is only one of scores of cases that might be cited to show the kind of work the Grange does to protect and promote the interests of agriculture at the Nation's Capital.

FRED BRENCKMAN.

NATION'S FOOD SUPPLY IS GRAVELY MENACED

That the policies which the Administration is pursuing are playing havoc with agriculture and jeopardizing the food supply of the nation is being emphasized with each passing day.

The farm labor situation, which is assuming critical proportions in practically all parts of the country, is particularly acute today on the Pacific Coast. Reports reaching Washington are to the effect that practically half the cherry crop of California and Oregon will be lost this year because it is impossible to secure pickers. Much of the asparagus grown in California will also be lost because of the shortage of harvest hands.

In the beet sugar districts, many fields that had been planted are being plowed under, owing to the fact that it is impossible to secure labor to thin the beets.

Steps are now being taken to import agricultural workers from Mexico, to alleviate, in a measure at least, the farm labor shortage which exists in California and other western states. In all sections of the country the women and children of the farm are contributing their best efforts toward meeting production goals that have been set by the Government.

The lure of the 40-hour week in industry, with time-and-a-half for overtime and high wages, not to mention the draft, has practically stripped farms of the usual supply of labor.

In bureaucratic circles there is growing talk of "freezing" men in their present jobs, which would border on peonage. If the government had the courage and the fairness to deal justly with all the different groups in national life, it would be unnecessary to even consider the adoption of such drastic and un-American policies.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER PROGRAM MUST BE QUICKLY EXPANDED

National Grange Makes an Urgent Appeal for Speedy Action

Expressing the conviction that the welfare and safety of the nation calls for a considerable expansion in our program for the production of synthetic rubber, the National Grange is urging the adoption of a plan for the use of surplus wheat and corn and other available farm products for the making of alcohol, which in turn can be converted into rubber. This would be in addition to the program for making rubber from petroleum products. In bringing this plan to the attention of Congress recently the Grange said:

"No argument is necessary to prove that transportation is as necessary to the success of our war effort as production. All proper steps for the conservation of the existing supply of rubber must meet with the full approval of all thinking people. But to conserve what we have will fall far short of filling our actual needs."

The Grange takes the position that so far as agriculture is concerned, it is useless to talk about going back to horse-and-buggy days. "In the first place," says the Grange, "the number of horses and mules on our farms has almost been cut in half since the close of World War I. In the next place, even if we had the horses and mules, their feet and legs would not stand the strain of traveling long distances over modern hard-surfaced highways.

"Many branch lines of the railroad that had become unprofitable have been abandoned, and there are more than 48,000 communities in the United States, chiefly in the agricultural districts, which are without rail facilities. In the case of these communities, motor transportation is indispensable.

"There are approximately five million passenger cars and one million trucks on our farms. These motor vehicles are a necessary part of our farm equipment, and the national interest demands that rubber be made available for them. Nor can we allow other necessary forms of motor transportation to break down for lack of tires."

The tragic words "too little and too late" should not be allowed to become applicable to our program for the production of synthetic rubber.

Juvenile Granges in Idaho are planting evergreen and hardwood trees around the Grange halls and school buildings in various communities and encouraging the planting of trees and shrubs to beautify farm homes.

SAVE BARNS BY CARE IN STORING HAY CROP

BY J. R. HASWELL

Spontaneous combustion is one of the chief causes of barn fires. This cause and lightning are responsible for fully three-quarters of the losses.

Pennsylvania has an investment of $500,000,000 in farm buildings. With little chance of replacement under present emergencies, it behooves everyone to take all possible precautions against fire, because 80 per cent of the losses are preventable.

The storage of partly cured hay is the principal barn fire hazard. Alfalfa hay is the hardest to cure, and if damp the best place for it is in the silo. Some feel that outside moisture from dew and rain is more likely to cause fire than the same quantity of sap in the stems.

Packing under the hay fork often starts a hot spot. Good "mowing away" prevents this, and the job can be done with less labor if a hay chute is used.

Good ventilation up to a temperature of 158 degrees Fahrenheit helps to solve the problem, but above that temperature a blast of air may cause the hay to burst into flames. At 185 degrees, fire may be expected at any time, and at 195 degrees the hay should be taken out with fire-fighting equipment in attendance.

A good orchard or potato sprayer may be used to advantage if a big gun is on a long piece of hose. No more water than necessary is used to cool the hot spot and most of the hay usually can be saved. A mist or fog under a high pressure of at least several hundred pounds recently has been found to be the best method of handling many fires.

Several neighbors may join in fixing up a spray rig to their mutual advantage, and every farmer should have a good water supply or a cistern of at least 3,000 gallons available for emergencies. Carbon dioxide gas in tanks from a soda fountain has been used to hold hot hay from burning until it could be removed.

If sparks from engines and belts are eliminated, good housekeeping practiced, and more than usual care taken with fire prevention, there will not be so much need for fire fighting.

LARGE EQUIPMENT PURCHASES

During 1941 the farmers of the United States purchased new equipment valued at $752,000,000, an increase of more than 33 per cent over the figures in 1940. With the demand for labor-saving equipment today greater than ever, farmers are unable to supply their needs because most of the manufacturers of farm implements and machinery are now engaged in war production.

HITS FARM PRICES HARD

President Roosevelt has issued an executive order authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries, together with the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, Navy and Agriculture, to make emergency purchases of war materials abroad and import them free of duty for the duration of the war. The issuance of this order was followed by an immediate decline in farm prices.

Guest: "Two eggs, please. Don't fry a second after the white is cooked. Don't turn them over; not too much grease; just a pinch of salt on each; no pepper—well, what are you waiting for?"

Waiter: "The hen's name is Betty. Is that all right, sir?"

FLAG DAY THIS YEAR HAS HAD UNUSUAL SIGNIFICANCE

Its Observance, June 14th, Recalled Some Interesting Historical Facts

With the nation at war, special significance attached this year to Flag Day, June 14th. It was on June 14, 1777, that the following resolution was introduced in the Continental Congress, meeting in Independence Hall at Philadelphia:

"Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternately red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

In the beginning the stars on the flag were arranged in the form of a circle, a symbol of eternity. The flag continued with thirteen stripes and thirteen stars until May 1, 1795, when two stripes and two stars were added in honor of Vermont and Kentucky, which had been admitted to the Union in 1791 and 1792, respectively. No further changes were made until July 4, 1818. By that time, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, and Mississippi had been added to the list of the states.

It was recognized that adding a stripe for every state would throw the flag out of proportion. Congress therefore reduced the number of stripes to thirteen, one for each of the thirteen Colonies, and it was provided that upon the admission of every new state a star should be added on the fourth of July next succeeding. This arrangement still remains in effect.

Perhaps the most famous of all our flags is that which waved over Fort McHenry when it was bombarded by the British on September 13-14, 1814, and which inspired Francis Scott Key to write the "Star Spangled Banner."

This flag has long been on display in the National Museum at Washington. It has fifteen stripes and fifteen stars. It is 33 feet long and has a hoist of 28 feet. From this it will be seen that the stripes are nearly two feet in width. The stars are about 15 inches from point to point. As one gazes upon this old flag, the words in Key's immortal song, "Whose broad stripes and bright stars . . ." take on a new meaning.

It was during the year 1831 that Captain William Driver, commanding the ship Charles Doggett, sailing out of Salem, Massachusetts, christened the flag that floated from the mainmast of his ship as "Old Glory," a name that stuck. This flag may also be seen at the National Museum.

APPRECIATION

The members of Pine Run Grange No. 250 wish to express their sincere thanks to our Sister Granges and friends for their response to our recent appeal.

The family of the late Carl T. Nelson, of Sugarcreek Grange No. 1131, Venango County, wish to express their thanks and appreciation to the Granges who responded so generously to the appeal sent out by Sugarcreek Grange. Mr. Nelson passed away on April 25th in the Franklin Hospital, where he had been confined since December 15, 1941.

LeRatsville Grange in Bradford County expresses its sincerest appreciation to the Granges of Pennsylvania for their fine response to the appeal made for Sister Lantz who received a severe injury necessitating the amputation of a leg. The money helped to defray hospital expenses and secure an artificial limb.

THE LECTURER'S CORNER

O. WALKER SHANNON, *State Lecturer*

THE LECTURER'S CONFERENCE

We are writing this upon our arrival home from the Lecturers' Short Course, with a feeling of gratitude to all the Lecturers who helped make the conference a success, with deep appreciation to the Pennsylvania State College for the help and courtesies we received during our stay with them, and last with a very happy feeling in our hearts for the coöperation given by the one hundred and sixteen Lecturers and Juvenile Matrons registered. We hope each one of you received as much benefit from the conference as we have and that you went home inspired to develop better programs, increase attendance and build membership for our great fraternity.

The Grange today is in an especially important position during these strenuous days. It was with this thought in mind, that the conference was planned around the theme "The Grange in War Time." Speakers from the fields of economics, sociology, and education, were present, in addition to many Grange leaders. They all brought home many truths, presented many new ideas, emphasized the importance of organization and the need for a well informed rural America. To these many speakers, we owe the feeling that among the many dangers facing us today, there is a very real menace to the American way of life as we have known it. This is due, only in part, to the war. We are agreed that we must surrender for a while many things. Much authority must of necessity be centralized. This, itself, is not dangerous but the real peril now is that we are losing those concepts of freedom, which make democracy workable.

In one of the Pomona Lecturers' Conferences, the thought was expressed that many subjects can no longer be discussed in Grange meetings because of the feelings some subjects engender. This is an alarming situation but true nevertheless. It indicates, that Democracy is not being practiced in the very place it first found lodgment, namely the heart of rural Americans. This situation is one that challenges every Grange leader in Pennsylvania. It must be met and overcome. Before the war is over, Government regulation will be much more strict and far-reaching than anything we ever dreamed of. We will become accustomed to submission to centralized Federal authority. The question that comes to mind is this—After the war is over and the Victory ours, will we have the spiritual and moral strength to throw off this, at present, necessary Government control of every phase of our existence? Millions of Americans are leaving loved ones to join the armed forces, that Freedom and Democracy can be a reality for all who want it. Are we going to let it die in our own hearts? The greatest service we can render to our boys is to be sure we are worthy of the sacrifice they are making for us. Great opportunities face all Americans. We must be prepared to meet them.

PROGRAM PLANNING CONTEST WINNERS

The entries show that an increasing number of Granges are using discussions to present the educational content of the program. This is very encouraging as friendly discussion is a basic tenet of Democracy. It is likewise one of the best ways of disseminating information on any topic.

The winners are listed below:

1. Mrs. Jennie Bartholomew, Northampton County.
2. Mrs. Isabel McCoy, Mercer County.
3. Mrs. Walter Hoppe, Susquehanna County.
4. Miss Mary Jordan, Beaver County.
5. Mrs. Blair Stoltz, Cambria County.

SAFETY PROJECTS

Safety and car conservation are both of vital importance to all liberty-loving Americans today. To this end, we urge all Granges to actively participate in both the National Grange Highway Essay Contest and the Car Conservation Campaign sponsored by the National Grange and the Highway Education Board. Literature, on both subjects, has been mailed to all Lecturers.

SAFETY PROGRAM

Song—"No Time Like the Present" (Patron, No. 64).
Roll Call—"One Rule for Safety."
Reading—"The Vanishing American."
Play—"A Game of Safety First" (Little Folks' Pieces, Bugbee).
Discussion—"What the Grange Can Do to Reduce Accidents," or "How Can We Promote Car Conservation in Our Community?"
Auto Guessing Contest—(Use pictures of cars with all identification marks removed, pinned on a screen.)
Hazard Contest—(Give members paper and pencil to list causes of accidents or local hazards that might or should be remedied.)
Song—"Where There's a Will, There's a Way."

MRS. JENNIE BARTHOLOMEW,
Harmony Grange, Northampton, Co.

Poem, printed below, was written and dedicated to our Worthy State Master, Kenzie S. Bagshaw during the Lecturers' Short Course, by Ancinohie S. Corey, Lecturer of Randolph Grange, Crawford County.

For the first time in a meeting I sat
He talked—I heard,
And my pencil lay inactive
As I drank in every word.

He seemed to me a "father"—
'Tis a place that few can fill
But I recognized a leader
Who could mold all—to his will.

He told me things that hurt me
And things that helped me too.
And he spoke Coöperation
As the thing twixt me and you.

For he made me feel that truly
I was part of one great plan
In a strong and state-wide set-up
That depended on each man.

I go back to those who sent me
For my work inspired a-new
By the good things I have gotten
To my task pledged to be true.

So as this machine starts moving
In my heart I now can feel
That a man with wisest guidance
Has his hand upon the wheel.

For sheer and silk dresses, cover hangers with felt or velveteen to hold them securely.

Be ashamed to die until you have won some victory for humanity.

CRAWFORD COUNTY POMONA

Definite opposition to allowing John L. Lewis and his District 50 CIO cohorts to gain any foothold in Crawford County, was expressed at the two-day meeting of Crawford County Pomona Grange, held June 3d and 4th at Cambria Springs. This opposition was expressed in talks and in a resolution adopted at the closing session on June 4th.

The first of this opposition appeared on Wednesday afternoon when two numbers on the program, prepared by the Pomona Lecturer, Mrs. Arden Dean, were unable to be present. To fill this time, the Lecturer staged a "pot luck" program, dividing the assemblage into four groups and having them select some form of entertainment. One group chose group singing, two groups chose stunts, and the fourth a panel discussion.

"Kick John L. Lewis out of the Dairy Industry" was the topic of the discussion, with Brother Lynn Walp of Venango Grange, and Bros. Walter Tucker and Arden Dean of Cambria Grange, taking part. The speakers pointed out that Lewis was not primarily interested in the dairy industry because he wanted to help the farmer, but rather to enhance his own power, which seems to be slipping in the CIO. They further pointed out that his efforts are not altruistic, in view of the six million dollars he asserts he will toss into the fight to organize dairymen into the CIO. For this investment, he must expect some gigantic return.

All speakers urged visiting Grangers to go back to their home communities and get out and work against the Lewis movement. They cited the efficient coöperatives that are already representing the dairymen of all sections. These coöperatives being member-controlled. Also that these organizations give their members the right to withdraw at stated periods if they are dissatisfied, while signing up with Lewis' organization was a life-time contract.

Mrs. Ethel M. Nicolls, one of the two lady Pomona Masters in the United States, presided at the sessions, with the visiting members being welcomed by Arnold Birchard, Master of the host Cambridge Grange.

Highlighting the afternoon session on June 3d was an informative talk by District Attorney Herbert A. Mook, who spoke on Civilian Defense. Mr. Mook outlined the work of the national, state, county and community defense councils and the importance of giving every coöperation to those striving to aid in this work.

Fifth degree business and the conferring of this degree on a class of 24 candidates occupied the greater part of the June 3d evening session. The Meadville Grange gave an entertainment program, following the conferring of the degree.

An impressive memorial service conducted by the Pomona Chaplain, Mrs. Sara Caldwell, opened the June 4th morning session.

H. H. Kaufman, poultry specialist from State College, gave the address of the morning, taking as his subject "Better Poultry Production."

Walter R. Tucker, Past Pomona Master, installed Mrs. Florence Foster as Flora, she being elected to succeed Mrs. Grace Gibson who had been forced by other duties to resign.

A feature of the closing session on June 4th was a Juvenile Traveling Program presented under the direction of State Juvenile Deputy Mrs. Clara Dewey. She was assisted by Juvenile members.

County Commissioner Wesley G. Reitze discussed and explained in detail the recently enacted Crawford County Zoning Ordinance.

Other talks, musical numbers, stunts and adoption of resolutions rounded out the two-day program arranged by Mrs. Arden Dean of Cambridge Grange.

ST. THOMAS GRANGE DEDICATES FLAG AT OPEN MEETING

Hon. Rufus C. Holman, junior United States Senator from Oregon, and Fred Brenckman, Washington Representative of the National Grange, were the speakers at a flag-raising, and an open meeting held by St. Thomas Grange, No. 1998, at St. Thomas, Franklin County, on the evening of May 28th.

The forebears of Senator Holman were pioneers of the Oregon Trail. Reviewing the hardships and difficulties which these pioneers of the Pacific Northwest endured and overcame, Mr. Holman said:

"There were no bridges over the rivers that lay in their path, but they crossed them. When they got to the foot of the mountains, they did not

SENATOR R. C. HOLMAN

sit down and ask Congress to pass an act; they went over the mountains. They passed down the fearful gorge of the Columbia River and when they arrived at their destination they were destitute, but they were not poor!"

The lesson that the speaker drew from this was that the people of today should strive to imitate the resourcefulness and the spirit of independence which characterized the early settlers of the country, rather than depending upon the federal Government to master the difficulties besetting them and to solve all their problems.

"Put your shoulder to the wheel and push, just as the pioneers of the Oregon Trail did when they were crossing the mountains," was Mr. Holman's advice to Grange members. "That is the way to achieve results," he added.

Senator Holman, who is the owner of a fine herd of purebred Guernseys and who operates a splendid farm in his state, has long been an active member of the Grange.

St. Thomas Grange, which was organized by Mr. Brenckman about seven years ago, is situated in the beautiful Cumberland Valley about ten miles west of Chambersburg on the Lincoln Highway. There are many fine dairy farms in the locality as well as some of the best commercial apple and peach orchards in the state.

Oscar R. Sherman is the present Master of the St. Thomas Grange, while W. J. Heil and C. Melvin Shields are the Lecturer and the Secretary, respectively.

Pennsylvania Grange News

Published monthly by the Pennsylvania State Grange
Room 426-28, Telegraph Building
216 Locust Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

5 cents a copy 50 cents a year

VOL. XXXIX JULY, 1942 No. 4

Board of Managers
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Hookstown, Pa.

ADVERTISING is accepted at the rate of 25 cents per agate line, or $3.50 per inch, each insertion. New York representative, Norman Co., 34 West 33d Street.

Grange Sentiment Strong Against Unionization of Farmers

FROM every corner of the state resolutions come pouring into the State Grange office from Pomona and Subordinate Granges alike in opposition to the move of the United Mine Workers to unionize the farmers of Pennsylvania. Middletown Grange in Bucks County says "such a move would be against the American interest of freedom and detrimental to agricultural prosperity." The Wayne County Pomona Grange says, "such a move aims to centralize power and in the end can only result in taking away the farmer's rights." The Granges in Westmoreland County say they are "violently opposed to such a movement and shall make every effort to oppose it." In Huntingdon County the Granges through their Pomona recommend to the farmers of that county that "they do not join the U. M. W. but that they give greater support to the organizations already established and which are entirely devoted to farmers' interests." This same feeling was expressed in the Crawford County Pomona Grange meeting which after discussing the topic, "Kick John L. Lewis out of the dairy industry" concluded that every member of the Grange in that county should go home and fight against the Lewis move, remembering that a member of a farm organization can withdraw at stated times, while signing up with Lewis is a life-time contract.

These and scores of similar expressions from our Granges leave no doubt as to where the Grange in Pennsylvania stands on this new threat to agriculture. They give force to the coöperation which the State Grange is giving to Free Farmers, Inc., in the New York area including the northern counties of the state and to Inter-state Farmers, Inc., in the Middle Atlantic States including the Central and southern counties of the state.

Community Activity Needed

WAR production and war activity at this time quite properly holds a major place in the minds and lives of the American people. Our first objective is the winning of the war. It is only natural that interest in local affairs and community activity will decrease in times when war centers attention on national affairs.

The Grange Lecturers' Conference recently held at State College proved beyond a doubt that local interest and activity can be maintained and made a most valuable asset in building the morale of our people. For the attendance was beyond expectations.

Let us remember that the strength of the nation is no greater than that of our local communities combined. We can build national strength and help win the war by maintaining our local activities. That is part of our wartime job.

Wartime Program of the Grange

LETTERS keep coming to the State Grange office asking whether it might not be advisable for certain Granges to let up in their Grange work during this strenuous period, because of the press of work or more often because of poor attendance. While good intentions no doubt are back of such suggestions, to let up on Grange work at this time is one of the biggest mistakes a Grange can make. To let up now will break the morale of the organization which will be the more difficult to regain later. Likewise each Grange has a very important part in maintaining the morale of the country. It can do so only by functioning normally or better than usual.

In the national program the Grange has its part to play in such movements as the Red Cross drives, community first aid programs, collections of scrap rubber, iron, aluminum, etc., and the support of all precautionary measures for the safety of the home community. In all of these efforts the Grange in the rural community is the agency best fitted to serve in that community. And credit must be given to many of our Subordinate and Pomona Granges for serving nobly in this capacity.

But even more than this the Grange has a responsibility of keeping its members informed, of discussing current issues, of forming public opinion, of keeping up morale by giving folks something to do. This is no time to let up. Rather it is a time to expand effort, to build strength not only to meet war conditions, but to build for peace. Today offers great opportunities for service. That is the function of the Grange. It can only embrace these opportunities and render the greatest service when it keeps itself strong and alert through intensified work.

Price Control and the Farmer

FIXING the price of farm products at the March, 1942, level is already having the effect of squeezing farmers producing certain commodities.

This squeeze results from the fact that March prices were based on 1941 costs of production and no consideration is given to the increased costs of production in 1942. These increased costs include such items as higher wages, higher transportation costs, rising gas and oil prices, and increases in many other things the farmer buys. Price Administrator Henderson has announced that he will not allow the price ceilings program to be punctured. If this is adhered to added costs of producing, transporting and processing farm products will be rolled back upon the producer.

Industry is affected in much the same way as is agriculture by these price ceilings, both feeling the results of rising labor costs. A late proposal by the Price Administration would be to pay subsidies to those producers who could prove losses resulting from the price control regulations. This would necessitate large sums of money to be administered through one government agent, a dangerous procedure.

The Grange has always looked with disfavor on subsidies and does not think that subsidies are a solution to problems arising from price ceilings. Rather a recognition of the fact that costs go into farm products the same as they go into manufactured goods and that price control should be constructed soundly from the ground up is a safer and surer method of avoiding conditions which may adversely affect so important a thing as the production of food.

Producer Versus Consumer

THERE is a growing lack of understanding among city folks of the problems the farmer is facing in this present emergency. This is reflected in the press of our larger urban centers and it appears in general contact with city dwellers. This is partly due to the fact that there is a growing percentage of our people who have never had any contact with the farm and who have no conception of what is involved in the production of the food they consume. But there is another reason and that is the confusion in their minds which has resulted from a complex price manipulation which has been carried on in this country for some time. We have spoken glibly of parity. The term is not understood by city folks and not even among many rural people. But somehow the public has come to think that the government is taking care of farmers in ample fashion and any question raised concerning prices and costs of farm products is looked upon too often as an effort of the farmer to gouge the consumer when this is not the case as facts show. Farm organizations cannot ignore this public attitude too long. There is a real job to be done in presenting the farmers' problems to the public so that it will better understand them and in this the Grange has a responsibilty.

No Gasolene Tax Raise

THERE is no doubt that the full force of the Pennsylvania State Grange joined with that of the National Grange and other State Granges had much influence in having the Ways and Means Committee of the National House of Representatives refuse on June 9th to include in National Revenue Bill a raise in the federal tax on gasolene and at the same time limiting the raise on oils to 1½ cents a gallon. The Treasury Department had asked for a doubling of the federal tax on gasoline and raising the tax on oils from 4½ to ten cents a gallon. Prior to the consideration of this item the legislative representative of our State Grange contacted all of the Representatives and Senators of Pennsylvania, pointing out that such a raise at this time would work a real hardship upon the 60,000 tractor owners in this state who already are paying 5½ cents tax on every gallon of gasoline they are using in the war effort and in addition it would put another burden on them in getting their products to market. The replies received showed that the complete information given on what such a raise would mean to Pennsylvania farmers was very effective.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE HOME AND GRANGE

By Home Economics Committee

Mrs. Ethel H. Richards, *Chairman*, New Paris.
Mrs. Georgia Kresge, Falls.
Miss Margaret Brown, State College.
Mrs. H. R. McDougal, Butler.
Mrs. Furman Gyger, Kimberton.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS THAT SAVE TIME DURING BUSY DAYS ON THE FARM

Plan a one-dish meal when you are canning or preserving. It saves time and labor. Fewer dishes to wash and less steps to take.

Make two salads each day with that good crisp lettuce in your garden. Don't let it go to waste. A supper consisting of cold meat, baked potatoes, fruit salad, fresh apple sauce, honey crushed bread, milk, and rice pudding is fit for a king and contains most every vitamin one needs. It is also easy to prepare, especially if the one-dish meal consists of a roast of beef, lamb or pork—with potatoes, onions, and carrots baked with it. The rice pudding can be baked at the same time and served cold for supper.

A fluted edged pie pan keeps the juice from running over in the oven, especially if the crust is filled just to the bottom of the fluted edge. Fold the top crust over and under the edge of bottom crust and press both crusts into fluting. Both crusts brown evenly. No extra cleaning of the drip pan in the oven with this method.

If you'd like an exact duplicate of a worn-out blouse or dress, rip the garment, starch the pieces stiff and iron them. Then all you need do is cut around the stiff pattern. It saves time and needless worries.

To save baby from many falls, rub the soles of her shoes on sandpaper before they are worn.

With the coming of warm weather, the demand for cool, refreshing drinks challenges the housewife's ingenuity. Here are some recipes that will help to keep summer drinks varied and tempting without much effort.

ICED TEA WITH LEMON OR ORANGE SYRUP

Prepare strong tea. At least four teaspoonfuls to each quart of boiling water. Steep five times. Pour over cracked ice. Ice tea cooled quickly is clearer and more sparkling than tea which is cooled slowly. Sweeten with lemon or orange syrup.

For syrup, boil two cups of water and three cups of sugar until sugar is dissolved. Add two tablespoons of lemon or orange rind, one cup of lemon or orange juice. Pour into bottle or jar and keep in refrigerator. A sprig of mint changes the flavor too.

ROSY GRAPEFRUIT JUICE

1 cupful fresh raspberries
2½ cupfuls unsweetened grapefruit juice
4 teaspoonfuls sugar, or honey to taste

Mash berries and sugar together, press through strainer. Combine the juices and chill. Delicious as a starter for luncheon. This recipe serves four.

Courage is something which you may find
Wherever you go and in every place.
It is being helpful and being kind,
It is meeting the world with a smiling face;
It isn't of rank or of high degree,
It isn't God's gift to a favored few;
Woman's as brave as a man can be,
And a boy can shine with its glory, too.

Hearts courageous are everywhere
The man who stands to his task by day,
And does his best with his bit of care,
And still helps others along life's way,
Is doing all that a brave man can.
Oh, the world is peopled with souls like this,
Who are humbly serving some lofty plan
With never a sigh for the joys they miss.

Courage is born of a thousand deeds,
It throbs today in uncounted breasts,
It is keeping up with the daily needs
And ringing true with the sternest tests.

—*Author Unknown.*

W'ether the weather's sunny,
W'ether it's cold or hot,
W'ether it's snowin'
Or rainin' or blowin'
It's all the weather we got—
An' we jes' gotta
Weather the weather
W'ether we like it or not!

SPIRITUAL ARITHMETIC

Just add up all your blessings and the things that make you glad;
Subtract from this your troubles and the things that make you sad;
Then divide your answer into many helping parts
That bring relief and courage to aching, weary hearts.
Your portion will be greater then, far greater than you'd guess,
Although by our arithmetic it really should be less;
For while you're busy adding up, subtracting and dividing,
God takes the answer that you get and does some multiplying.

—*Clara M. Bode.*

TABLE SETTING HELPS MAKE MEALS APPEALING

BY ELEANOR B. WINTERS

Everyone today is food conscious—people are realizing that in order to be healthy, full of vim, vigor and vitality certain kinds of foods are necessary.

The homemaker checks the meal plans to see if she has included that daily allowance of milk or yellow vegetables or other foods listed on the daily food guide. Then there's another definite quality she needs to check for, call it "glamour" if you wish. It's that quality that makes the meal appeal to the folks at the dinner table. It's the picture the dinner plate presents or it's the color, or maybe it's the table centerpiece, dishes, or table linen.

Not only must meals be nutritious, but they need to be so attractively prepared as to appeal and make the family want to eat without a word of encouragement or remark from mother. First, great care and a little thought needs to be given to the centerpiece. This time of year a few flowers do the trick. Maybe the daughter in the family would enjoy this responsibility of having an interesting, attractive, fresh bouquet of flowers or a potted plant. It makes the meal a party meal but a party meal arouses enthusiasm and good spirits. This in turn interests and aids digestion.

The table is a perfect litter and—why, it will take you all night to clear things up. What have you been doing?"

"Nothing much, mum," explained Sarah. "Your daughter has just been showing me how they boil a potato at her cookery school."

The former vicar and his wife decided to attend the church social of his old parish. The new vicar greeted his predecessor heartily.

"I'm very pleased to see you again," he said. "And is this your most charming wife?"

The other vicar fixed his host with an accusing stare.

"This," he said reprovingly, "is my only wife."

Our Fashion and Pattern Department

All patterns 15c. each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

3527—Every woman needs a soft frock of this type in her summer wardrobe—simple but gracious, and cool because of its cape-like sleeves. Just the design to make in a sheer, perhaps a pretty voile. Sizes 12 to 46. Size 36, only 3⅛ yds. 39-in. fabric, with 1½ yds. edging for sleeve finish.

3501—The dirndl frock keeps first place in the heart of American girls. This one, so pretty in cottons, is all the gayer when a border of print is used for trimming. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 3¼ yds. 35-in. fabric; with ⅝ yd. 35-in. contrasting.

3529—This charming frock isn't just a play dress. It's a dress that goes everywhere in hot weather, and adds the bolero when you want the covered look. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, for dress, 3¾ yds. 35-in fabric; and for bolero, 1¼ yds. 35-in.

3500—A softly-fitted version of that important summer dependable, the suit-dress. Make it of plain, make it of print, make it of cotton—it will be smart in any event. Sizes 14 to 48. Size 36, 3½ yds. 39-in. fabric.

3391—Any little girl will adore this quaint basque frock, cut weskit style. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, 1⅛ yds. 35-in. fabric with ½ yd. 35-in. contrasting, for dress; and for panties (included in pattern), ¾ yd. 35-in.

3553—When warm weather comes, a good recipe for keeping a youngster happy (and healthy, too) is to make her this comfortable playsuit and fetching bonnet. Sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4 yrs. Size 2, for sunsuit, bonnet and bolero, 2 yds. 35-in. fabric with 6 yds. ruffling.

3505—There's nothing like a jumper for a good, basic frock; for every change of blouse, you really have a different dress; and the blouse is such an easy way to introduce that touch of gay color. Sizes 12 to 42. Size 36, for jumper, 2¾ yds. 39-in. fabric; and for blouse, 2⅛ yds. 39-in.

3375—This season you doubtless want both rayon and cotton lingerie. Why not economize by making your own? This set is simplicity itself to make. Sizes 16 to 44. Size 36, for slip, 2¾ yds. 35-in or 39-in. fabric with 2¾ yds. edging; for panties, 1¼ yds. 35-in. or 1⅛ yds. 39-in. fabric with 1½ yds. edging.

Have you ordered your copy of the Fashion Book, with its inspiring designs shown in full color? Price, 15c—or only 10c when ordered with a pattern. Send for your copy today!

Address, giving number and size:
PATTERN DEPARTMENT, GRANGE NEWS
428 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

OUR JUVENILE GRANGES

MRS. LUCY SHUMWAY, Wyalusing

Hartslog Juvenile Grange Observes Graduation Exercises

By Mary Tomkins, *Juvenile Matron*

MAYTIME is graduation time, but not always just in schools and colleges. In December of 1941, the Hartslog Valley Juvenile Grange in Huntingdon County, realized that five of its members were ready to enter the Subordinate Grange. The Juveniles regretted the loss of those five faithful members, but knew they were ready to enter larger fields of work. Graduation exercises were planned and carried out as a Mother's Day Program with the Juveniles in full charge of the program.

The stage was transformed into a beautiful small flower garden using native dogwood, wild honeysuckle, lilacs and tulips. The five graduates were seated in the center of the garden with fellow members on either side. The Worthy Master, Harold Clark, Worthy Secretary, Miss Norma Wright, and Worthy Matron, Miss Mary Tomkins, addressed the graduates and the members of the Subordinate Grange. The Mantle Oration was given by Miss Dorothy Clark and she presented the mantle to her brother, Harold, who is Juvenile Master. After singing the Graduate's Song, the graduates were conducted to the rose twined arbor where they were met by the Asistant and Lady Assistant Steward from the Subordinate Grange and taken to seats in the greater Grange.

The program in keeping with the Mother's Day theme was as follows: Piano solo, "The Robin's Return," Miss Norma Wright; A reading, "The Man to Be," Mrs. Anna Whittaker; attractive small corsages of violets, lillies of the valley and tulips made by several Juveniles and a mother, Mrs. Ray Sprankle, were presented to all mothers while the Grange sang "Blest Be the Tie." This was followed by a song by the Grange "Bud and Bloom." A reading, "The Soul of a Child" was given by Mrs. J. L. Wright and Miss Edith Whittaker sang "Wonderful Mother of Mine."

The Juvenile Lecturer, Miss Jane Sanks, called on Mrs. Harry Gwin, Juvenile Deputy, for remarks. Mr. Gwin also spoke and gave words of inspiration to the graduates as well as others. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gwin have had wide experience in Grange work and they remarked that this was the first time they had ever been privileged to see Juvenile Grange graduation exercises. Former matrons, Mrs. Charles Goss and Miss Lena Bagshaw gave brief comments.

Refreshments were served to the Grangers by the Juveniles.

Much credit for this fine program goes to the Subordinate Lecturer, Miss Lorraine Whittaker, who worked with the Juveniles and Matron in arranging the beautiful setting and for assistance with the program.

Front row: Thomas Young, Dorothy Clark, Donald Harnish. Second row: Eugene Wright, Mary Tomkins, *Matron;* Robert Harnish

TODAY'S YOUTH—TOMORROW'S MEN

"This is our Father's world
Oh, may we ne'er forget
That tho the wrong be oft' so strong
God is the ruler yet."

During the past few days we have been in some of the cities where big war industries are being carried on. We have watched thousands of boys and girls just out of high school, mothers and even grandmothers, streaming into these great factories, and wondered who was taking care of the children left at home. What, in short, was happening to the homes of our country. We appreciated as never before the peace and quiet of our countryside and its opportunities for sane and normal living. But we know that our defense industries are reaching into these places too and disrupting home life.

I hope that mothers think very carefully before deciding to go into industry. Your patriotic duty may be to stay in the home. It seems to me that one of today's imperatives is that American children have an opportunity to develop into the kind of citizens that will be equipped to carry on this Democracy in a time when it will be attacked from without and within, and that means an increase rather than a let-up in careful training.

Dorothy Canfield Fisher says, "You can interrupt the improving of a road and ten years later go on with it about where you left off, but if you interrupt decent care for children and ten years later begin again to feel responsible for them, you can by no means begin where you felt off. You find them irreparably grown up, and grown up wrong—enemies and liabilities of their community rather than friends and assets."

And so a part of our wartime effort should certainly have to do with a more thoughtful and well worked out program for children. Juvenile Granges have, it seems to us, become increasingly important. The voice of today—and the voice of the future much more—is not the voice of individuals but the voice of the group. Children then should begin to learn how to work in groups—not goose-stepping organizations, but democratic organizations.

From the National Superintendent's Office:

For several years there has been a growing demand for more help for Juvenile matrons. Accordingly, our National Superintendent has prepared a manual answering many of the questions that are asked by Juvenile leaders. Every matron is supposed to have a copy of this manual. If yours has failed to reach you, will you write to your National Juvenile Superintendent and ask for your copy.

For several years the Highway Education Board of Washington, D. C., has sponsored a National Highway Safety Essay contest for Grange youth. This year, for the first time, Juvenile members are being asked to participate. First prize is a trip to National Grange; second prize, a $50.00 War Bond; third prize, a $25.00 War Bond. In addition state awards will be given.

The subject this year is, "Grange Coöperation in Wartime Transportation."

Essays to be not more than 800 words in length, written with ink or typewritten on one side of the paper only. The best essay from each Grange should be mailed to the State Lecturer not later than Sept. 15, 1942.

PATRIOTISM

One of the objectives of the Juvenile Grange is the teaching of patriotism. Matrons are asking the question, "How can we teach the truest and highest form of patriotism in wartime?" A good question, and one that Subordinate Lecturers also might well consider.

Let us not talk and think too much about the war in our Juvenile and let our talking and thinking be along educational lines, helping children to be intelligent about the war. For instance, there are twenty-six nations in the United Nations group, to sit down and learn these might be a dull task. But suppose we took as our project for July the making of the twenty-six national flags. Make them out of construction paper, each one the size of a sheet of construction paper. (You will need mostly red, white, and blue, with some light blue and yellow). Print the name of the country neatly in one corner. Put them up as a border around your room, or put a large V on one wall, with the flags encircling it.

Making the flags will keep you busy for two or three meetings. When they are finished you could have a program built around them. Let each child hold a flag and tell one fact about its country. Learn two or three of the National songs.

You could contribute to the Subordinate program by tacking your flags lightly to sticks. March into the Subordinate room with them and see how many the Subordinate members can identify. Sing one of your songs for them.

We should—as many are doing—give the children opportunities to give practical help in the war effort, helping in the collection of scrap materials, buying stamps and bonds, learning First Aid, etc.

Instead of teaching such war slogans as "Sell your scrap to get a Jap," why not put up on our wall or our blackboard a series of short quotations such as, "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord."

As one of your projects for the summer, all commit to memory the Athenian Oath. (You can find it in some school reader of any library. It appeared on this page last year.)

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

LAWRENCE COUNTY POMONA OPPOSES CENTRALIZED RATIONING

Grange folks in Lawrence County at their regular Pomona Grange meeting took notice of the tendency of centralizing the rationing of food and other products under a federal system and in strong terms expressed their disapproval of same, as follows: "Whereas, we are engaged in a desperate struggle on foreign fronts to retain the principles of democracy and freedom which necessitates unusual demands on our national resources, and Whereas the Grange has always demanded economy in government and is particularly opposed to needless, wasteful, bureaucratic expansion, and Whereas, O. P. A. now proposes to replace the present local and state rationing boards serving without pay, which have proven themselves capable without any necessity for "streamlining" with a "streamlined system" of federally paid local and state administrators appointed by O. P. A.—itself a governmental appointed agency; such a system it is estimated would expand the federal payroll in Pennsylvania alone approximately $1,500,000 annually, and whereas it is within the authority of O. P. A. to extend rationing to other items essential to morale and life itself, we believe the placing of the rationing of these essential items in such a bureaucracy might provide an additional political football and could be a dangerous weapon to democracy right here on our home front,

"*Therefore,* Be it resolved, that Lawrence County Pomona register its disapproval of such bureaucratic administration of the rationing program and that we commend Governor James for his courageous stand in opposition to the proposed federalization of administration of the State rationing system, and further that we urge that the legislative committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange give this matter careful consideration."

More men die of drink than of thirst.

UNITY GRANGE PRESENTS BIBLE TO ENTERPRISE GRANGE

On May 22d, Unity Grange of Wayne County presented the travelling Bible to Enterprise Grange in the same county accompanying the ceremony with an excellent program rendered by Unity Grange. The feature of this program was the portrayal of a flower garden presented by the Juveniles. Each of the Juvenile girls was dressed in a flower costume and the Matron was dressed in white. Each of the girls held one end of a streamer which was attached by the other end to a flower carried by the Matron. The girls sang suitable numbers and recited appropriate poems. Several skits, musical numbers and recitations rounded out the program.

MEMBER OF BANNER GRANGE BECOMES STAFF SERGEANT

Clyde Springer, a member of Banner Grange No. 1115, Cambria County, has been recently advanced to the rank of Staff Sergeant in the United States Army. He is stationed at the present time at Glendale, California, with the 7th Ordnance Company.

Following his enlistment in February, 1941, he received his basic training at Aberdeen, Maryland. Clyde's brother, Clair Springer, is also serving in the armed forces, being a member of Headquarters Company, 755th Tank Battalion at Indio, California. These boys are sons of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Springer, Carrolltown, Pa.

MANUFACTURE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES OPPOSED BY HUNTINGDON COUNTY POMONA

Well attended morning, afternoon and evening sessions characterized the June 5th meeting of the Huntingdon County Pomona Grange held in the Shirleysburg Grange Hall. Dean Buterbaugh of the Hospital Service Association of Pittsburgh, explained group hospitalization at the afternoon session. He was followed by Dr. R. W. Kerns of State College who spoke on local opportunities of service growing out of the present war situation especially as applied to the Grange. State Master Bagshaw further expanded on this subject by pointing out what other Granges in the state were doing.

A fitting memorial service was observed in the afternoon session for seven departed patrons. This was followed by the lecturer's program of vocal and instrumental music. During the evening session, 15 new members were initiated into the fifth degree.

Resolutions were presented and adopted as follows: "That this Pomona inform National Representatives and Senators that it is opposed to the manufacture of alcoholic beverages for the duration of the war." "That this Grange recommends that Huntingdon County farmers do not join the U. M. W., but that they give greater support to the organizations already established which are entirely devoted to farmers' interests."

WAYNE COUNTY POMONA INITIATES 29 MEMBERS

The Wayne County Pomona Grange meeting in the Enterprise Grange Hall, went on record "as favoring no connection in any way with any labor organization that would tend to centralize power and take away farmers' rights." At this same meeting, 29 members were initiated into the fifth degree of the Order. Clyde Mills of Enterprise Grange was elected to fill the unexpired term of Pomona treasurer and Warren Miller of Pleasant Valley Grange was elected a member of the executive committee.

The lecturer's program consisted of many numbers of entertainment, including that of a kitchen band by members of Indian Orchard Grange and an orchestra number by members of Enterprise Grange. Minor Crosby addressed the Grange on "Defense."

ROSTRAVER GRANGE ENTERTAINS WESTMORELAND COUNTY POMONA

Rostraver Grange entertained the Westmoreland County Pomona Grange at its summer meeting, June 3d. The morning session was taken up by regular Grange business. This was continued into the afternoon at which the Pomona took very definite action relative to the effort of the United Mine Workers to unionize the farmers. The Grange said "we go on record as being violently opposed to such a movement and shall make every effort to oppose it." In the evening session a class of 24 were initiated into the fifth degree. A newly organized degree team from Derry Township Grange exemplified the degree work and though this was this group's first experience, their work was much commented upon for its excellence.

PENN STATE "ACRE OF GOLD" IS CONTINUED

Penn State's "Acre of Gold" which dazzled visitors to the College campus last year will be equally brilliant this summer. In addition to the golden marigolds, only a few less than 300 samples of other annuals will be planted.

The flower garden, according to Dr. E. I. Wilde, professor of ornamental horticulture, will be more interesting this year because it is a test area for All-America strains. Four new marigolds and five petunias have been entered in the tests which total 27. Varieties which pass the All-America tests in widely scattered locations over the country are recommended for general use.

In Memoriam

BECHTOLD

Since it has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to summon our beloved Sister, Thelma Bechtold, we, the members of Venango Grange No. 910, hereby

Resolve, That we extend to the bereaved husband and infant daughter our deepest sympathy. Also, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Bechtold; that they be included in our minutes; and that copies be sent to the Grange News and to the *Tribune Republican.*

L. G. Walp,
Jas. Hassler,
Jesse Holden,
Committee.

WILLIAMS

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst Brother Wm. Williams, a charter member of Indian Orchard Grange No. 1020, be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family, drape our charter, write the resolutions in our minutes, and publish them in the Grange News, also *Wayne Independent.*

J. A. Bodie,
Horace F. Budd,
Minor A. Crosby,
Committee.

FULTON

Inasmuch as it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst Brother John Fulton, a charter member of Hempfield Grange No. 1958, a faithful worker and regular attender, and one whom we will all miss,

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, drape the charter thirty days, record these resolutions in our minutes, and publish in the Pennsylvania Grange News, and a copy be sent to the family.

M. E. Farmer,
Charles R. Fox,
Myrtle E. Hyatt,
Committee.

JOHNSTON, McMASTERS, PATTERSON

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has again entered our midst and called from earthly labor four of our dear members whom we will greatly miss: Sister Ardella Johnston, Sister Annie Johnston, Sister Esther McMasters, and Sister Annie Patterson, be it

Resolved, That the members of Jordan Grange No. 758 will mourn the loss of these Sisters and we send our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved families; that we drape our charter for thirty days and record these resolutions on our minutes and publish them in Pennsylvania Grange News.

Steward Straw,
John C. Diehl,
R. V. McGarvey,
Committee.

BALDWIN

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst Brother John E. Baldwin, a charter member of Marshalton Grange No. 1394, therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days and extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family. That these resolutions be recorded on our minutes and published in the Pennsylvania Grange News.

Alice Shoemaker,
Edith Webster,
Dorothy Gray,
Committee.

TRUCKS FOR RETAILING MILK

The Allegheny County Pomono Grange at its quarterly meeting at Mars on April 14, favored a more liberal granting of tires for the retail delivery of milk. A resolution passed at that time pointed out that milk is an essential in the household and a necessity for the growth and well being of children. Therefore the Grange said there should be a more equitable distribution of tires to such retail trucks as deliver milk to communities where local distribution stations are not able to serve the people without excessive hardship. If people cannot get milk they will not consume it.

There is no use of wasting time on any young man who drinks, no matter how exceptional his talents.—*Andrew Carnegie.*

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PLANTS—Stocky Field Grown—June 1st on CABBAGE—Copenhagen, Marian Market, Glory, All Season, Flat Dutch, Ballhead. Prepaid—200, 65c; 500, $1.20; 1,000, $1.80. Express, 5,000, $5.50. CELERY—150, 65c; 300, $1.25; 500, $1.65; 1,000, $2.50. Express—5,000, $10.00. SWEET POTATO—250, $1.10. CAULIFLOWER and ASTER—50, 50c; 100, 70c. W. J. MYERS, Massillon, Ohio.

Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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Digest	.60
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New Fourth Degree Manuals, per set of 13	4.00
New Fourth Degree Manuals, single copy	.35
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Constitution and By-Laws	.20
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Fifth Degree Floor Work, by Dr. Rankin	.50
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.15
Song Books, "The Patron," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.75
Secretary's Record Book	.60
Labor Savings Minute Book	2.75
Treasurer's Account Book	.60
Blank Reports, Subordinate Grange to Pomona, per hundred	.75
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 25	.70
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 100	2.75
Roll Book	.75
Application Blanks, per hundred	.45
Pomona Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Juvenile Application Blanks, per fifty	.25
Notice of Arrearage, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Order on Treasurer, per hundred	.30
Treasurer's Receipts	.30
Trade Cards, each	.01
Demit Cards, each	.01
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead)	.15
Grange Radiator Emblems	.50
Ohio State Grange Cook Books, each	.75

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,

Miles Horst, *Secretary.*

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
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ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT URGED BY SOMERSET POMONA

"We condemn the use of alcoholic beverages for the duration of the war and demand that its manufacture and sale be banned as a war emergency measure." This action was taken by the Somerset County Pomona Grange at its quarterly meeting held in the schoolhouse at Jenners Crossroad, on June 20th. The Grange then went on to express itself as forcibly upon the continuance of useless bureaus in government by saying that "all bureaus and commissions except those absolutely necessary for the prosecution of the war be abandoned at once and thus make available thousands of employees for war service."

This Pomona also emphasized the importance of all Grange members joining wholeheartedly in the effort to collect all available scrap iron and rubber, and further that the government put forth every effort in the production of synthetic rubber.

During the afternoon session a beautiful memorial service was observed. This was followed by a unique program feature in which most of the officials of the county government took part. Each official in turn told of the duties devolving upon his office, all of which was of much interest to the members. The evening session was taken up by a program of entertainment and open discussion.

UNIONIZING DAIRYMEN OPPOSED BY JEFFERSON COUNTY POMONA

There is no doubt as to where the Jefferson County Pomona Grange stands relative to the move to unionize farmers by the United Mine Workers of America. At the June 3d meeting of this Pomona, this action was taken: "We do not approve of the Miners Union organizing the dairy farmers of Pennsylvania. The interests of the miners and the dairymen are directly opposed. We believe that any organization of farmers should be organized by farmers. We are strongly opposed to farmers paying tribute to any labor dictation. Because of this strong conviction, this Pomona Grange will colaborate with all other farm organizations to prevent this movement from making any headway in Jefferson County or any other place in which we may have any influence."

Fourteen Subordinate Granges reported at the morning session, each being quite encouraging from the standpoint of membership and activities. A memorial service in the afternoon session was conducted by Rev. O. W. Shields. G. O. Schuckers then spoke on the subject, "Jefferson County Agriculture." Hon. Samuel Dennison and Miss Jeanette Hosbach were the speakers at the evening session.

FORTY RECEIVE DEGREE AT BUTLER POMONA MEETING

Forty Grangers received the Fifth Degree at the recent meeting of the Butler County Pomona Grange held at Slippery Rock. Members of Eureka, Royal Unionville and Jefferson Granges made up the drill and degree teams, which were directed by Harvey Moore of Unionville. Mrs. Charles Cress of Eureka and Mrs. William Weckerly of Jefferson arranged the tableaux. The whole was an impressive and beautiful ceremony.

At the morning session, plans were made to send Pomona Lecturer, Mrs. Paul Renick, to the lecturer's conference at State College, and to assist Subordinate Granges in sending their Lecturers. Resolutions were passed asking that state and national Granges send out more information on pending legislation; and that during the emergency when the demand on agriculture is heavy and farm labor scarce, schools with a large percentage of farm children have an eight month term without affecting the present salaries of teachers.

In the afternoon of the all-day meeting, a memorial service was conducted by Roy Wick of West Sunbury for Grangers of the county who were removed by death during the past years. Several members provided vocal and instrumental music, and Dr. Wilbert D. Imbrie, state representative, gave a memorial address.

Following this, a play of the Civil War, "The Boy in Blue," was presented by members of Worth Grange, under the direction of Mrs. Charles Miller. Miss Eleanor Laughner sang and Mrs. Adam Renick gave a reading. The final feature of the program was an electric fence demonstrated by Slippery Rock FFA boys taught by Prof. Walter Hess.

NEW ALEXANDRIA GRANGE BUYS WAR BOND

New Alexandria Community Grange No. 1994, held a "Bomber Dance" in February, the proceeds of which were given to the U. S. Treasury to help buy a Bomb. A large crowd attended, and the orchestra was good. The dance ended by the orchestra playing patriotic songs, the last one being "The Star Spangled Banner" while those present saluted the flag.

The Grange received a letter from the Treasury Department thanking them for their generous gift of $41.45, and complimenting the spirit that prompted them to send it.

CENTER ROAD GRANGE RAISES RED CROSS FUNDS

Thirty-eight dollars was raised from the sale of scrap metal, rubber, and rags which the people of Conneaut Township, Crawford County, donated for the benefit of the Red Cross.

A Grange committee, consisting of Mabel Fails, Inez Loucks, and Dell Miller, assisted by M. T. Herrick, sponsored the project.

STATE LECTURER ADDRESSES ARMSTRONG POMONA

Armstrong County Pomona Grange met June 3d in the Worthington High School Building, with West Franklin Grange No. 1469 acting as host. At the afternoon session, Mr. Romeyn Berry of the International Salt Company showed motion pictures.

O. Walker Shannon, State Lecturer, gave an address in the evening. His talk was on the main issues of the present time, and was highly appreciated.

It was decided to hold the September meeting with Spring Church Grange No. 1803.

PROMINENT SPEAKERS ADDRESS BEDFORD COUNTY POMONA

Bedford County Pomona Grange met with Osterburg Grange on June 4th. After a business session in the morning, a memorial service for Patrons who had passed on since last June was presented, with the Worthy Chaplain, Mrs. Jack Rose, in charge. Vocal music was provided by several members and the memorial address was made by Pomona Master John Swartzwelder.

An address by Hon. Richard Simpson, local member of Congress, was of great interest to the members. State Master Kenzie S. Bagshaw spoke briefly of some of the things that confront the farmer in these hectic times, while County Agent L. R. Mollenauer spoke about the situation that will follow the war. Prof. R. Willis Kerns of State College presented twenty-five things the war has brought to our doors.

Resolutions favoring the continuance of the Local Option campaigns in Bedford County and the rationing of beer and liquor, and opposing the attempt of the UMW to unionize dairy farmers, and the proposed bonus of $500 to federal employees who receive a salary of $3,000 or less per year.

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ALLEGHENY COUNTY POMONA INITIATES LARGE CLASS

Allegheny County Pomona Grange No. 42 met in June at Montour Valley Grange, when they initiated twelve candidates. Two sisters, Misses Ella and Anna Rosborough, received gifts from the Pomona Grange in recognition of the fact that in August both will be eligible for Golden Sheaf Certificates.

State Lecturer O. W. Shannon gave a very inspiring address stressing responsibility and opportunity in the Grange. It was announced that Hope Grange No. 1851 lost their Grange properties June 16th when the Treesdale Clubhouse, in which their meetings were held, was destroyed by fire. Until other arrangements can be made meetings will be held in the home of the Worthy Master, Rollin J. Cooper.

It was decided to hold future Pomona meetings on Saturdays rather than Thursdays, beginning Saturday, September 5, 1942, at Mt. Nebo Grange.

DONATION GRANGE GIVES CERTIFICATES

Donation Grange, No. 330, met at their hall in regular session recently with the worthy master Robert W. Edelblute in the chair to conduct the business session, and with all officers present.

The highlight of this meeting was the presentation of silver star certificates to the following members: L. A. Bergantz, George E. Corcelius, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffner and Mack D. Ault.

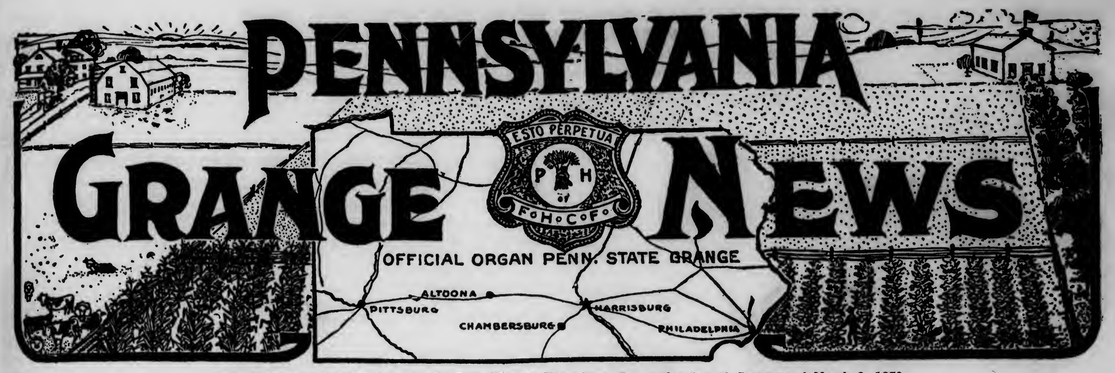
The presentation was made by the worthy state master, Kenzie S. Bagshaw, in a very pleasing and impressive manner.

Resolutions of respect were read on the death of John H. Wilson, a gold star member, who departed this life in May.

Visitors other than the state master, were Mrs. Bagshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Emory Bagshaw, all of Blair County; Mrs. Olive Kelly, of Hartslog Grange, and Past Pomono Lecturer, Guiry Ault, of McAlevy's Fort Grange.

The social committee, of which Mrs. Ray Benson is chairman, served tasty refreshments to all present.

Motorists pay one out of every eight tax dollars in the United States.



Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOL. XXXIX HARRISBURG, PA., AUGUST, 1942 No. 5

Problems Facing Dairy Farmers During National Defense

By Kenneth Hood, *Extension Specialist in Agricultural Economics, State College, Pennsylvania*

THE war has brought many new production and marketing problems to the Pennsylvania dairy farmer. Let us take a look at a few of the most perplexing difficulties that confront our milk producers at the moment.

Probably the one item that is causing the most concern among dairymen at the present time is the scarcity of skilled farm labor. A recent report from the Pennsylvania Federal-State Crop Reporting Service indicates that the supply of farm labor in Pennsylvania, in April of this year, was only 53 per cent of normal.

The farm labor picture shows considerable variation within the state. In counties adjoining metropolitan areas and sections with high industrial activity, available farm workers are scarce. Most farmers feel that labor is available for seeding by exchanging help with neighbors and by the employment of women and children, but they are seriously concerned about the harvest.

Farm labor rates are 25 per cent higher than a year ago and this, in most cases, is for labor that is relatively less skilled than that usually employed on the farms. About 15 per cent of the loss of farm help has been to the Army and about 85 per cent to the more remunerative defense jobs in town. This drain promises to continue and may have serious repercussions within a year.

According to a survey conducted by H. B. Steele, Secretary of the Dairymen's Coöperative Sales Association, one dairy farmer in three had one or more hired farm hands throughout the year. Hired help on all dairy farms averaged 1.2 hands per year plus two extra during crop planting and harvesting. Can dairy farmers get the necessary help? Will this help be skilled in the care of livestock and in the handling of farm machinery? Can this labor be utilized in the production of clean milk?

The farm labor problem is more than one of prices; it's one of skills. It takes more than good equipment and suitable buildings to produce high quality milk. It requires extreme care on the part of the laboring force. The scarcity of the right kind of dairy help may become one of the biggest problems on our farms and one of the biggest headaches to the dairy sanitarians.

Tall to any dairy farmer, and his most frequent complaint is the scarcity of skilled labor or the high price of feed. It can be understood readily why these items command so much of his attention when we learn that 75 per cent of the cost of producing milk is made up of these two items. Labor is 30 per cent and feed 45 per cent. During the last war, feed prices rose much more rapidly than milk and egg prices. Farmers are fearful that this might happen again. During the last year, the cost of a standard mixed dairy ration rose slightly more than 40 per cent.

The record disappearance of corn in the United States during January-March reduced stocks to 1,405 million bushels on April 1. Disappearance of corn is expected to continue heavy and the carry-over next October 1 may be between 500 and 550 million bushels, compared with the 1941 carry-over of 646 million bushels. The oats carry-over next July 1 is expected to be about one-fourth smaller than last year. The total feed grain supply for 1942-43, with an average growing season, may be about 5 per cent less than the 1941-42 supply, or about a 10 per cent reduction per animal unit. Should there be a drouth, the feed situation might be serious.

Prices of feed grains will probably average higher in 1942-43 than in 1941-42, but prices of high protein feeds may be a little lower as a result of the prospective large production of these feeds. Feed prices can go considerably higher and still stay within the limits which Henderson has the power to impose.

Most of the roughage consumed by Pennsylvania cows is produced on farms but the major portion of concentrates must be purchased from the surplus feed producing areas of the middle west. Transportation difficulties may result in an erratic supply of feed this coming year.

The transportation problem will affect the supply of many items needed in farm production. One-third of all the trucks in the United States are owned by farmers. The average age of these trucks, according to the 1940 census, is eight years. Shortages of rubber, gas, and the unavailability of new trucks adds to the difficulties of marketing farm produce and of obtaining supplies for farm production.

What shortages exist in agricultural supplies at the present time? "Everything" would be an answer near the truth. There is an inadequate supply of bags, containers, farm machinery, spray materials, grass seed and many other seeds, most fertilizers, to say nothing of farm labor, feed and transportation. Machinery repair parts are supposed to be plentiful but many farmers complain of their inability to obtain materials on time.

The supply of milk cans, milking machines and other dairy equipment is sufficient to take care of present needs. In the case of barn and barnyard equipment, provision is made for equal or increased production over 1940 of overhead feed and litter carriers, feed trucks, hay carriers, hay forks, tank heaters, and wooden stock tanks. A liberal supply of these items will help materially in meeting the difficult labor situation.

The use of iron and steel in the manufacture of cattle stanchions, feed troughs, silos, water storage tanks, etc., has been drastically curtailed and will be eliminated entirely within a short time.

Supplies of washing materials need to be conserved but, by a little less material and a little more elbow grease, we can get along.

What can we do with our surplus milk? This is a frequent question asked at our farm meetings. The 1942 national goal for milk production was 125 billion pounds. This volume is approximately 8 per cent above the high production of 1941. To date national production has been running about 4½ per cent above last year. Pennsylvania was asked to increase 1941 production by 4 per cent and our farmers have responded with a supply much in excess of this. On April 1, Pennsylvania production was 7 per cent above last year. The Philadelphia Milk Shed has been running about ten per cent above last year, and dairymen supplying milk to the D. C. S. A. have produced nine

(Concluded on page 7.)

In Spite of Gas and Tire Rationing and Many Other Difficulties These Grange Lecturers Left Their Homes to Attend the Four-Day Grange Lecturers Conference at State College, June 16-19. The Granges Which They Represented at the Conference Are Bound to Benefit Greatly from Their Being There

MESS CALL

THE chow's good. And there's plenty of it. We have in fact the best-fed Army and Navy in the world.

This starts with America's farmers, who are raising and shipping bumper crops.

It carries on through the processors, who pack the food and ship it to the boys in camp or at the front.

And keeping it all on the move are the American railroads. They see that the right numbers of the right cars are on the spot when and where crops and livestock are ready to move—and see that they are hauled dependably and safely to destination.

With the mass of war materials being carried, this all adds up to the biggest transportation job in U.S. history—a job already far ahead of the peak traffic of the last war.

To handle this job the railroads are moving a million and a quarter tons of freight a mile every minute—starting off a heavily loaded freight train every five seconds of the day and night.

Railroad equipment is being worked at top pace—a pace that doesn't permit freight cars to loaf.

So we ask you to do this: Load cars promptly, and load 'em to capacity—and it's up to the railroads to see that they are kept moving.

That's your part, and ours, in making sure that we have the best-fed, best-equipped fighting men in the world.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS
UNITED FOR VICTORY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE CHAPLAIN'S MEDITATION

REV. ROSS M. HAVERFIELD

"GOD'S PRIORITY ON OUR TIME AND TALENTS"

The war has given us a new word in our vocabulary, a word that is very important in industry and business—"PRIORITY". The government has a "priority" on this and that material essential to the production of bombs and planes and ammunition, and both merchant and consumer must reckon with this word in transacting any kind of business today.

But the "Priority" of which I am thinking in this Meditation, goes back to the very beginning of human society, indeed back to the garden of Eden itself—"The priority of God." When one opens the Bible, the very first sentence declares this priority in these familiar words—"In the beginning God. . . ." Not only is God revealed as prior in time to everything else, but the Scripture definitely claim His priority right to everything which He has created.

"The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof,
The world and they that dwell therein."

When Moses ascended Mt. Sinai to receive from the Almighty the commandments and laws of God, there in no uncertain terms, God's priority is set forth. "Thou shalt have no other gods before Me."

When Jesus was asked what is the greatest commandment, he quickly replied "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy soul, with all thy strength, and with all thy mind. This is the great and FIRST commandment."

Thus we might go on and on, citing one reference after another to impress upon us God Priority upon our affection, our devotion, and our service.

When we look about us, and note the things that get man's primary attention, the way he spends his time and money, where he goes for entertainment and amusement, the plans he makes and the desires he expresses, we wonder whether man has forgotten to PUT FIRST THINGS FIRST. God has a priority right on every Patron's TIME and TALENTS, and we should so arrange our schedule, and so apportion our budgets, and so plan our lives, that His interests may have the first place in all our considerations. If we fail to recognize His priority, His Kingdom will fail, just as surely as the United Nations will be defeated if we refuse to recognize the government's priority to material for modern warfare.

I. TIME

God has a priority right on our Time. Time is the gift of God and a sacred trust from Him. No one has any excuse in the sight of God for wasting or squandering Time. Some day, when the sand runs out of the hour glass, we shall all discover how very careless we have been with Time.

There are days that require the conservation of time, and hours are precious. But may we not become so absorbed in the temporal things that we neglect to spend some of our time in worship and prayer.

II. TALENTS

God also has a priority on our talents, those God-given aptitudes and abilities with which we are divinely endowed. There are so many opportunities for service these days, and we need "service men" in the Church as well as "service men" in the army. It is only in proportion as we recognize the Priority of God on our Time and Talents, that we can hope to have our prayers answered, that God's kingdom of love and peace and justice and mercy and truth and brotherhood will come upon the earth and that His will will be done on earth even as it is in heaven.

May this thought challenge each one of us to give, not merely our money, but our time and our talents, to Him who is our Creator, and unto Whom we owe all things.

Patronize Grange News Advertisers

Increase farm productivity by building improvements with CONCRETE

Farmers today are stepping up production of dairy products, eggs, livestock and other essential foodstuffs. One way to begin the job is to build concrete barn floors, stock feeding floors, poultry house floors, manure pits, storage cellars and other improvements that make your farm more efficient and productive.

All you need are a few sacks of portland cement, sand, gravel or stone, and some boards for forming. *Concrete conserves critical "war materials"; many farm concrete jobs need none.*

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For helpful free literature on "how to do it," check list below and mail today.

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THE LECTURER'S CORNER

O. WALKER SHANNON, *State Lecturer*

Seven months of the most critical year of our National existence are now history. As we go back over our program, we wonder how effective it has been in preparing our membership for the days ahead. This checking of our efforts is necessary, so that we may see wherein we have done aright and the places we have fallen short. This checking over of our past programs, will enable us to make the final months of the year the most fruitful, our Grange has ever known.

The Grange is needed more and more as time goes by. It is the one organization that completely meets the educational, social, and recreational needs of the entire family. Today, the Grange is ready to perform the duties of keeping the public informed, maintaining civilian morale, and of helping "keep the Faith," which is so necessary. Oportunity is beckoning, worthy Lecturer, to us. Serve your country by building the Grange.

GRANGE MEETINGS

People are demanding more from their Grange meetings now. They are expecting more of beauty and comfort in their halls. Pleasant and attractive surroundings will certainly do much to improve your lecture hour. One of the easy things to do during the summer and fall months is to have flowers on your officers' desks at every meeting. It adds immeasurably to the attractiveness of your hall.

Another item of importance is to be sure that your hall is well ventilated, especially during the hot summer months. A fan in the hall and screens on the doors and windows would be of real help.

One more thing, which is of importance to your program, is to begin the meeting on time and end on time. It is likewise helpful if the officers do not use a Manual in either the opening or closing ceremony. No one other thing adds so much to the dignity of the opening and closing of the meeting as for the officers to know their ritual. Won't you urge your officers to do this one thing.

YOUR GRANGE AND THE COMMUNITY

Sometimes our view of community work is confined solely to what we ourselves see as necessary. It is interesting sometimes to ask outsiders, who do not belong to the Grange, how we can contribute to the general well being of the community. This idea comes from Dr. M. E. John, who suggested at the Lecturers' Short Course, that we appoint a "Listening Committee," whose duty it would be to interview several important community leaders such as the local doctor, lawyer, health nurse, and heads of other organizations, in order to obtain a comprehensive view of the opportunities for Grange service in your community. For example, an interview with the local P. T. A. might lead to a coöperative plan for providing hot school lunches for the children this winter. One with the doctor might be the means of developing a community health program, etc. The possibilities of achieving something worth while by the above mentioned plan are limited only by your imagination and sincere desire to be of value to your community.

PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS

Invite your Home Economic Committee to present a lecture hour. They might invite the County Home Economic Extension Agent to lead a discussion on "Preservation of Foods"—canning—barrel storage—sugarless canning, etc. Have a display of canned foods. Hold a recipe party. Invite each lady to bring a cookbook made of brown wrapping paper on which is written her ten favorite recipes. Also, have her bring a sample of one of the recipes included in the book. The sample may be large or small as the individual wishes. The brothers could be given the sample and the sisters the cookbooks or the books can be sold for five cents and the samples auctioned or used for lunch.

In the fall, our thoughts turn to home. Such a program might include discussions on "How can we train children in the use of money?" "How can a satisfying home life be achieved?" "How can I as a buyer get my money's worth?" The program might include a good, snappy book review or some time devoted to things the family can do together such as books for family reading, recreation all ages will enjoy, music, etc. Someone could give tips for fall decorating or a demonstration on effective lighting. A table with good current magazines for the home would not only be a good display for this meeting but will prove its worth.

THESE MEMBERS OF THE BUTLER COUNTY POMONA GRANGE EXEMPLIFIED THE FIFTH DEGREE OF THE ORDER IN EXCELLENT MANNER AT ITS RECENT SESSION HELD IN SLIPPERY ROCK

Clear the Lines for the War

Before you make a Long Distance telephone call today, ask yourself these questions:

1. Is it necessary?
2. Will it interfere with war calls?

The weight of war on the telephone lines is heavier every day. We can't build the new lines to carry it because sufficient materials aren't available. We've got to make the most of the service we now have.

Please give a clear track to the war effort by confining your Long Distance calls to those that are really necessary.

WAR CALLS COME FIRST

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

CHARADES

The charade or pantomime offers great opportunity for discovering dramatic talent. In presenting your charade announce the number of acts or scenes, part of speech of word, etc. Make them quick and interesting. Use any costume material available.

Your members will have fun preparing the charade. One group put on an eleborate presentation of "Canterbury Tales." They announced that their charade was a collection of stories in three scenes. Scene 1.—All players cantered about the room. Scene 2.—A burial ceremony. Buried old man grouch. Scene 3.—Depicted a mule's tail. Suggested words are: An-i-dote, Bride-groom, Foot-ball, Heroes (He-rows), Horse-man-ship, Handicap (hand-eye-cap), Pantry (pan-tree), Tennessee (ten-i-see), Sun Kist (son-kissed), Handerchief (hand-cur-chief).

ARE YOU PLANNING TO—

1. Hold a Harvest Home Service or Go to Church Sunday?
2. Have clean-up day at your hall?
3. Present a service flag in honor of your members in our armed forces or to erect a Community Honor Roll?
4. Keep in touch with the boys by writing letters?
5. Hold a farewell party for any members who have been called?
6. Hold a Hobby Show, Flower Show, or Farm Product exhibit?
7. Organize a study club?
8. Play dart-baseball, ping pong, shuffleboard, etc.?
9. Have a reception for the school teachers?
10. Have a "Better Health Program"?
11. Have a five-minute devotional period during each lecture hour?
12. Erect "Welcome" signs at the boundary of your community?
13. Sponsor a First-Aid Class and place first-aid kits in central places throughout the community?
14. Hold "Booster Night"?
15. Increase membership?

Hundreds of Grange fairs will be held this fall as usual, drawing their patronage from the immediate home areas.

Pennsylvania Grange News

Published monthly by the Pennsylvania State Grange
Room 426-28, Telegraph Building
216 Locust Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

5 cents a copy 50 cents a year

VOL. XXXIX AUGUST, 1942 No. 5

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ADVERTISING is accepted at the rate of 25 cents per agate line, or $3.50 per inch, each insertion. New York representative, Norman Co., 34 West 33d Street.

Grange Folks Adopt Hospitalization Service

DURING the first nine months that group hospitalization has been available to Pennsylvania rural people through the coöperation of the State, Pomona and Subordinate Granges, 2,995 persons have been enrolled in seventy Subordinate Grange groups for the state as a whole. By far the greatest interest in this service has been manifested in the twenty-nine western and central counties of the state in which the Hospital Service Association of Pittsburgh functions and where 937 subscribers in fifty-five Grange groups were enrolled. These subscribers included 1,358 dependents making a total of 2,295 persons protected under the Pittsburgh plan. Already a number of cases of hospital care for which payment has been made under this non-profit plan have demonstrated the value of this Grange project.

To Prevent Inflation All Costs Must Be Controlled

THE plan mapped out by the National Grange to prevent inflation, which was presented at a hearing before the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate last December, was one of the soundest and most workable presented by any group. As the Grange pointed out, under any plan for the arbitrary control of prices, all factors entering into the cost of any given article or commodity, including wages, must be controlled, or the plan is foredoomed to failure. The fatal defect in the Price Control Bill passed by Congress last January was that wages were specifically exempted. Now, after the lapse of six months, it is quite plain that this defect will have to be speedily remedied, unless the whole price control structure is to collapse, paving the way for uncontrolled inflation, with all its ruinous evil.

The Grange Supports Anti-Racketeering Legislation

THE Grange is actively supporting the Hobbs House bill, H. R. 7067, known as the anti-racketeering bill, upon which extensive hearings were held before a sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee, and which is now on the calendar of the House.

The farmers of the country have a particular interest in securing the enactment of effective legislation in this connection. The decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court on March 2, in which it was held that Local 807 of the Teamsters' Union of New York, together with 26 of its individual members, were not guilty of violating the Federal Anti-Racketeering Act, led to the introduction of the Hobbs bill.

No one denied that the members of the Teamsters' Union had been guilty of coercion, intimidation and downright racketeering, with drivers of farm trucks entering New York as the principal victims. However, the Supreme Court took the position that the act of 1934, under which members of the Teamsters' Union were indicted, was passed to render more difficult the actions of "predatory gangs of the Kelley-Dillinger types," and that the law did not apply to labor unions.

Remedial legislation is needed to hold in check the racketeering fringe of the labor movement. The Hobbs bill would subject to stiff fines or prison terms any person who resorts to robbery, extortion or coercion, or who engages in practices interfering with the free flow of commerce between the several states.

The instances that have been cited show that the National Grange is on the firing line and that it is doing all in its power to protect and promote the interests of agriculture.

The Manufacture of Synthetic Rubber

THE Grange has played a leading part in advocating the expansion of the Government's program for the manufacture of synthetic rubber, urging the use of corn, wheat and other available surplus farm products for making alcohol which, in turn, can be converted into rubber. This is in addition to the plans for the manufacture of rubber from petroleum, for which approximately 650 million dollars has been allocated by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Congress recently passed a bill "To expedite the prosecution of the war by making provision for an increased supply of rubber, manufactured from alcohol produced from agricultural and forest products." The Grange gave its hearty support to this measure, which had not yet reached the President's desk when this was written.

No argument is necessary to prove that transportation is as essential to the success of our war effort as is production. The steps that are being taken for the conservation of the existing supply of tires must meet with the full approval of all thinking people; but to conserve what we have will fall far short of filling our actual needs.

So far as agriculture is concerned, says the Grange, it is useless to talk about going back to the horse and buggy days. In the first place, the number of horses and mules on our farms has been almost cut in half since the close of World War I. In the next place, even if we had the horses and mules, their feet and legs would not stand the strain of traveling long distances over modern hard-surfaced highways.

As the Grange said in a letter to Congress on May 26: "Today we have huge surpluses of wheat and corn that are taxing our storage capacity to the utmost, and it is highly desirable that these surpluses be put to the most profitable use. Since these grains are not all needed for human consumption or for feed, to what better use could they be put than to turn them into rubber, which now has a value beyond all price? Never again should we be satisfied to import our rubber from the other side of the globe when it is so much safer and better to produce it here at home."

Surely, the National Grange is on the right track in this matter. Taking advantage of the opportunity that is here presented, and by acting promptly, we shall not only add materially to the supply of rubber that is so vitally necessary toward winning the war, but we shall have taken a long step toward solving our agricultural surplus problem.

Some Excellent Gains in Membership

DURING the first two quarters of 1942, twenty-eight Subordinate Granges in 20 different counties of Pennsylvania showed a net increase of ten or more members. Topping them all was New London Grange in Chester County which increased its membership during the first quarter from 29 to 78 and during the second quarter from 78 to 94.

The only Grange in Forest County, Forest Grange, went from 52 to 70 members. Big Knob Grange in Beaver County increased from 192 to 214 members and Center Grange in the same county from 233 to 248 members. In nearby Allegheny County, Penn Grange added 12 members and Mt. Nebo Grange 10 members.

Five Granges in Washington County went on the honor roll, Deemstown Grange with a gain of 11 members, Peters Township Grange with a gain of 12, Buffalo Grange with a gain of 12, West Finley Grange with a gain of 11 and Fallowfield Grange with a gain of 13. German Grange in Fayette County made a net gain of 10 while Unity Grange in Westmoreland County gained 12 members.

In northwestern counties, Clover Leaf Grange in Erie County upped its membership from 194 to 208. Rundells Grange in Crawford County from 131 to 143, Prosperity Grange in Clarion County from 39 to 49, Keating Grange in McKean County from 40 to 52, Diamond Grange in Warren County from 65 to 75 and Pleasant Grange in the same county from 69 to 81.

Honor Granges in central counties were Howard Grange in Center County with a gain of 11, Port Matilda Grange in the same county with a gain of 10 and Berwick Grange in Columbia County with a gain of 15.

In the east, Middletown Grange in Bucks County gained 13 members, Plumsteadsville Grange also in Bucks County gained 15 members, Heidelberg Grange in Lebanon County gained 12 members, Tunkhannock Grange in Wyoming County gained 14 members, Pleasant Valley Grange in Wayne County gained 10 members and Enterprise Grange also in Wayne County gained 13 members.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE HOME AND GRANGE

By Home Economics Committee

Mrs. Ethel H. Richards, *Chairman*, New Paris.
Mrs. Georgia Kresge, Falls.
Miss Margaret Brown, State College.
Mrs. H. R. McDougal, Butler.
Mrs. Furman Gyger, Kimberton.

CHILD RESPONSIBILITY

"How can I develop a sense of responsibility in my children?" is one of the questions most frequently asked by anxious parents.

They might be answered in this way. "You have a sense of responsibility toward your children or you would not ask how to train them, but have you yourself been sufficiently trained to responsibility that, seeing a need, you can work resolutely, untiringly, patiently, until the need is met? Or are you so poorly trained in meeting responsibility that you are spasmodic in your efforts, impatient of slow progress, inclined to shrug your shoulders and say 'Well, no one can say I didn't try' when the fact is that, while you did try, you didn't try hard enough or long enough?"

If you who are parents can answer affirmatively to the first question, then the chances are that you are already training your children in the systematic fashion that child training demands. But if you are of the second type then you have a real job ahead of you for you have not only to see to it that your child does certain tasks regularly but you must discipline yourself to constant supervision,—that same patient, untiring effort mentioned above.

You feel that your children are old enough to take the responsibility for certain duties in the home. You outline these duties. Objections are made immediately of course, and excuses, and attempts to evade. But if you persist firmly and cheerfully the children soon are doing the tasks as a matter of course. If, however, they do these tasks one day, skip the next, etc., the struggle and argument never ends until you, not the children, finally give up in despair.

If the children are not accustomed to discipline from their earliest years you may have a weary time of it but patience and perseverence can accomplish the desired results—the so much to be desired results—for how poorly equipped is the young person who starts out on his own without having learned to accept responsibility.

As for developing responsibility in its various phases such as a proper share in the work of the household, a part in the social life of the family, preparation of school work, and wise use of money, each presents a different problem. But one general rule applies. Point out what is expected and then keep expecting it and using a little pressure, a little persuasion, *unremittingly*. It all depends on you.

HOME SAFETY

According to the National Safety Council at least 96,500 people were killed in preventable accidents last year. Of this number, 33,000 were killed in home accidents—almost as many as were killed in automobile accidents. We all deplore the number of automobile accidents but comparatively little heed has been paid to remedying conditions in the home.

A few groups of people in some counties of the State have become awakened to the seriousness of the situation and are taking steps to improve home practises. Meetings have been held. Pamphlets relating to different fields of safety, check lists covering accident hazards in and about the farm home and a series of news letters covering safe practices were used to assist in furthering this accident curb.

In several cases women using the check list have removed hazards and checked each off the list as it was remedied. Some of the hazards remedied were:

Steps repaired.
Railings put on steps.
Bottom step in dark place painted white.
Step-ladder stools used instead of climbing on chairs.
Careful marking of medicine bottles and bottles containing poisons.
Better care of equipment, especially electric equipment.

Before this work was started, incredibly enough, safety as a positive feature of home living was almost unknown. People were just not bothering about safety.

Yet sound farm and home management carries with it numerous earmarks of safe living and farm people alert to the importance of safety have made improvements and such repairs in equipment as was necessary to prevent wastage of human and material resources.

WASTE NOT—WANT NOT

ELEANOR B. WINTERS

Every homemaker can play an important part in helping to win the war, by planning carefully and conserving all the food from the garden. Next to munitions it's food that's vital. This conserved food will help to keep and build the health of her family this summer and next winter. The armed forces and allied countries need a large share of our commercial canned foods. Saving our own means we are helping on the transportation problem.

Save this summer and want not next winter. Plan a canning budget to fill the needs of your family—a budget that helps you balance those winter meals. For each person in your family, can 45 quarts of vegetables. Divide the 45 quarts into a vegetable assortment—giving 20 quarts of tomatoes, 15 quarts of green and yellow vegetables and 10 quarts of other vegetables. To assist with the dessert problem, can 30 quarts of fruit for each member of your family. Using the budget per person, plan on the amount your family budget should allow. Can any extra you have—it can be used for an emergency, for the school lunch or your family may so enjoy your canning they will eat more than the allowed amount.

To give variety to the family meals and to save every bit of garden produce, it may be necessary to preserve by drying, salting and storing as well as by canning. Use only approved tested methods this year to give the most satisfactory results and to eliminate spoilage.

The sugar shortage need not prevent one from canning the amount of fruit needed—as many of our fruits can be preserved without any sugar while others can be preserved in a thin syrup, perhaps using corn syrup and honey in part or in place of all the sugar.

PICKLE RECIPES

CUCUMBER PICKLE

1 gallon vinegar
½ cup salt
½ cup ground mustard
½ cup sugar
1 teaspoon ground cloves
1 teapsoon ground cinnamon

Mix. Add cucumbers as they are ready. No cooking is necessary. Small cucumbers (3 in.) are nicest.

Note: One level teaspoon saccharine may be used instead of sugar.

CORN RELISH

10 ears corn
8 peppers } medium
6 onions }
1 tablespoon ground mustard
1 tablespoon mustard seed
1 tablespoon celery seed
1 tablespoon salt
1 teaspoon curry powder
1 quart vinegar

Cut corn from cob. Chop onions and peppers. Mix with dry ingredients. Add vinegar and boil 10 minutes. Seal.

Our Fashion and Pattern Department

All patterns 15c. each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

3058—A smooth princess dress plus an apron with the same princess cut makes a nice, trim, slim-looking figure. Sizes 14 to 48. Size 36, for dress, 3½ yds. 35-in. fabric; and for apron, 1⅝ yds. 35-in.

3551—The beauty of a suit-dress is that it's top-notch right now and just as good style later on. This one takes so little fabric. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16, 3¾ yds. 39-in. fabric.

3430—Something that gets more popular by the day is the shirtwaist dress. An all-around style, comfortable to wear, yet brisk and trim in appearance. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 36, 3¾ yds. 35-in. fabric.

2847—Wouldn't it be a joy to add a pretty nightie and bed jacket like this to your lingerie chest? You can make the set so easily. Sizes 16 to 50. Size 36, for gown, 3¾ yds. 39-in. fabric with 2¼ yds. lace edging; for jacket, 1⅝ yds. 39-in. with ¾ yds. lace.

3372—There's nothing that's kinder to the figure, when a girl's in that difficult in-between age, than this pretty basque frock with a dirndl skirt. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8, 2 yds. 35-in. fabric with 1½ yds. ruffling.

3577—Just the simple little frock that's the sweetest thing in the world on a tot or a toddler. Sizes 6 mos., 1, 2 and 3 yrs. Size 2, 1½ yds. 35-in. fabric with 2¼ yds. pleating for the dress with scalloped front; and ⅝ yd. for panties.

3586—Here's a design for a soft and gracious dress, with not a fussy feature about it; so pretty for a dark sheer; and charming for a print or summer voile. Sizes 16 to 50. Size 36, 2⅞ yds. 39-in. fabric. Note the small yardage!

3385—For the pigtail age, a smart little dress with a flared front panel, to make in some fresh little cotton. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, 1⅝ yds. 35-in. fabric with ½ yd. contrasting and 1¾ yds. braid.

You'll find many more suggestions, illustrated in full color, in the Fashion Book. Price 15 cents, or only 10 cents when ordered with a pattern.

Address, giving number and size:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, GRANGE NEWS
428 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

OUR JUVENILE GRANGES

MRS. LUCY SHUMWAY, Wyalusing

"Spring is the morning of the year,
And summer is the noontide bright."

THE GRASSHOPPER AND THE CRICKET

By Keats

The poetry of earth is never dead:
When all the birds are faint with the hot sun,
And hide in cooling trees, a voice will run
From hedge to hedge about a new-mown mead;
That is the grasshopper's—he takes the lead
In summer luxury—he has never done
With his delights; for when tired out with fun
He rests with ease beneath some pleasant weed.
The poetry of earth is ceasing never;
On lone winter evenings, when the frost
Has wrought a silence, from the stone there shrills
The cricket's song, in warmth increasing ever,
It seems to one in drowsiness half lost,
The grasshopper's among some grassy hills.

THESE HORSE AND BUGGY DAYS

A boy said to me, not long ago, "I wish I had lived in the horse and buggy days." I said, "Well, they were rather nice. You enjoy loads of things that we never dreamed of, but we enjoyed some things that you don't know anything about, and they were lots of fun too." He said, "That's just what I was afraid of."

And here we suddenly find ourselves back in those horse and buggy days. We can think of it as a hardship or as a great adventure. Many Juveniles I know are putting ill fortune to work, and in the place of the automobile trips that they have enjoyed every summer they are enjoying hikes and bicycle trips and straw rides.

It is to be hoped that every Juvenile Grange in Pennsylvania will, some time during this summer, take a straw ride. We may go by that means of locomotion for an all-day picnic, or as an evening affair, to a swimming pool or just for the ride—which is fun enough in itself. I heard of one the other day that sounded good. When the crowd started out they were given a bit of paper which read something like this,

"Stop by the tree at Jim's pasture gate,
Search the ground well but don't be late."

When they all piled out at the pasture gate they found enough penny noise makers for everyone scattered in the grass, and a bit of verse tacked to the gate post telling them where to make the next stop, at which place everyone gathered a good big pocket full of peanuts, and another slip of paper directing them to watch for a fire on the top of a hill. When they reached there the scouts who had gone ahead had a fire lighted and marshmallows ready to be toasted. An hour of eating and singing, and then home.

Another group was telling me what fun they had square dancing by moonlight on their front lawn to the music of a victrola.

Simple pleasures often have a jest and spontaneity that is lacking in more elaborate and formal affairs. Juvenile Grangers can do their bit by helping to popularize simple pleasures during these hard days.

TWO POEMS FOR THE JUVENILE MATRON

The Juvenile Matron is a teacher, and everyone of us will appreciate this bit from the *Journal* of the National Education Association.

The Teacher

The teacher is a prophet.
She lays the foundation of tomorrow.

The teacher is an artist.
She works with the precious clay of unfolding personality.

The teacher is a builder.
She works with the higher and finer values of civilization.

The teacher is a friend.
Her heart responds to the faith and devotion of her students.

The teacher is a pioneer.
She is always attempting the impossible and winning out.

The teacher is a believer.
She has an abiding faith in the improvability of the human race.

The Juvenile Matron

Let there be colored cheer within the room,
Green garden vines, geraniums in bloom,
Bright books and pictures patterned on the walls
And sound of golden laughter through the halls.

Let there be working-playing-sharing joys,
The comradeship of happy girls and boys.
Let there be comfort, health, and songs to sing,
The satisfaction which real friendships bring.

Between these four tight walls where children meet
Let there be one to guide their eager feet,
And teach them beauty—one to freely give
Of her own self, that they may richly live.

As long as one small child can turn and face
Reality with laughter in his face.
As long as he can scatter rain with sun,
Then, can we say our work has been well done.

The six New England states have a present membership of 163,151, which is a decided gain over one year ago.

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

CENTER COUNTY POMONA KEEPS CONTACT WITH MEN IN ARMED FORCES

At its recent session the Centre County Pomona Grange meeting in the Logan Grange Hall at Pleasant Gap appointed a committee to correspond regularly with patrons from Centre County Granges who are now serving in the nation's armed forces. At this meeting too the Pomona took action to purchase a United States Saving Bond in the amount of $100.

The literary program consisted in part of a memorial service for twelve deceased members, and a second feature titled "The Victory Garden." Mr. Ray S. Bright, vocational teacher, showed slides on the control of Garden insects. Prof. Cubbins of the Department of Agriculture spoke on soil erosion and conservation.

The evening session opened with several selections given by Mr. Cronister on the saw and selections by Miss Rosella Stover on the piano. Patrons of Progress Grange staged a playlet entitled "Promote Your Welfare." The feature of the evening meeting was the conferring of the Fifth Degree on ten patrons. Before closing the Grange expressed its sentiment on intoxicating beverages as follows: "The Grange bitterly opposes the placing of intoxicating beverages before our boys in various camps throughout the nation."

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF PLUMSTEADVILLE GRANGE

Plumsteadville Grange, in Bucks County, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary on Friday evening, July 10. More than one hundred people were in attendance, sixteen of whom were charter members of this Grange and are still in good standing. Each of these received a Silver Star Certificate. They were: Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Hunsberger, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac S. Gross, Mr. and Mrs. Uriah Schmell, Mr. and Mrs. Newberry Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver C. Landis, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Fillman, George C. Gayman, Howard M. Myers, John C. Gruver, and Howard R. Kramer.

State Master Kenzie S. Bagshaw was the chief speaker on the occasion and his subject was "War and Agriculture." A band sponsored by this Grange provided the music of the evening. Several members recited and Isaac S. Gross read a history of the Grange from its organization. In this history Brother Gross stated that Plumsteadville Grange was organized on July 10, 1917, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Fretz. The first meeting was held in Hellerick's Hall in Plumsteadville with Brother E. B. Dorsett present. It was at this meeting that the Grange was organized with fifty-three charter members.

On December 15, 1922, at a special meeting, it was decided to buy a warehouse in the town. This was done and the building renovated with a total cost of the hall after completion of $8,021.48. All of this debt has been paid in full. Real credit must go to a sewing circle organized by the Grange ladies who donated during the years $1,745 to the Grange debt. The Grange for many years conducted a store in its basement for the benefit of its members and handled considerable feed and fertilizer.

The Grange has been instrumental in sponsoring a great many community projects such as pig and calf clubs and county farm products shows. The Grange band has been a real service to the community. Its Grange Hall has been a community center for many years. It has also been the place of meeting of the Juvenile Grange organized in 1924. During the twenty-five years the Grange has taken in from time to time 570 members. It now has an artesian well and recently renovated the building and then purchased a $500 War Bond and has a balance in the treasury of $600. Isaac S. Gross, former Overseer of the State Grange, was the first Master of this Subordinate and served in this capacity for five years. At the present time Floyd Fryling is Master.

TIOGA COUNTY POMONA INITIATES 13 MEMBERS

With thirty-three of the thirty-seven Subordinate Granges of the county represented the Tioga County Pomona Grange held its summer session at Mitchells Mills Grange hall, June 25 and 26. Pomona Master Ira G. Luce presided at all of the meetings and Pomona Lecturer Clara McIntosh presented the literary program.

Thirteen candidates were initiated into the Fifth Degree on the evening of the first day's program. Charles Dumont of New York spoke on the danger of any affiliation with John Lewis' organization in the dairy field. A number of the Granges provided the entertainment features of the sessions.

Resolutions adopted dealt with current issues as follows:

1. Urged all Grange members to contribute their all to the war effort so that it may be brought to a speedy end.

2. That farmers be given their rightful use of rubber so that the movement of farm products to market may not be slowed down.

3. That Selective Service Boards discriminate between farm help that is experienced and has been on farms for a long time and that that has apparently just recently engaged in this field.

4. That the Grange continue to vigorously oppose any further advance in time.

5. That liquor should not be accessible to the armed forces while on duty.

6. That all dairymen in Tioga County and elsewhere be urged to oppose the movement to organize the dairymen of this country into the United Mine Workers Union.

EX-GOVERNOR PINCHOT ADDRESSES MONROE-PIKE POMONA

Gifford Pinchot, twice governor of Pennsylvania, addressed the Monroe-Pike Pomona Grange at its quarterly meeting held in the Raymondskill Valley Grange hall, in June. Governor Pinchot urged all to be "all out for the war." He said we must keep the farms productive and farm life and labor active as there are 1,600,000,000 people on our side in this war and they must be fed.

Rev. Vincent T. Ross of Milford spoke on Victory, stressing the ideals of the church and the need of keeping our moral standards high. During the lecturer's hour special selections were rendered by Bertha Thomas and a brief account of the 25 years of activity of the host Grange was given by members.

Eight new members were initiated into the Fifth Degree during the evening session. At this session too action was taken requesting that every unit of government practice strict economy in the expenditure of public funds and that non-defense expenditures be reduced to the lowest possible necessity. This Grange also urged the nation to use every possible means of providing rubber including experiments with guayule and the Russian dandelion.

A substantial Grange membership gain has been made the past year in the state of Washington, whose present enrollment is 37,202.

PROBLEMS FACING DAIRY FARMERS

(Concluded from page 1.)

per cent more milk so far this year than was produced during the same months of 1941.

Lend-Lease requirements are primarily for American cheese, canned milk and dry skim milk. Facilities for manufacturing these products are concentrated in the middle west. We have relatively few of these facilities in this part of the country. Where can our surpluses go? Into more fluid consumption, cream for ice cream (which may be affected by sugar shortages), or into butter? Prices received for fluid milk for direct consumption are higher than the supported price of milk going into manufactured products. Consequently, the increased production serves to reduce the blended farm price. We are a fluid milk state. Our costs are considerably higher than those of dairymen in the surplus feed producing areas of the middle west and we cannot compete successfully with them in the production of manufactured dairy products. Our dairy manufacturing industry is a by-product of fluid milk production. Normally we sell about 70 per cent of our milk in fluid milk and fluid cream and about 30 per cent as manufactured dairy products.

Farmers in some areas of Pennsylvania have experienced difficulties in disposing of all of their milk. To date, this difficulty is localized but it may become widespread if our production continues to increase and if we continue to find it difficult to get our milk into Lend-Lease channels. Inadequate blend prices, associated with difficulties in disposing of milk, may bring a sharp reduction in milk supplies within another year, especially if feed prices continue to rise and skilled farm labor becomes progressively scarcer.

Many of our present producers were farming during the last war. They can remember the evil effects of over-expansion, over-indebtedness, and of dislocation in production brought about by war food needs for specific agricultural products. Can war needs be met this time without suffering the same distressing economic consequences? The answer appears at the present writing to be "no," at least to a certain degree. We can avoid over-indebtedness, particularly in long-time commitments, but can we avoid over-expansion? Remember we are building a huge export market for products which we do not normally export. Can we reasonably assume that this market will be there after the war is over? I think not.

We are expanding very rapidly right now. There were more than 26 million milk cows on farms in the United States January 1, 1942, which were exceeded only by the numbers of 1934. The number of heifers 1 to 2 years old indicates further expansion this year. The number of heifer calves per 100 cows is the highest on record. This would indicate that a considerable further expansion will occur in 1944.

We are trying to cushion the shock of the effects of over-expansion by urging our farmers to get their increases in milk production through better feeding, better management, and by keeping the stanchions well filled with high producing cows, rather than getting the increases through buying additional cows and by raising an excessively large number of heifers and heifer calves. There may be some demand for breeding stock in Europe after the war but we don't expect this to be sufficient to relieve us of our large number of extra cattle.

Beef cattle numbers are expanding very rapidly at the same time that we are experiencing an increase in dairy cattle numbers. Explosive possibilities exist in this situation and it may result in the purchasing power of dairy cattle plummeting to disastrously low levels when the Lend-Lease bubble breaks. But this is one of the risks of war and most of our farmers are not complaining. In fact, most of our farmers are too busy with the arduous tasks of the present to take time to look that far ahead.

FARMERS CONTINUE TO GET ONLY A LOW PRICE DOLLAR

Impressive Figures Contrast Tillers of the Soil With Other Workers

That the average level of farm prices falls far short of keeping pace with the hourly wages of factory workers throughout the United States is shown by the most recent figures compiled by the agencies of the Federal government.

According to the latest price index of the Department of Agriculture, as of June 15, prices received by farmers in local markets throughout the country averaged 151 per cent of the 1909-14 period. Prices paid by farmers, including interest and taxes, stood at 152 per cent of the same period, giving the farm dollar the purchasing power of 99 cents.

In Memoriam

KING

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to call from our midst Brother Samuel King, a member of Menallen Grange, No. 1091; therefore be it

Resolved, We extend our sympathy to the family, drape our charter thirty days, record these resolutions in the minutes, send a copy to the family, and publish them in the Pennsylvania Grange News.

Edwin A. Smeal,
Helen U. Caldwell,
Harold Jefferies,
Committee.

WICKERSHAM

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has called from our midst our beloved sister, Mary E. Wickersham, a faithful member of Marshallton Grange, No. 1394, therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days, and extend heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, record these resolutions in the Grange minutes and have a copy published in Pennsylvania Grange News. These resolutions are signed by the committee.

Alice Shoemaker,
Edith Webster,
Dorothy Gray,
Committee.

ARNOLD

Inasmuch as it has been the will of our Heavenly Father in His all-wise providence to call from our midst, our co-worker and brother, Franklin A. Arnold, state deputy of Bedford County, past master of Pomona Grange and a member of Bedford Grange for many years, and active in church and Sunday-school activities. It is with deep regret that such active lives are called out of service, but our Father above knoweth and doeth all things well. Be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family, placed in minutes of Pomona Grange, and be published in Pennsylvania Grange News.

N. F. Richards,
Mrs. Isaac Blackburn,
Rev. J. Earl Dobbs,
Committee.

BARROWS

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst Brother Clyde Barrows, a member of Stony Point Grange, No. 1694, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family, record these resolutions on our minutes and publish in the Pennsylvania Grange News.

James M. McCullough,
Mrs. M. T. Swartz,
Clarence Hess,
Committee.

DEATERLY

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst Brother Joseph Deaterly, a member of Rilton Grange, No. 1950,

Resolved, That we extend the deepest sympathy to the family, drape our charter, write the resolutions in our minutes, publish them in Pennsylvania Grange News, and send a copy to the family.

Dell Mellinger,
Mary Lash,
Edna Russell,
Committee.

Going back to 1939, hourly earnings of factory workers, covering the United States as a whole, averaged 304 per cent of the 1909-14 base. By 1940 this figure rose to 316, while in 1941 it was 348. During January, 1942, average earnings of factory workers stood at 378 per cent of the 1909-14 level. During February the figure was 379; March, 382, and April, 387.

In the light of these facts it is not difficult to account for the critical shortage of farm labor, which grows more acute with each passing day. While ceilings have been placed on farm prices in the effort to prevent inflation, no ceilings have been placed on wages.

SUGAR IN ABUNDANCE MAKES RESTRICTIONS SEEM TOO SEVERE

Present Supply Millions of Tons and Lots More on the Way

With sugar being rationed to the American people on the basis of one-half pound per person each week, and with housewives being unable to get sufficient sugar for canning and preserving purposes, it comes in the nature of a shock to many when they are told that sugar warehouses in some parts of the country are filled to overflowing and cannot hold another sack.

According to reliable sources, our present supply of cane and beet sugar amounts to about 2,500,000 tons. Approximately 1,000,000 acres have been planted to sugar beets in the United States this year, which is an increase of more than 200,000 acres as compared with last year.

Our imports of sugar from Cuba and Puerto Rico are holding up well in spite of shipping losses caused by German submarines. Ships returning from Australia are carrying cargoes of raw sugar from Hawaii to San Francisco, and present prospects are that we shall receive approximately 900,000 tons from that source.

Putting all these facts together convinces many that there is no necessity for the drastic rationing plan that is now in effect, and that it should be liberalized so as to give housewives the supply they urgently need for canning and preserving.

BOND SELLING CONTEST BIG SUCCESS IN VERMONT

At Tunbridge Grange in Vermont the membership was divided into two teams and a contest started to see which team could sell the greater number of war bonds and stamps in the community within a given time limit. A tremendous hustle followed and practically no one in the entire locality escaped the call. The result was a total sale of $1,165 worth, followed by a jolly Grange party, in which the members of the winning team were feted by the losers. Tunbridge Grange has only 50 members and is located in a small rural section in the heart of the Green Mountain State.

Diner: "Waiter, take this chicken away. It is actually so tough it seems to be made out of stone."

Waiter: "Nothing strange about that, sir. It's a Plymouth Rock."

Classified Ads.

FOR SALE

Registered Jersey Cattle—Cows, Heifers, and Young Bulls. Sybil breeding. Also Chester White Hogs.

J. A. Boak & Sons, New Castle, Pa.

C. J BAINBRIDGE, Syracuse, New York, Grange Badges, Buttons, Regalia and supplies of every description. Official and the recognized standard everywhere. Send for catalog.

Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Grange Seals	$5.00
Digest	.60
New Fifth Degree Manuals, per set of 9	3.00
New Fifth Degree Manuals, single copy	.40
New Fourth Degree Manuals, per set of 13	4.00
New Fourth Degree Manuals, single copy	.35
New Juvenile Manuals, per set of 13	3.25
Constitution and By-Laws	.20
Degree Work, First 4 degrees by Dr. Rankin	.50
Fifth Degree Floor Work, by Dr. Rankin	.50
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.15
Song Books, "The Patron," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.75
Secretary's Record Book	.60
Labor Savings Minute Book	2.75
Treasurer's Account Book	.60
Blank Reports, Subordinate Grange to Pomona, per hundred	.75
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 25	.70
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 100	2.75
Roll Book	.75
Application Blanks, per hundred	.45
Pomona Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Juvenile Application Blanks, per fifty	.25
Notice of Arrearage, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Order on Treasurer, per hundred	.30
Treasurer's Receipts	.30
Trade Cards, each	.01
Demit Cards, each	.01
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead)	.15
Grange Radiator Emblems	.50
Ohio State Grange Cook Books, each	.75

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,

Miles Horst, *Secretary.*

TIGHT BINDING

FRED F LININGER
STATE COLLEGE PA

INDIANA COUNTY POMONA WILL PARTICIPATE IN STATE SPELLING CONTEST

Indiana County Pomona Grange met at Creekside on June 25 with a good representation from the twenty Subordinate Granges of Indiana County. The meeting was in charge of the Pomona Master, L. W. Robinson. Pomona Lecturer Flora F. Henderson had charge of the literary program.

Pomona Grange decided to join the State Spelling Contest. Each subordinate Grange is to have a spelling contest and send their champion to the next Pomona meeting. The champion from that contest will go to the State Grange meeting and will be awarded $10.00 by Pomona Grange toward his expenses.

A memorial service was conducted by the Pomona Chaplain, Rev. D. I. Schaeffer.

The principal address of the evening was made by O. Walker Shannon of Beaver County, State Lecturer.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:

1. Petitioning the Public Service Commission to restore passenger train service between Torrance and Indiana, badly needed due to the rubber and gasoline shortage and for the benefit of College students.
2. Opposing the organization of dairy farmers by John L. Lewis in the United Mine Workers of America.
3. Recommending that all subordinate Granges participate in the group hospitalization plan of the Pennsylvania State Grange.
4. Petitioning President Franklin D. Roosevelt to use his war power to stop the manufacture and use of alcoholic beverages for the duration of the war. This would release alcohol for munitions and sugar for nutrition and the preservation of foods.
5. Demanding that agriculture be given official representation in the War Councils of the nation and especially, representation at the Peace Conference.
6. Calling upon our representatives in Congress to reassert their constitutional powers, refraining from making additional blanket appropriations until the $60,000,000,000 surplus which cannot probably be expended before June 1, 1943, is allotted.

MOUNT PROSPECT GRANGE A FRIEND IN NEED

On Friday night, May 22, Honesdale, Pa., and vicinity were struck by a "flash flood" which turned out to be the worst disaster visited here. Scores were rendered homeless and 24 lives were lost. The property damage is estimated at $7,000,000.

The Red Cross and many firms, individuals and other organizations have done wonderful work in helping the sufferers. Included among these is Mount Prospect Grange of Matamoras, Pa., and the people of that city.

Mount Prospect Grange started a campaign in Matamoras and collected used and new household articles and money with which they bought new goods. They brought two truckloads of the items to Indian Orchard Grange Hall. Included were cooking utensils, cots, bedding, chairs, tables, clothing, shoes and a great many other articles.

These goods were distributed to Wayne County grangers hard hit by the flood, then to others in dire need.

Wayne County appreciated to the fullest extent what Mount Prospect Grange has done.

600 Families Spending the Week in Tents!

Thousands attending daily to view the attractions and amusements

SEE BIG IMPLEMENT DISPLAY.—HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS.—IMMENSE STOCK AND POULTRY DISPLAY.

GRANGE ENCAMPMENT AND CENTRE COUNTY FAIR

69 years old and growing larger every year. 70 acres of beautiful grounds devoted to camping and exhibition

GRANGE PARK, CENTRE HALL

Camp Open August 19 to 28 ***Fair August 22 to 28***

Hear SPEAKERS of State and National Reputation

Band Concerts Free Entertainment Ball Games

Admission Entire Week, 50 Cents **25 Cents Charge for Parking Cars**

Subject to Federal Tax **Children Under 12 Admitted Free**

GRANGES GO INTO AGRICULTURE IN VERY PRACTICAL FASHION

Two very interesting instances have been reported of practical means taken by Granges to raise funds this season for the purchase of war bonds and to carry out other measures in behalf of national defense. In each case not only is Grange originality attested, but also the readiness of members to give, without pay, of their own time and strength; and the results achieved will be awaited with close attention.

The first one comes from Medina County, Ohio, where the 14 subordinate units within that jurisdiction have purchased three shoats apiece and will care for them, raising the pigs and fattening them for auction sale at the Medina County Fair in September. Volunteer labor entirely will carry through the project and whatever profits are obtained will go into the purchase of war bonds. To add to the interest in the project a savings bank in the county has offered a $50 bond to the Grange whose three hogs gain the most during the contest and $25 apiece to Granges winning second, third and fourth places.

From Illinois comes the story of Guilford Hope Grange in Winnebago County, one of the most vigorous subordinates in the state. Early in the year the possibility of farming some land in the name of the Grange was decided upon, and later a young farmer was found who was about entering military service and wondering what to do with his fertile farm. The Grange decided to take it over, will operate it on a coöperative scale with volunteer labor and raising vital crops, the profits to be divided 50-50 between the owner and the Grange defense bond building fund. Feed crops and soybeans will be given principal attention and the most expert advice for farming these Illinois acres will be called in. The arrangement with the owner covers not only this season, but the entire duration of the war.

Numerous other Granges throughout the country are "farming" this year on a limited scale, and if their agricultural operations are a success contemplate expanding them in 1943. It is noteworthy that in nearly every such case reported soybeans constitute one of the major crops attempted.

COMING EVENTS

August 5—Wyoming County Pomona Grange will meet at Lovelton, Pa.
August 8—Lancaster and Lebanon Pomona Granges will hold a picnic at Brickerville, Pa.
August 12—Lackawanna County Pomona Grange will meet with Fleetville Grange.
August 15—Bradford County Pomona Grange will meet with Wilmot Grange.
August 20—Chester-Delaware Pomona Grange will meet with Brandywine Grange near West Chester.
August 20—Clearfield County Pomona Grange will meet with Harmony Grange near Westover.
August 25—Butler County Pomona Grange will meet at West Sunbury.
Sept. 1—Lehigh-Northampton Pomona Grange will meet with Macungie Grange.
Sept. 2—Armstrong County Pomona Grange will meet with Spring Church Grange.
Sept. 2—L. Bucks Pomona Grange will meet with Carversville Grange.
Sept. 2, 3—Crawford County Pomona Grange will meet with Steuben Grange.
Sept. 3—Bedford County Pomona Grange will meet with Loysburg Grange.
Sept. 3—Lycoming County Pomona Grange will meet with Mifflin Grange at Salladasburg.
Sept. 3—Montgomery County Pomona Grange will meet with Keystone Grange at Trappe.
Sept. 5—Berks County Pomona Grange will meet with Gouglersville Grange.
Sept. 12—Carbon County Pomona Grange will meet with Towamensensing Grange.
Sept. 19—Monroe-Pike Pomona Grange will meet with Mt. Prospect Grange, Matamoras.
Sept. 24—Indiana County Pomona Grange will meet with Schryock Grange near Cherry Tree.
October 7—Jefferson County Pomona Grange will meet with Clover Grange.

DISCRIMINATION DENOUNCED

Among many stirring resolutions adopted by the recent annual session of the South Dakota State Grange was one which sharply condemned the selling of beer in army camps and insisting that "every available precaution shall be taken to see that no liquor is sold to soldiers in uniform and that all liquor selling establishments be removed far away from army training camps." The session also urged the converting of all breweries to the production of war materials until the present struggle is over.

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Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOL. XXXIX HARRISBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER, 1942 No. 6

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

Courageous Measures Needed to Check Drift Toward Inflation

All Costs Must Be Controlled. Subsidies Burden Future Generations

By Albert S. Goss,
Master, National Grange

INFLATION means different things to different people. To some it means any rise in the general price level, while others use the word only to describe an extreme situation where money becomes completely valueless as in the case of the German mark, following the last war. There may be intermediate steps such as in the case of the French franc, which lost three-fourths of its value and was finally stabilized at around 25 cents on the dollar. This was the result of inflation, although not so serious as in Germany, where the government's money became valueless.

The danger in inflation lies in the mistaken philosophy that if some item goes up, income must be adjusted to meet the rise. This, of course, means that other costs will go up, requiring more increases in income, more price rises and so on until we have created a rising spiral which can end only in collapse.

In a war like this, there are certain increases in cost which are inevitable. Let us cite three examples:

War is destroying shipping. Consequently marine insurance rates have gone up. This requires heavy increases in freight rates, adding to the cost of everything transported by water. This increase touches us all in the higher cost of what we buy. Sugar and coffee can be used as direct examples, while indirectly the cost of our potatoes is increased because of the higher cost of the sacks made from imported material.

Rubber is a second example. With our sources of supply shut off, we must develop substitutes. These may cost twice as much, and since we all use rubber, and everything we buy has some bit of transportation cost in it, this high-priced rubber will make some increase in the cost of everything we buy.

Labor is a third example. A farmer hires an experienced man at $75 a month. The man goes to war and is replaced by an inexperienced boy from the city at the same wage. He can do only half as much work, and while the wage rate is the same, the labor cost has doubled.

Such increased costs, added to the expense of doing things in a hurry, are natural accompaniments of war. They cannot be avoided. We cannot maintain our standards of living amid such destruction of wealth and shortage of supplies. We must face the fact that we must all suffer from it. Any attempt to avoid this disagreeable fact will head us directly into inflation.

Two Chief Causes of Inflation

The question is, What are we going to do about inflation right now? We should bear in mind that there are two chief causes of inflation, both closely related. One is increased costs, and the other is the pressure of surplus income on scarce supplies. Both factors are present today to a very dangerous degree, and great care must be taken that they are properly measured and properly handled or we will be in trouble. Increased costs of producing consumer goods must be met, or the goods will not be produced. This would but add to the trouble. The surest safeguard against inflation is an abundance of consumer goods; so our first effort should be to maintain adequate production. This means that the cost of production must be met.

Increased income is more than adequate to cover the higher costs of goods due to natural war causes if profiteering is eliminated, and can even cover moderate adjustments in substandard incomes. I repeat "if profiteering is eliminated," because this is a very big part of the problem. Shortage of goods caused by war demands would result in profiteering if not controlled. That is the point where control is necessary.

We have attacked the problem by freezing retail prices at one spot—as of last March. Although a thoroughly sound program would begin with raw materials and control margins from there up, it is quite possible that the plan adopted was the best course for quick action, but it froze many inequities and many impossible production problems into the system. These must be corrected or it will break down. The Grange does not favor abandoning what has been done. That would result in a chaotic condition very difficult to bring under control. However, we are vigorously opposed to the announced policy of "no changes in the ceilings," for that will lead to even worse conditions. We must make gradual adjustments in our present program to bring it onto a sound basis.

All Factors Must Be Controlled

All essential occupations and industries must be controlled. Labor is the most important element entering into costs. To put a ceiling on everything but labor, and to let labor costs run wild, cannot work. Everyone knows it, but we go on trying to do the impossible. We are getting social problems mixed up with inflation. The situation is serious enough to demand that we devote our full energies to winning the war. There is serious doubt whether we can win the war and conduct widespread social experimentation at the same time.

National Master Goss

Adjustments must be absorbed by the public. This will take sacrifice and courage, but any other course will lead to disaster. The increased costs of consumer goods will lower our standards of living somewhat, but if profiteering is eliminated and labor also brought within the scope of price control, the increase will not be excessive, and our present level of income will be ample to meet it. Our present price-control policies fail to meet this situation. We now increase wages to meet increased living costs. This has two effects, both heading for trouble.

First, it singles out one group and attempts to relieve them of the economic sacrifices we all must make because of the ravages of war. This is both unjust and unsound. It is unjust because, if some are relieved, others will have to pay more,—largely fellow citizens who don't get an advance in income. It is unsound because we cannot long enjoy more wealth than there is to go around. We must either live within our income or go bankrupt.

Second, it is the very essence of inflation. Increased wages mean increased costs. That means either decreased production or increased selling prices, which mean further wage increases and a fatal inflationary spiral.

Subsidies Should Be Avoided

To meet this situation, the Price Administrator proposes to pay all increased costs by subsidies drawn from the Federal Treasury. The first request, which was not granted, was for six billion dollars—not millions, but six billions. Thus costs could go up and we would borrow the money to pay them. Instead of courageously meeting the problem, we would pass the bill on to future generations.

We believe this is one of the surest ways of inviting complete collapse through inflation. Subsidies discourage initiative and hamper production, which in itself is an inflationary tendency, but the greatest danger lies in the enormously increased debt. Public debt has been held to be deflationary, because it implies increased taxes, and increased taxes mean reduced purchasing power. This is only partially true. When public debt becomes so big that any increase does not result in increased taxes,—that is, when the tax burden is as heavy as the people can or will stand,—excessive public debt becomes the most serious threat of complete and destructive inflation. The history of the world shows that when debts get too big, they cannot be paid, and they have invariably been liquidated either by partial or complete repudiation by inflation. France is an example of partial repudiation, Germany of complete repudiation. No one can view our enormous accumulation of debt without serious concern as to how it is to be paid. Any attempt to protect this generation from meeting its share of the economic losses of this war, and to pass it on to future generations is almost sure to result in their refusal to pay in full, and we will have caused the disasters from inflation which we now seek to avert.

Let Us Face the Facts

Let us be courageous and face the facts. Let us not dodge the issue by passing the burden on to the future by a subsidy program. The road is hard, and there are no short cuts or an easy way around.

Let us determine that all must be treated alike and that we must all do our part in paying the bill.

Let us cut out all profiteering by rigid control, but let us meet and pay

FOR BIGGER, BETTER VICTORY CROPS!

. . . SOW . . .

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SEED RYE

SCHELL'S QUALITY

TIMOTHY SEED ALFALFA SEED

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for the increased costs of maximum production as we go.

Let us pay now as much of the war cost as possible so as to avoid the collapse after the war. This means a yet heavier tax program, and certainly does not mean passing on the cost through any subsidy program.

Let us keep production of consumer goods up to the maximum without undue interference in war supplies.

When we have done these things, we have taken the most necessary steps to avoid inflation. This can be done. Some measure for determining farmers' costs and farmers' participation in such a program must be established. In the interests of farmers and consumers alike, this demands an equitable measuring stick,—a just and workable parity formula. Farmers ask no more,—they cannot continue to produce with less.

STEPS TO HALT INFLATION

1. Freeze everything temporarily, including wages, at the present price level or that of some recent date, say August 1.

2. Recognize the fact that there will be some increased cost due to war dislocations, and it will be necessary for all to accept somewhat lower standards of living as these costs increase and consumer goods become scarce, but relying upon holding these increased costs to a minimum through control on profiteering.

3. Abandon the idea that all increased living costs must be accompanied by increased income in an effort to protect consumers from feeling the economic effects of war.

4. Permit necessary price adjustment, up or down, where profits are excessive, or where costs threaten production, processing or distribution.

5. Permit adjustments of substandard wages or cases where injustice or inequities are shown, but not to exceed 2½ per cent annually in the general wage level.

6. Provide for comprehensive research into the question of a practical base for determining that portion of the national income which should in justice go to industry, labor and agriculture.

7. Pending the result of such research upon which a new parity formula might be based, make two changes in the present parity formula designed to correct two gross inequities:

A. Include farm labor in the index of costs of items which farmers buy.

B. In determining parity prices for individual commodities, use up-to-date prices as a basis, instead of prices prevailing 30 years ago.

8. Use cash subsidies only as a last resort. If they become necessary, let them be applied at the point of processing or distribution where profits and prices can be kept under rigid control.

Only by following these basic principles can inflation be effectively controlled.

USE DOMESTIC RYE GRASS FOR GARDEN COVER CROP

A winter cover crop of domestic rye grass seeded in the garden during the next few weeks will prevent leaching of soluble fertilizer, control soil erosion, and add organic matter.

Usually the rate of seeding rye grass is 25 pounds an acre. Where lime has been applied or alfalfa will grow, the vegetable grower may want to add 10 to 15 pounds of sweet clover seed to an equal amount of rye grass seed. Another combination used by some growers is 10 pounds of crimson, red, or sweet clover, or 20 pounds of vetch per acre in addition to the usual seeding of rye grass. The legumes are beneficial in increasing the nitrogen supply, but if used the seeding should be done at once.

THE CHAPLAIN'S MEDITATION

REV. ROSS M. HAVERFIELD

BEHIND THE LINES

"As his share is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his share be that tarrieth by the stuff. They shall share alike." 1 Sam. 30:24.

There is a certain glamour in being in uniform and serving with the armed forces of today. Honor rolls are erected bearing their names, and public recognition is given to them in many ways. And far be it from me to deprive these men of any honor or recognition! Surely they merit our highest regard and our profoundest gratitude.

But let us turn our attention in our Meditation to that great number of men and women who are "behind the lines." These may wear the rough and soiled overalls of the mill, or the mine, or the farm. They may toil in obscure places in the factory or shop. They may be unknown to the public and have no share in the glory of the day. But let us beware lest we ignore or slight these men and women who are "behind the lines," or who are "tarrying with the stuff." David was wise and just in dividing the spoils of war with those who were compelled to stay behind. "They shall share alike" was his decision.

Let us who are especially interested in agriculture remember how essential our part is in these crucial days. Methods of warfare have been vastly changed, and modern armies are highly mechanized today, but the soldier must still be fed. As you till the soil and harvest your crops this fall, may you be grateful to a bounteous God for your vital part in this "all out" effort for democracy and freedom. Surely you will share alike with others when the victory is won. And I am thinking about the men and women in our mills and factories who produce the munitions and implements of war. It is a sad day in history when the united efforts of our mills and factories must be devoted to the manufacturing of war materials, but we must not fail "behind the lines" if we are to have the victory for which we pray.

As great barges of coal are floated down our Monongahela River or hauled by train down our valley, we are reminded of the coal miners whose work "behind the lines" is so essential to all phases of manufacturing. These men represent those whose work has little of thrill and considerable of danger, but is worthy of honor seldom given it.

Groups of devoted women hold a mighty place "behind the lines." The homemaker, the wife or mother, is making a sacrificial contribution these days that none but God can fully know or understand. Her greatest offering is her flesh and blood—her son or husband—and her heart is anxious and her sorrow may be very great. Surely she is entitled to equal honor with those whom she sends forth. But in her humble way, she does far more. She sews and knits when her hands are tired but her spirit presses on. She upholds the morale of the men in service by her letters and her love. No one "behind the lines" is more important than she is, and may God bless her in these dark days.

Behind the lines are volunteers assuming responsibilities essential to health and safety. These men, giving their time and professional service, definitely share in the emergency of the hour, and their contribution, like that of the man at the front, will speed the day of peace.

But let us not forget the Church and the Sunday School which are "behind the lines" sustaining the spiritual and cultural life of the people. This is a challenging day and we must not fail. The hope and dream of the human heart must not be destroyed. Clouds and shadows may be over our pathway today, but in the providence of God,

"There's a silver lining
Through the dark clouds shining,"

and when the war is over, the men and women of our churches will be entitled to an equal share in the peace which shall surely come.

We are all "behind the lines" who feel the urgency of this hour and who are loyal to our flag and to our men in service.

CUT GLADIOLI RIGHT

When cutting gladioli for flower shows or indoor decoration, the spikes should be cut before the third or fourth flower on the spike opens. The cuts should be made on a slant and the spikes placed in water immediately. The rest of the buds will open one at a time. To keep the cut flowers fresh, provide cool water daily and remove all faded blooms.

MORE EGGS!

FREE! This booklet shows how to build modern, improved-type poultry houses for all climates. Shows structural details.

Housing your hens in a comfortable, sanitary, rat-proof concrete poultry house is a good way to insure bigger egg production. When built of concrete a poultry house will last a lifetime and its modest first cost will be practically the last.

Long-lasting concrete is the thrifty material for feeding floors, dairy barn floors, milk houses, foundations, grain storages, manure pits, water tanks—improvements that help you raise more needed foodstuffs.

Send today for "how to build" booklets. You can build with concrete, or ask your cement dealer for names of concrete contractors.

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Dept. M9-9, 1528 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

☐ Please send me free booklet, "Improved Poultry Housing with Concrete."

☐ Also booklet on _____ (name other improvements such as feeding floors, milk houses, dairy barn floors, etc.)

Name _____

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State _____

THE LECTURER'S CORNER

O. WALKER SHANNON, *State Lecturer*

"SERVICE"

Service is the theme of the Grange from our Juvenile through to our National Grange. It is the pleasure of serving others that gives us the lasting satisfaction, we crave in life. Jesus came to this sinful world to serve and if we are to follow in his footsteps we must serve our fellow men too.

The Grange is serving you and all rural America every day. Sometimes, we become wrapped in our own ideas and forget the untiring efforts that our National Master, Executive Committee, and National Grange representatives are expending, that you and I may keep the freedom, we feel is our national heritage. Worthy Lecturer, it is your duty to bring before your members the work of our national officials. Your Master receives reports of the action of this body by letter. Why not ask him or some other member to keep the Grange informed on Grange Legislative policies? In turn, ask the members to publicize the Grange stand, that rural people may know just what we are doing. Too often, we hear the question, "What benefit could I receive from the Grange?"

Service for you and me is the reason our young men have joined the armed forces. It is not their love for war or adventure but their love for you and me that have caused them to leave their homes and families. They are serving to preserve the democratic way of life, that we so long have felt belonged to us. Are our Granges doing their part by serving these boys in the small, very small, ways that are possible? Our State Master has asked, that we pay the dues of the boys while they are serving. It is with deep regret, that we find some Granges are neglecting this. If your Grange has not, as yet, taken action to do this, for those of your membership who are making every sacrifice for you, won't you do so at your next meeting?

There are agencies which we can support, that will help protect the moral life of our boys in camp. The most outstanding is the U. S. O. As its name implies, it is designed to serve the social, educational, and recreational needs of the soldiers. With so many demoralizing influences near our camps, we need to give our financial suport and encouragement to the group who does provide a wholesome environment. A worth while program could be worked around a speaker from your county U. S. O. committee. Ask him to explain the actual work and needs of this organization and how you can help in the worthy cause.

Another way you can render service to your country is to make every effort to have all the members of your Grange vote at the November election. This may not seem closely related to the war effort. It is, however, of the utmost importance that we have as our leaders men of unquestioned integrity, who will carry on the effort to keep the fires of democracy burning brightly. Men who place politics first have no right to expect the support of the public. This is a year, above all others, when we should make a personal effort to find out something about the men who seek public office. It would be an outstanding contribution to the honest government in this state and nation if every Grange member would vote in the fall election. We could thus prove that democracy still lives in the hearts and minds of those who dwell in the rural areas. Your goal should be a 100% Grange vote. It can be achieved, if you try and sincerely want to succeed.

THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS

It isn't the cut of the clothes that you wear,
Nor the stuff out of which they are made;
Though chosen with taste and fastidious care,
It isn't the price that you paid;
It isn't the size of your pile in the bank,
Nor the number of acres you own,
It isn't a question of prestige or rank,
Nor of sinew and muscle and bone;
It isn't the servants that come at your call,
It isn't the things you possess,
Whether many or little—or nothing at all,
It's Service that measures success.

It isn't a question of name or of length
Of an ancestral pedigree,
Nor a question of mental vigor and strength,
Nor a question of social degree;
It isn't a question of city or town,
Nor a question of doctrine or creed,
It isn't a question of fame or renown,
Nor a question of valorous deeds;
But he who makes somebody happy each day,
And he who gives heed to distress,
Will find satisfaction the richest of pay,
For it's Service that measures success.

—*Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Times.*

SUGGESTED PROGRAMS

PENNSYLVANIA

PENNSYLVANIA'S SLOGAN: "Pennsylvania has everything. You can go around the world in Pennsylvania."

MUSIC: "How Firm a Foundation."

RECITATION: "All in Pennsylvania This Morning" (Kipling).

ESSAY: History of Pennsylvania.

A group of two-minute talks:

Pennsylvania as an agricultural state.

Pennsylvania as an industrial state.

Pennsylvania as a mining state.

Pennsylvania the sportsman's paradise.

MUSIC: "Pennsylvania."

SHORT TALK: Scenic attractions in Pennsylvania accompanied by movies.

SOLO: "The Hills of Home."

DISCUSSION: "How Can Pennsylvania Farmers Aid in the Defense Program?"

* Mrs. Isabel McCoy, Mercer County.

PRIVILEGES—RESPONSIBILITIES

SONG: "The River of Time."

ROLL CALL (Selected few):

Name one privilege we have.

Name one responsibility we have.

CHAPLIN'S TALK: "What I Am Worth"

To America.

To Community.

To God.

TABLEAU: "When He Calls."

DUET: "When All the Farmers Are Grangers."

ESSAY: "Why Does the Grange Continue to Live?"

Its Purpose.

Its Responsibilities.

Its Ideals and Principles.

SONG (Juvenile Girls): "Sunbeams All."

DISCUSSION: "Our Basic Responsibilities."

Home.

Citizenship (voting).

Christian Stewardship.

SONG: "Don't Go."

* Mrs. G. L. Deer, Brighton Grange.

THE HOME—THE FOUNDATION OF THE NATION

OPENING SONG: "Home Sweet Home."

READING.

ADDRESS: "The Home Is the Foundation of the Nation."

SKETCH: "Rhyme Under Difficulties."

DISCUSSION: "How Can We at Home Do the Most for Defense?"

HARMONICA SOLO.

TALK: "New and Better Ways of Utilizing Home Products."

SONG: "Old Folks at Home."

* Mrs. Blair Stoltz, Banner Grange.

BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS HELP MAINTAIN MORALE

BY MAY D. KEMP

A beautiful home helps to strengthen the character and morale of the people who come in contact with it, and to passers-by it may indicate the type of family living in it.

Neatness and order are reflected in a well-kept lawn, in a back yard free from disfiguring trash, and in uncluttered and restful rooms. Neatness and order are most easily achieved if each member of the family picks up and puts away his own belongings, if containers are provided for rubbish, and if there is sufficient storage space for clothes, household equipment, toys, and tools.

Another aid to a beautiful home is the convenient arrangement of furniture in each room. An ideal arrangement is to keep large pieces of furniture and the floor coverings parallel to the wall, and to group tables, chairs, and lamps for comfortable reading or working. It is desirable that passageways throughout the house be kept free from furniture and toys to avoid accidents.

Furniture without dust-catching trimmings, curtains without frills, and slip covers of firm, preshrunk materials are good choices for attractiveness and service, and will save the homemakers time and energy.

Wisely selected flowers and shrubs contribute to the beauty of any home. Flowering shrubs are more permanent and require less care than many of the annual plants and provide masses of bloom for color and indoor cuttings.

COURT LADIES OF BUTLER COUNTY POMONA DEGREE TEAM WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE FIFTH DEGREE INITIATION AT SLIPPERY ROCK, JUNE 9TH

SALARIES OF RURAL PREACHERS ARE BEING WIDELY DISCUSSED

Many People "Recommend" More Liberally Than Offering to Pay

A midwest farm paper recently conducted a survey to ascertain what its readers thought country preachers should receive as an annual salary. The range of salaries suggested ran all the way from $900 to $3,500 and the average figure suggested was $1,500. Commenting on the results of the survey, the trustee of a country church said:

"Must be their consciences working on them. But you notice it isn't what they offer to give, or what they have been giving: It's just what they think would be nice if somebody else gave it!"

Probably there are no reliable figures available regarding the salaries received by rural preachers. It is a matter of common knowledge, however, that their financial rewards are very modest when compared to those of other professional men.

It is true, of course, that many rural preachers add to their incomes by officiating at marriages, funerals and baptisms, probably in other ways. Speaking of what preachers sometimes get in the way of an honorarium, there is a story of a wicked and shameless hillbilly who had just been united in wedlock to the girl of his choice. Turning to the preacher he asked how much he owed him.

"According to an act of legislature," said the preacher, "I am entitled to a dollar and a half."

"Well," responded the hillbilly, "here's a dollar, and don't say anything to the legislature about the other fifty cents."

VETERANS BACK IN THE HARNESS

Many Granges throughout the country have sustained serious losses by the removal of important officers either by the entrance of their young men into military service or night employment of others, rendering attendance at Grange meetings impossible. In some units as many as a half dozen leading officers have been thus removed from active Grange work.

A contrasting feature is the fact that hundreds of past masters, including many well advanced in years, have stepped into the breach thus created and are carrying on with rare success during the absence of those who had been elected to lead. Another noticeable fact has been the revival of interest in scores of past masters' associations, whose members have resumed the meetings and expanded the activities of such groups.

Pennsylvania Grange News

Published monthly by the Pennsylvania State Grange
Room 426-28, Telegraph Building
216 Locust Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

5 cents a copy 50 cents a year

VOL. XXXIX SEPTEMBER, 1942 No. 6

Board of Managers
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Hookstown, Pa.

ADVERTISING is accepted at the rate of 25 cents per agate line, or $3.50 per inch, each insertion. New York representative, Norman Co., 34 West 33d Street.

Go to Church Sunday

EVERY Subordinate Grange should make preparations to attend a church service in a body. The Grange is one of the Church's strongest allies and this custom of observing "Go to Church Sunday" has done much to strengthen both Grange and Church.

Booster Night

SEPTEMBER 30 marks the close of our Grange fiscal year and every effort should be put forth by each Subordinate Grange to show a net gain in membership for the year. If you have not already made a gain, you can do so by getting busy now.

A good Booster Night program will be a fitting observation of a year's work well done.

Don't Stop

THE August issue of the *National Grange Monthly* calls attention to numerous suggestions that the Grange suspend or curtail part of its activities during the war. The article, prepared by a number of National Grange officers, points to the danger of such curtailment by saying, "We believe that any let-down in Grange work would prove distinctly harmful to our war efforts, as well as to the organization itself." Let's continue to meet and serve.

When the Boys Come Home

MILLIONS of our boys are going to the front in defense of our country and its continued freedom. They will not all return. Some will have made the supreme sacrifice before any return.

A great responsibility rests upon those of us who are left at home to man the production of field and factory. We can help win the war and preserve the Amercian way of life. It is our job on the home front to so conduct the affairs of the nation that when the boys do come home, they will find their heritage of Liberty and Freedom unimpaired.

Abundant Production

VICTORY in the present war is so dependent on abundant production in field and factory that no plan or program of curtailment should be permitted. Perhaps this supreme need prompted the resolution presented at the American Legion's state convention in Pittsburgh calling strikes or lock-outs in War Production plants "Treason." It is becoming more and more evident that any delay will finally be paid for in added suffering and the increased destruction of human life. Restricted acres and hours will not defeat the Axis.

State Grange Will Meet at Harrisburg

THE 1942 Annual Session of the Pennsylvania State Grange will be held at Harrisburg, December 8, 9, and 10. The Penn-Harris Hotel will be the headquarters of the convention. All of the sessions except that of Tuesday evening will be held in the Forum of the Educational Building. The Tuesday evening meeting will be staged in the auditorium of the Grace Methodist Church on State Street, three squares from the headquarters hotel. These facilities will assure those attending excellent accommodations for both lodging and place for meetings, and all within easy walking distance of each other. The city of Harrisburg is also one of the most accessible points in the state from the standpoint of bus and railroad transportation in these times of gas and tire restrictions. Details as to accommodations and program will be carried in the next issue of GRANGE NEWS.

New Interest in Parity Revision

THE National Grange has been contending that the present basis of determining parity prices on farm products was outmoded. Now that Secretary Wickard has changed his mind on 110 per cent of parity as a farm price safeguard in the Emergency Price Law Act, other large farm groups are manifesting a similar position.

Conditions warrant that the whole question of parity be restudied. At the present time the fact that the parity concept which does not include wages is being used in price regulation may cause serious repercussions. The public has the general feeling that parity means equality and may be expected to insist that farm price ceilings be governed by parity. But under existing circumstances parity prices of many commodities do not provide sufficient income for farmers to compete successfully with industry for labor. Therefor farmers may be forced to reduce production at a time when increased production is desired. If this situation becomes serious it will be a national disaster. Furthermore, if prices of some products, now distinctly below parity, are allowed to rise while other prices now much closer to or above parity are held down, there may be a tendency for agricultural resources to be used to produce less needed rather than more needed products.

Debts and War Bonds

"THE financial welfare of farm people in the next two decades depends to a great extent on the wise utilization of the higher farm incomes of the present war period," says Dr. W. I. Myers, head of Farm Economics at Cornell and now also director of the farm division of the U. S. Treasury War Savings Staff. "The only effective way of avoiding the disastrous results of inflation and deflation is through using the increased incomes of this period to get debts in shape and to build financial reserves in War Bonds."

Dr. Myers continues, "every farmer, no matter how heavy his debts, will want to buy some War Bonds for the satisfaction of feeling that he is giving some direct financial aid to his country in this great emergency. However, in order to insure their continuing operations as food producers, heavily indebted farmers should use the major part of their increased incomes to reduce their debts to a conservative level so they can withstand bad years which may come later. If all income is applied to debts, it will probably be necessary to borrow again in order to replace tractors or automobiles or other farm equipment, when these become available. At some times in the past, it has been difficult to borrow, especially when money was needed most, and these conditions may recur. A financial reserve in War Bonds is available at any time for any purpose."

BOOSTER NIGHT SEPT. 30TH AN IMPORTANT GRANGE EVENT

Thousands of Meetings Will Welcome the Public That Evening

Granges throughout the country are making far-reaching plans for the celebration of the big event of the Grange year, "Booster Night," which always occurs on the last evening of September. This observance has been in force for many years, and almost without exception Subordinate units plan many extra fine features for that meeting program. Usually the doors of the Grange hall are opened to the public that night, and the occasion becomes a genuine community event.

The program almost invariably includes timely addresses and discussions of local projects and needs which often result in the starting of definite improvement undertakings. The interests of church and school are usually closely identified with Grange planning on these occasions, and one result is likely to be a joining of forces in various civic organizations to better local conditions. The total attendance at Booster Night Grange meetings this year—probably upwards of 6,000 of them in nearly 40 states—will run well into the millions.

NEW YORK GRANGE SHOWS HOW TO SELL WAR BONDS

At Canandaigua, New York, the Grange joined with more than a dozen other local organizations in a great community drive for the sale of War Bonds and Stamps. The master, Greigg K. Francis, headed up the Grange team and a definite portion of the city was assigned to each group to canvass. The total result was a sale of $102,151.81 in Bonds and Stamps, and of this total the Grange team rounded up $29,639.35, far outstripping any other organization in the entire city.

Nearly as great results have been attained by Grange workers in numerous other communities, and quite a few Granges which have been saving money for years to create a building fund have decided to invest it in Bonds, thereby making the accumulated funds serve two worthy purposes.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE HOME AND GRANGE

By Home Economics Committee

Mrs. Ethel H. Richards, *Chairman*, New Paris.
Mrs. Georgia Kresge, Falls.
Miss Margaret Brown, State College.
Mrs. H. R. McDougal, Butler.
Mrs. Furman Gyger, Kimberton.

FALL FESTIVAL

If you need money for some Grange project why not have a Fall Festival while the harvest moon is shining and the nights are still warm.

Perhaps the Grange grounds will be adequate with the hall at hand in case of inclement weather. Or the festival might be held at the home of some centrally located member who has a fine big lawn and is hospitably disposed toward the use of his ground for games.

First of all spread the news. Advertise. And make the advertising inviting, intriguing.

We suggest starting the evening off, promptly at the hour set with a 30-60 minute program,—not more than an hour. Have some really snappy sketches, well rehearsed, some gay music and a brief peppy group sing led by a capable director.

You can have the initial admission fee take care of all the evening features or you can charge 10 cents for the entertainment, 5-10 cents for each food or drink item, and 2-5 cents for participation in each sports event.

Have some benches and table near the refreshment booth so that folks can rest as they eat.

During the program have nothing but the program; but after that refreshments and sports constantly available until the final event.

For sports a few suggestions might be (1) Horseshoe pitching, (2) rolling pin toss, (3) dart throwing, (4) tin can pebble toss. Have twelve positions spaced equally like the figures on a clock six feet from tin can nailed to board in center. Player takes 3 pebbles, stands at position I, tosses toward can, if at least one pebble falls in can, player goes to position II, etc., until he misses. (5) Bean Bag tosses—six bean bags to be thrown at holes cut in board with score for each hole, smallest hole of course having largest scores, (6) weight lifting contest. (7) Bell ringing contest—suspend small hoop with bell hung in center so that space enough is given for a soft ball to go between bell and edge of hoop. Players try to throw ball through without ringing bell.

Have one or two persons in charge of each sports event trying to attract players and checking scores. Try to entice onlookers into the game. Use carnival concessionaires' methods. Prizes may be awarded at the end of the evening for persons scoring highest for each event, or prizes may be given at each event whenever a player makes a certain score.

There may be booths, too, such as art exhibits. Also an exhibit of fruits, vegetables, flowers, jellies, baked goods, etc., would be interesting. The exhibits should be judged, awarded ribbons, and then if you like, sold at auction at the end of the evening.

A haze on the far horizon
The infinite, tender sky;
The ripe, rich tint of the cornfields,
And the wild geese sailing high;
And all over upland and lowland
The charm of the goldenrod,—
Some of us call it Autumn
And others call it God.

—*M. H. Carruth.*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY HOLDS HOME ECONOMICS EVENT

When June 25 dawned clear, bright and cool, women all over Montgomery County remembered that they had a date and took a day off. Their date was a luncheon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. Duncan Just at Ambler, and it was attended by women representing the seven Granges of the county as well as several Home Economics Clubs that have both Grange women and others as members. It was the tenth aniversary of the day Mrs. Just had called the women of the county together to organize Home Economics work.

Covers were laid for sixty and all enjoyed a bountiful luncheon, after which a few pictures of the groups were taken and the garden and lawn inspected. Mrs. Just then rang the dinner bell in order to call all the guests into her living room where she had planned a program for the ladies' enjoyment.

Mrs. Just introduced several members of her family, Miss Minnie Just Keller of Reading, who delighted her audience with her piano selections; Mrs. Charles Meredith, a noted soloist of radio fame, whose vocal numbers were greatly enjoyed. The mother of these young ladies recited several poems in a delightful manner. Mrs. Ida Myers, Secretary of Montgomery County Pomona Grange, gave a résumé of the work accomplished by the Home Economics workers of the Grange.

Mrs. Just paid a glowing tribute to the Home Economics Committee of Pomona Grange under the leadership of Mrs. Mary Trucksess of Fairview Village, for the ways in which the committee has made money and the various ways in which the committee uses the money. The latest venture is the purchase of gowns for the Fifth Degree work. Mrs. Just's small nephew, Charles Meredith, Jr., recited several numbers, and the guests departed for their homes, feeling that their day off was a day well spent.

SUGGESTIONS FOR EXHIBITS OR DEMONSTRATIONS

Use any fruit or vegetable and demonstrate different uses. Example: Apples—Plate or small basket of apples, apple pie, apple dumplings, apple betty, apple butter, apple cider or juice, apple vinegar, appe jelly, apple sauce, dried apples, apple sauce cake.

Auction these off after the demonstration and make some money for your pet project. Corn and all-corn products makes another good exhibit.

Collect useful kitchen gadgets from your members or let some store supply them, and demonstrate their use. This can be made interesting and useful.

Farmer's Wife—"I'll never go any place with you again, as long as I live."

Farmer—"Why? What did I do now?"

Wife—"You asked Mrs. Smith how her husband was standing the heat and he's been dead for two months."

PLAN BEFORE SPENDING FOR RICHER HOME LIFE

Planning where the dollar should go before it goes helps to keep the family from buying what it cannot afford. Planning also prevents unwise and haphazard spending and squeezes out sums to pay debts.

A record of expenses shows how much is being spent for family living and where too much or too little has been spent, she points out. Some homemakers say they have only so much to spend and that there is only one way to spend it. This is only "wishful thinking" because it has been proved that families of the same size and having the same income do not spend alike. One such family can achieve financial safety while another acquires a deficit.

The job of planning is not only for the homemaker, but should be one for the entire family. Planning together promotes family understanding, coöperation, and unity. It also promotes fairness among members of the family. Children learn the value of money which is an important asset for their future successful home life.

There are many ways to keep records and each family should select the one that is most satisfactory for its use. A printed booklet that costs from 10 to 35 cents, a 10-cent notebook, a card file, or the envelope system can be selected. Divisions and headings in these can be made to fit the family's income and expenditures.

Our Fashion and Pattern Department

All patterns 15c. each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

3550—This is a marvelous design for the casual frock that every woman needs in her wardrobe, and one appropriate to make in either a plain-colored fabric or one of the new prints in fall colors. Sizes 16 to 50. Size 36, 3½ yards 39-in. fabric.

3593—The flattering line of the long-torso frock with the dirndl skirt keeps it in high favor with the girl who realizes the charm of its youthful silhouette. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16, 2⅞ yards 39-in. fabric with 5 yards braid. Hat No. 3554 (one size, easily adaptable to any head size) is a separate pattern.

2516—When you have a trim, neat housedress like this to wear, it seems to make the job of conservation in the home go more smoothly and efficiently. Sizes 36 to 52. Size 36, 4 yards 35-in. fabric with ⅝ yard contrasting and 3½ yards braid.

2589—And here's a chance for fabric conservation! Just think, an attractive apron that fully protects your dress, can be made of a mere yard of 36-in. fabric plus 2 yards ruffling. Pattern comes in one size.

3556—Such a pretty little frock, with the front laid in flat pleats and a sash tied in back. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, 1⅝ yards 35-in. fabric with 1 yard ruffling; or 1½ yards 35-in. fabric with ¼ yard contrasting for collar and sleeve bands.

3546—Here's a suggestion for accentuating the becoming, long-waisted effect of this little girl's frock with trimming of bright-colored rickrack. Sizes 4 to 12. Size 8, 2 yards 35-in. fabric with ½ yard contrasting and 3¼ yards rickrack.

3103—You'll please both yourself and that young daughter of yours if you make her this smart little suit-dress for fall. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8, 2⅝ yards 35-in. fabric.

3181—A slim-waisted basque jumper dress, very pretty and with a special appeal to the younger crowd. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, for jumper, 2½ yards 39-in. fabric; for blouse, 1⅝ yards 39-in.

For many more inspiring and up-to-the minute designs, send for your copy of the Fashion Book. Price just 15 cents, or only 10 cents when ordered with a pattern.

Address, giving number and size:
PATTERN DEPARTMENT, GRANGE NEWS
427 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

OUR JUVENILE GRANGES

MRS. LUCY SHUMWAY, Wyalusing

SEPTEMBER

September is the time to:
Resume school.
Make new friends.
Get them into the Juvenile Grange.
Check up on our year's work.
Send in our Achievement records.

Several of our counties have neighbor-night projects for their Juvenile Granges. These are very fine. We wish every Juvenile in the state could have the advantage of visiting and entertaining another Juvenile. You will be interested I know in the story of this project as carried on in Erie County this summer. We are sending you the program in full because it is worked up in such a way that it might be put on by a single Grange as a pageant.

A "LADDER OF ACHIEVEMENT" PROGRAM

SONG: "We Are the Grange of the Future," after which the Master calls up:

PRAYER BY THE CHAPLIN:

"Our Father in Heaven, we are just boys and girls who are trying to work together to improve our Grange, achieve something worth while, be helpful to others, and do what we can to make this a better world. We ask Thy help and guidance in all that we do and Thy blessing on our labors. Amen.

VISITING MATRON:

"Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters:

"Our country is at war and needs the best we can give. We must learn to do our work in the best way we can and so train our minds that we will be capable of greater service. Our Juvenile motto tells us: 'Prepare in Happy Childhood for an Intelligent Manhood and Womanhood.'

"To bring this lesson to us more strongly, we are bringing to you a Ladder of Achievement on our neighbor night visit. A ladder has always been a symbol of upward looking effort. We will build this ladder, using on its rounds the letters of our Juvenile Degree Word—'IMPROVEMENT.' Each letter will have a meaning for us and will teach us that we must climb upward in order to reach Achievement.

"This is beautifully told by one of our poets:

"'Heaven is not reached by a single bound
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies
And we mount to the summit, round by round.'"

As our Worthy Pomona Master placed the first letter I for Individual Effort on our ladder, our Masters will build our Degree Word, IMPROVEMENT.

Our State Juvenile Superintendent wrote us this message: "For the past few years we have been trying to have an aim for the year: some general thought that could be summarized in a short sentence which we could take as our motto for the year. This year will bring hardships and possibly sorrow to many homes. Unfortunately no one can escape the effects of war; even very small children will feel it.

"But there is one lovely thing that trouble always does for us. It draws us closer together. So let us take the word 'TOGETHER' for our keyword this year and our motto:

"'Work together; Play together; Stick together.'

"And so, the Worthy Overseers will help our Masters build our Ladder of Achievement by building this keyword TOGETHER.

"Worthy Assistant Stewards, will you please conduct our Master and Overseer to the Altar?"

(The Assistant Stewards do this and step one on each side of the Altar. Each visiting Master will then give the meaning of his letter after which he tacks the letter on the ladder on the left side where the name of his Grange is printed. The Overseer gives the meaning of his letter and tacks it on the right side of ladder.)

VISITING MASTER:

"And now, Worthy Master of —— ———— Juvenile Grange, it gives me great pleasure to place in your keeping this ladder which was made and presented to us for our Neighbor Nights by Brother C. D. Eldridge of Lake Shore Grange."

The Assistants will conduct the Visiting Master and Overseer back to their places beside the regular officers.

LECTURER: The Lecturer will rise and read or recite:

"There's something in a task well done
That cannot be explained.
A singsong in your heart all day
From some fine goal attained.

"So is it not worth while for you
To work with all your might
On any task that you should do
And see that it's done right.

"For I am sure that you will find
When once you have begun,
That honest effort brings success
And with it work well done."
—*Esther Lee Carter.*

MATRON: "As Juveniles I hope we will try working TOGETHER to make real 'IMPROVEMENT' in our Grange work this year."

SONG: "We Are Climbing Our Grange Ladder."

ADDED INSTRUCTIONS:

Visited Grange officers fill the chairs. Visitors bring a short program, or help the local lecturer.

The Subordinate Grange should ask the Juveniles to put this Ladder ceremony on in their meeting.

If so, the Juvenile Master and Overseer of the visiting Grange should be seated by the regular subordinate officers, also Lecturer and Chaplain.

The visited Assistant Stewards conduct Master and Overseer to the Altar. Ladder should be in place on the Altar before ceremony starts.

MASTERS' PARTS

I INDIVIDUAL EFFORT, by Pomona Master.

M MATRONS, by Master of Conneaut.
"We Juveniles realize how much the success of our Juvenile Grange work depends upon our Matrons, and so, in recognition of their untiring effort, I, as Master of Conneaut Juvenile Grange, place this M upon our Ladder of Achievement."

P PREPAREDNESS, by Master of Cherry Hill.
"Juveniles should always be prepared to do their part in any work they are asked to do. As Master of Cherry Hill Juvenile Grange, I place this letter upon our ladder."

R RITUALISTIC WORK, by Master of Elk Creek.
"The Ritualistic work of a Grange shows its interest and progress and should be done in the best way possible. As Master of Elk Creek Juvenile Grange, I place this R upon our ladder to urge IMPROVEMENT in our Ritualistic Work."

O OFFICERS, by Master of Lake Shore.
"Each officer must do his or her duty in the best way they can during their term of office. The success of the Grange depends upon their doing this. For this reason, I, as Master of Lake Shore Juvenile Grange place an O upon our ladder."

V VALUE, by Master of West Greene.
"Our past National Master L. J. Taber, said a Juvenile Grange is a 'splendid opportunity for training and development in Grange methods, Parliamentary law, and general youth activity. The fraternal side promotes character, high ideals, and love for the open country,' and so as Master of West Greene Juvenile Grange I place this V upon our ladder to show the VALUE of a Juvenile Grange."

E EACH AND EVERY MEMBER, by Master of Phillipsville.
"We must all do our part. The members are as important as the officers. It takes all working together to improve our Grange and achieve the best results from our work, so as Master of Phillipsville Juvenile Grange, I place an E representing each and every member on our Ladder of Achievement."

M MANUAL, by Master of Union City.
"Our Manual is our guide. It tells us just what to do. If we follow its instruction faithfully we will improve in our regular Grange activities. As Master of Union City Juvenile Grange, I place in position an M for our Manual."

E EARNESTNESS, by Master of Corry.
"It takes a little courage
And a little self-control
And some grim determination
If you want to reach the goal.
It takes a deal of striving
And a firm and stern-set chin,
No matter what the battle
If you're really out to win.

"Representing Corry Juvenile Grange I add this E for Earnestness."

N MEETING NIGHTS, by a Matron.
"This is one of the songs in our Juvenile Song Book:
"'Don't forget the meeting night,
Come with heart and spirit right.
Be a Patron strong and true,
For the Grange depends upon you.
Fill your places, one and all,
Gladly answer duty's call.
Thus the Grange to us so dear
Will be greater every year.
"'Don't forget the meeting night,
Come with heart and spirit right.
Come and have a word to say,
Help us chase dull care away.
Let no doubter you detain,
Let his pleading be in vain.
Be a Granger staunch and true,
For the Grange depends on you.'

"Representing all Juvenile Matrons I place this N on our ladder for the NIGHTS we meet."

(Continued in October issue.)

POMONA GRANGES PLEDGE SUPPORT OF WAR EFFORT

All-out aid to the war effort was pledged by the Lancaster and Lebanon Pomona Granges in a resolution adopted at the quarterly session, held August 8th, in connection with the annual picnic, at the Elizabeth farm near Brickerville, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Trefethern. The resolution follows:

WHEREAS, Far surpassing every other consideration at this time, is the need that national unity, sacrifice and enterprise, must be combined in the maximum war effort. For us, members of the Grange, consumers as well as producers, personal interests must be subordinated to the needs of the whole people at war. For consumers there is now an absolute obligation to spend the family earnings in such manner as to maintain health and efficiency at peak while putting the minimum strain on vital material and services and:

WHEREAS, Because the Grange was established for the purpose of aiding families to produce wisely and avoid waste and to maintain high living standards and because it is the largest food producing organization providing such guidance, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, Patrons of Husbandry, in quarterly session assembled, do recognize a special responsibility to the nation; and that in full awareness of that responsibility, we pledge ourselves to do everything in our power to help Americans as producers and consumers, to make the greatest possible contribution to the national need.

Speakers for the occasion were Miles Horst, State Grange secretary, and Rev. M. M. Barter of Wilmington, Vermont.

John M. Bruckart, Pomona Master, named Mrs. Rosco Schweitzer a member of the Home Economics Committee. Winthrop Trefethern, Ephrata; Melvin Boyce, Colerain; Miss Dorothy Yelk, Salisbury; Mrs. Bruckart, Warwick, and Charles Smedley, Fulton, were named the Resolutions Committee for the next meeting which will be held in the Farm Bureau quarters, Lancaster.

YORK COUNTY POMONA URGES RUBBER PRODUCTION

The York County Pomona Grange at its quarterly meeting expressed grave concern over the rubber situation as it affects farmers now and the growing shortage that apparently is ahead. It was the feeling of this Pomona that the State and the National Granges should put forth all effort to influence the government in going forth on an intensive effort to manufacture synthetic rubber in quantity so that our transportation system may be sustained during the present emergency. Strong feeling was expressed against the delays of such manufacture because of wranglings as to the methods to be followed.

WYOMING COUNTY POMONA INITIATES NINE NEW MEMBERS

The Wyoming County Pomona Grange met in regular session on August 5, 1942, as guests of Lovelton Grange, at Lovelton, Pa., with Worthy Master John Moyer presiding. After regular opening ceremonies an address of welcome was given by Gertrude Collins, Lecturer of Lovelton Grange. She took as her subject "Patriotism and Citizenship." She said "It has been written that, it is sweet and glorious to die for one's country, but just as necessary to live for one's country. The spirit of loyalty and self-sacrifice enlivens all who practice patriotism not only in time of war, but also in the everyday life. There is no finer way to show patriotism than to be a good citizen. Such patriotism calls for sacrifice of leisure pleasure and personal preference to serve state and nation, and should make voting and the study of the problems of the day a sacred duty. Many of our good citizens have answered the supreme call. But they would not have it otherwise and a happy eternity must await them."

Brother Otto Harvey in the absence of Brother George White responded to these fitting remarks. Reports were submitted by 12 of the 14 Granges in the Pomona area. At the noon hour a bountiful chicken dinner was served by the ladies of the local Grange after which the Grange again reconvened to enjoy a well prepared lecturer's program. Violin selections were rendered by Otto Harvey, Joan and Wayne Robinson did tap dancing and then Miss Eleanor B. Winters, Nutrition Specialist of State College, spoke on "Planning Your Meals and Saving Your Vitamines." Mr. A. H. Bauer, also of State College, spoke on "Flower Diseases." Both of these talks were illustrated with slides.

Proper and fitting resolutions were adopted in memory of five departed members. Nine new members were initiated into the Fifth Degree. After several more musical numbers the Grange closed in the usual form.

YOUNG GRANGER SCORES HIGH AS AVIATION CADET

Joseph Walker, son of Pomona Master and Mrs. Thomas J. Walker, of Washington County, Pa., in a recent aviation examination made the highest mark on record in the mental tests given at the Pittsburgh Army Recruiting Office. Out of 150 questions asked he answered 139 correctly, although only 80 correct answers are sufficient to pass. Joseph graduated from the Trinity High School and later from Washington and Jefferson College. He is now an aviation cadet in the United States army.

Another voting member of the National Grange has been taken by death, Mrs. Katherine M. Stoddard, wife of the Vermont State Master.

Resolutions of Respect

Under this heading will be printed resolutions adopted by Granges, for which a rate of 2 cents per word will be charged, cash to accompany copy.

SANTEE

Inasmuch as it has been the will of our heavenly Father to call from our midst Sister Daisy Santee, a member of Fallowfield Grange, No. 1382, we mourn the loss and will ever cherish the memory of her.

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to her husband and family, drape our charter and publish in GRANGE NEWS.

MRS. JOSEPH CARSON,
MRS. WILLIAM ARMBRUSTER,
MRS. J. BLAINE DUVALL,
Committee.

HAGGERTY AND KERR

In loving remembrance of two members of Big Beaver Grange, No. 1578, George W. Haggerty, Finance Committee member, and Mrs. Charles A. Kerr, Silver Star member and Past Lecturer of Subordinate and Pomona Grange.

Wholeheartedly we testify to their faithfulness, integrity and Christian walk of life. Considerately we tender our sympathy to the bereaved ones in their time of sorrow.

MRS. JOS. H. WILSON,
JOS. BRITTON,
W. W. WILLIS,
Committee.

WEEKS

Inasmuch as it has pleased our heavenly Father to call from our midst Sister Agnes Weeks, a member of Indian Orchard Grange, No. 1020, be it

Resolved, We extend our sympathy to the family, drape our charter, record these resolutions on our minutes and publish them in the GRANGE NEWS.

MELISSA HALE,
RUTH HERRICK,
OSCAR G. HERRICK,
Committee.

POORMAN AND McCLINCY

Inasmuch as it has pleased our heavenly Father to call from our midst two of our esteemed members, Sister Nettie Poorman and Sister Mary J. McClincy, we mourn the loss of these dear members, and will ever cherish the memory of them as loyal Grangers. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of Bald Eagle Grange, No. 151, drape our charter, record the resolution in our minutes, send a copy to each of the bereaved families and publish in the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

BESSIE JOHNSON,
CHARLES C. CLOUSER,
GUY L. JOHNSON,
Committee.

SWEET AND ROSS

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst our beloved Brothers, Clarence J. Sweet, a member of Fleetville Grange, No. 1199, and a Past Master of Lackawanna County Pomona Grange, No. 45, and Alva L. Ross, a member of West Abington Grange, No. 1200, be it

Resolved, That we the members of Lackawanna County Pomona Grange, No. 45, extend our deepest sympathy to their families and this resolution be recorded on the minutes, a copy be sent their families, and same be published in PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

A. G. ROSS,
MRS. WILLIAMS,
T. M. KRESGE,
Committee.

DINGMAN

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst Brother George Dingman, last surviving charter member of Hebron Grange, No. 1251, be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, drape our charter for thirty days, record these resolutions in our minutes and publish them in the GRANGE NEWS.

ALTA CLARK,
LETHA TREAT,
LETA BURDICK,
Committee.

EURVER

WHEREAS, In the providence of God Brother Robert H. Eurver, a charter member of North Washington Grange, No. 1826, was removed from our midst by death, we mourn the loss and will cherish the memory of him as a faithful worker in Grange and community; be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved wife, drape our charter thirty days, record these resolutions in the minutes, send a copy to the family, and publish in GRANGE NEWS.

FLORENCE RALSTON,
MARY SPEER,
PEARL MOORHEAD,
Committee.

MENK

WHEREAS, The great Master has called from our midst Brother Harry A. Menk, of North Washington Grange, No. 1826, in his passing the Grange and community have lost a valuable citizen and ardent worker.

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved wife and family, drape our charter thirty days, record these resolutions in the minutes, send a copy to the family, and publish in GRANGE NEWS.

FLORENCE RALSTON,
MARY SPEER,
PEARL MOORHEAD,
Committee.

PYLE

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to call from our midst Brother David Pyle, a member of Menallen Grange, No. 1091, therefore be it

Resolved, We extend our sympathy to the family, drape our charter thirty days, record these resolutions in the minutes, send a copy to the family, send a copy to be published in the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

JAMES F. GRIMES,
MAGGIE JEAN HOGANS,
ELIZABETH SWARTZ,
Committee.

Classified Ads.

FOR SALE

Registered Jersey Cattle—Cows, Heifers, and Young Bulls. Sybil breeding. Also Chester White Hogs.

J. A. Boak & Sons, New Castle, Pa.

C. J. BAINBRIDGE, Syracuse, New York, Grange Badges, Buttons, Regalia and supplies of every description. Official and the recognized standard everywhere. Send for catalog.

Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Grange Seals	$5.00
Digest	.60
New Fifth Degree Manuals, per set of 9	3.00
New Fifth Degree Manuals, single copy	.40
New Fourth Degree Manuals, per set of 13	4.00
New Fourth Degree Manuals, single copy	.35
New Juvenile Manuals, per set of 13	3.25
Constitution and By-Laws	.20
Degree Work, First 4 degrees by Dr. Rankin	.50
Fifth Degree Floor Work, by Dr. Rankin	.50
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.15
Song Books, "The Patron," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.75
Secretary's Record Book	.60
Labor Savings Minute Book	2.75
Treasurer's Account Book	.60
Blank Reports, Subordinate Grange to Pomona, per hundred	.75
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 25	.70
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 100	2.75
Roll Book	.75
Application Blanks, per hundred	.45
Pomona Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Juvenile Application Blanks, per fifty	.25
Notice of Arrearage, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Order on Treasurer, per hundred	.30
Treasurer's Receipts	.30
Trade Cards, each	.01
Demit Cards, each	.01
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead)	.15
Grange Radiator Emblems	.50
Ohio State Grange Cook Books, each	.75

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,

MILES HORST, *Secretary.*

TIGHT BINDING

PENN STATE ALUMNI NEWS
104 MAIN BLDG
STATE COLLEGE PA

Another All Out Drive for Scrap Collections in Pennsylvania Set for Sept. 15 to 30

By R. U. Blasingame, *Professor,*
Department of Agricultural Engineering, State College, Pa.

The Conservation Division of the War Production Board at Washington has organized a salvage program throughout the country. In Pennsylvania the State Council of Defense has an Advisory Committee on Salvage headed by Mr. Colley S. Baker, Executive Secretary, with an office in the Capitol Building at Harrisburg.

Mr. Baker has every phase of salvage organized and working full blast. There is a section which deals with the salvaging of abandoned trolley tracks, steel bridges, rails in mines, and old steel structures. To the public these rich sources of scrap iron do not seem to be yielding its quota to war production purposes. But there are people making the necessary negotiations to have this scrap available. It takes time to hunt up the legal owners and secure their consent to salvage this material.

Auto Graveyards

Then, there is the automobile graveyard section which has the name and address of every auto graveyard in the State. In fact, the State is divided into the west and the east, and a man is in charge of the graveyards in each section. These auto graveyard owners are required to salvage junked cars in 60 days after they are received. Of course, the owner wants to remove the useful secondhand repairs to sell and keep other cars running. If an auto graveyard owner does not coöperate with this plan, then his place is confiscated.

It is a healthful sign to see many junked cars coming in at one side of a yards and loads of scrap iron going out at the other. So don't get the idea that just because there are many junked cars in a yard along the road that those sources are going untouched. They are the real source of scrap to keep the furnaces in the State operating on war orders.

Junk Dealers' Yards

Here again is a source of misunderstanding. Lots of people say, "Why should I bother to gather up my little scrap iron when John Smith's junk yard in town is piled high with old iron?" Well, suppose someone going along the road sees a farmer's crib half full of corn and says, "I don't see why he is planting corn, he has plenty." Well, it takes a big yard full of scrap to make up carload shipments of scrap iron of one grade which is a requirement now when transportation facilities are so limited. Remember this, SCRAP IRON is very important to the steel mill operators mainly because a ton saves handling 6 tons of ore, stone and the other ingredients which are required to produce a ton of iron. We just don't have enough pig iron and facilities to produce all the iron we need now to make all of the ships, guns, airplanes, tanks and other war materials needed by our armed forces.

Industrial Salvage

Machine shops, foundries, in fact, all industries where scrap metals are produced are all organized to the last degree to see that not an ounce is wasted.

Farm Scrap

Last but not least the farm is a rich source of scrap iron. From June 1 to 6 there was a farm scrap drive. Upwards of fifty-thousand tons were gathered in from the rural districts of Pennsylvania. This was, indeed, gratifying that farmers took the time at that busy period to gather up and make available more than enough scrap iron to build two ships with some left over.

With winter coming there is bound to be a scrap iron shortage before spring opens if we don't pitch in and gather up all the scrap early this fall. September 15 to 30 has been set aside for the SCRAP HARVEST.

Each of the 67 counties in this State has a County Salvage Chairman who is going to organize this scrap harvest in his county.

One well known farm machinery manufacturer says:

"All of us must realize that we cannot be content merely to wish for victory in this war. We must each of us get out and work for victory, and one of the ways we can do this is to 'get in the scrap.' Old pieces of scrap that have finished one life of usefulness are now ready for one or another of the nation's steel furnaces, where it will be 'reborn' as part of a trouble-making machine to be pitted againts the Axis.

"Every Community in the U. S. A., no matter how thinly populated it is, can make a contribution for victory. It's simply a problem of moving material which is useless where it is, to places where it is badly needed. Through your wide rural acquaintance you can be of material assistance in bringing about a general understanding of the program. Once it is understood acceptance and coöperation are sure to follow.

"Patriotism rather than profit should be the motive throughout the National Scrap Harvest. Scrap metal has some market value to be sure, but unfortunately not as much as the public has been led to believe. Wide publicity was given to the price of $20 per gross ton at Pittsburgh set by OPA for No. 1 heavy steel scrap. Unfortunately, many got the idea that all scrap was worth $20 per ton.

"Obviously ordinary farm scrap grades far from No. 1 heavy steel and brings much less than $20 per gross ton at Pittsburgh. When the established costs of breaking up, sorting, loading and freight are deducted from the prices set per net ton, there is little chance for profit to anybody.

"In view of these facts and also that most scrap is made up of old machines long ago discarded as useless, many people are glad to 'volunteer' their scrap to 4-H Clubs, a school or church and let them realize whatever they can on it. It is worth something to have fence corners cleaned up. If in addition a few dollars are realized, so much the better.

"Coming, as it will in most sections, after grain crops are harvested, this nation-wide salvage campaign offers an opportunity to harvest a crop of scrap for Uncle Sam. Resolve now to have an active part in it for patriotism and production—not profit.

"Get in the Scrap."

Pile of Farm Scrap in Union County, Pa.

THINK!!

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KEENE, NEW HAMPSHIRE

PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS

OFFICIAL ORGAN PENN. STATE GRANGE

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOL. XXXIX HARRISBURG, PA., OCTOBER, 1942 No. 7

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

Will There Be A Food Shortage?

By M. S. McDowell

Formerly Director of Agricultural Extension of The Pennsylvania State College

During World War No. 1, a universally accepted slogan was "Food Will Win the War."

While the importance of food in the present war is recognized, there seems to be a failure to sense some of the important considerations which are necessary to secure the production of foodstuffs.

It is necessary for us to supply food not only for our own military and civilian needs, but also to supply it in increasing amounts for the United Nations.

The statement has been made by some of our authorities that there would be an ample food supply and it is to be hoped that this viewpoint proves to be correct.

For some time newspaper reports have indicated a rationing of meat. As this is being written the Press announces the probability of the rationing of milk and dairy products. This indicates shortages.

There is every reason to believe that this country can produce the food required to feed our military forces, to ship to our allies as well as to provide our own population with rations. However, if this is to be done, thought must be given to the correction of certain tendencies.

Inflation and the Consumer

We are hearing much about "parity" and "ceilings," but nothing about the possibility of hunger.

Every thinking person recognizes the importance of avoiding inflation with its disastrous consequences.

However, the winning of the War and producing the munitions and food required to win it are of paramount importance. The prevention of hunger is of even greater importance than the prevention of inflation.

The problems of food and inflation, we believe, can both be solved with a proper understanding on the basis of fairness among the various groups of our people.

This cannot be done through lack of understanding, bickering and jockeying for favorable position. This only tends to bring about dissension when unity is essential. Unity cannot be obtained by unduly and unnecessarily antagonizing groups of people.

The fault in the present situation does not rest wholly with any one group.

The urban population and those classified as "consumers," whether rightly or wrongly is beside the point, have been led to believe that the farmer is demanding an unconscionable toll when 110 per cent of parity is demanded. One hundred per cent of parity to them means a fair profit. One hundred and ten per cent means adding that much to an already fair profit.

Parity, of course, has nothing to do with profits, but it is what many people think it is and very often it is not so much what something actually is as what folks generally think it is that counts.

In the present situation the farmer would be in a stronger position if the word "parity" had never been "discovered."

At best it is based on assumptions, and that which is based on assumption to meet a special condition, can not be a sound foundation for all circumstances, particularly the present situation.

In addition to this, urban folks, as well as many farmers, are thinking of the subsidy which has been paid to farmers.

It is true, too, that many of our agricultural folks must carry some of the responsibility for this misunderstanding.

For the past couple of years the Government has been lending money to farmers on grain and cotton in excess of the market price of those commodities. The grain, cotton, etc., is stored and held by the Government as collateral. Naturally the best sale the borrower can make is to let the Government keep the commodities.

Insistence that surplus wheat accumulated in this manner cannot be sold for livestock feeding purposes at a considerably lower price than market, when there is a large surplus of it, tends to confirm a suspicion of profiteering in the thinking of the consuming public.

Some draft boards have refused consideration for deferment to agricultural workers because "We have too much production now. The Government is paying the farmer not to produce."

On the other hand the situation confronting agriculture is greatly misunderstood by those not fully familiar with farm problems.

The Farmer's Angle

The situation for the farmer may be briefly stated this way.

If the farmer had to pay going industrial wages for all his labor, the cost of food would be very much higher than it is now.

Data collected by The Pennsylvania State College from a large number of farms throughout the state, illustrate this fact.

The average cost of producing peas for canning during the last five years was $38.10 a ton. The labor cost at .25c an hour, was $4.68 a ton. At .50c an hour, the labor cost would be $9.36 a ton.

The average cost of producing tomatoes for canning for the last five years was $10.86 per ton. The labor cost at .25c an hour was $4.37. At .50c an hour the labor cost would be $8.74 a ton.

The average cost of producing potatoes for the last five years was .46c a bushel. The labor cost at .25c an hour was .09¼c per bushel. At .50c

M. S. McDowell

an hour, the labor cost would be .18½c a bushel.

The average cost of producing eggs for the last five years was .21c a dozen. The labor cost at .25c an hour was .03c a dozen. At .50c an hour the labor cost would be .06½c a dozen.

The average cost of producing milk for the years 1938, 1939 and 1940, when feed and other items cost less than at present, was $2.01 per one hundred pounds at the farm. The labor cost at .30c an hour was .63c a hundred. At .50c an hour, the labor cost would be $1.05 a hundred pounds.

Fifty cents an hour is a very modest wage under present industrial conditions.

The President does not use the term inflation, but expresses his thought in terms of the "High Cost of Living," which is something everyone can understand.

The whole agricultural problem might be simplified if the farm viewpoint could be expressed in the terms of the high costs of producing farm products, rather than talking about parity.

Agriculture has a responsibility to produce abundantly. Uncertainty regarding whether such production may be forthcoming without loss necessarily has its effect in tending to reduce output.

The wholehearted support and coöperation of industry and labor is recognized as an important factor in maintaining and increasing the production of war materials. Labor must be treated fairly and its coöperation sought in a spirit of all around fairness.

This is equally true of agriculture. Military units cannot be assigned to maintain production of agricultural products nor can they be increased by executive decree.

Mother Nature plays a large part in the growing plants and nothing can be done about some of her foibles. It still takes weeks, months and years to secure the answer even under favorable circumstances.

The Farm Labor Problem

There is another angle to the problem facing the farmer.

Naturally and rightly the Army is directly responsible for and interested in providing soldiers, perhaps ten millions of them.

Providing ships, munitions supplies, and everything that goes into making our Army an effective fighting force is just as essential as having solders. There can be no Army without essential supplies. These activities are usually classed as "War Industries."

Then again, there is a large organization employing thousands of people responsible for certain economic aspects of our everyday life essential in wartime.

Finally there is a large civil population engaged in services which are vital to the maintenance of our war machinery.

It seems axiomatic to say that (a) raising an army; (b) providing ships, munitions supplies, etc. (war industries); (c) other essential civilian activities; and (d) food supply must be considered in their relation to each other, and not as separate responsibilities.

There are individuals who, because of special ability and training, are vital to the development and maintenance of war industries.

The Selective Service System was designed to consider such problems. The crippling of war industries cripples the Army.

Many people have the idea that any kind or type of farm labor can

(Concluded on page 6.)

TIGHT BINDING

TWICE AS MUCH *goes under the* FIGHTER'S BELT

As far as the farmer is concerned, a man in uniform is a far better customer than a man in "civvies."

The soldier eats, for example, more than twice as much meat as the average for folks at home. The figures are: 153 pounds of meat a year for the average civilian—365 pounds for the fighting man.

It's almost the same with fruits and vegetables. The folks at home average about 500 pounds. But the man in uniform accounts for over 800 pounds per man.

Moving these foodstuffs quickly and properly is another of the railroads' wartime responsibilities—for food is an important part of the million and a quarter tons of freight the railroads move a mile every minute of the day and night.

It accounts for many of the cars in the loaded freight trains the railroads are sending off at five-second intervals.

To carry all the materials the railroads are asked to handle cars cannot be allowed to stand idle.

And you can help to keep them moving. Just remember this: load them as soon as they arrive—and load them to the limit.

Then it will be up to the railroads to speed them on their way—to get the double ration under the fighters' belts—and to get the usual food supplies to the folks at home.

ASSOCIATION OF **AMERICAN RAILROADS** WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE CHAPLAIN'S MEDITATION

REV. ROSS M. HAVERFIELD

LET US PRESS ON!

"I press on toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."—Philippians 3:14.

In an interesting leaflet recently published under the title "We Press On," the Church was challenged in the following objectives:

1. "To let men everywhere know the redeeming power and personal victory coming from the total mastery of all of life by Jesus Christ, is a mark of our high calling. TOWARD THAT MARK—WE PRESS ON.

2. "To work constructively toward the betterment of human relationships, making it possible for all classes of people to appreciate and interpret Christian values in life, is a mark of our high calling. TOWARD THAT MARK—WE PRESS ON.

3. "To raise up a trained leadership, committed wholly to the service of their Master, is a mark of our high calling. TOWARD THAT MARK—WE PRESS ON."

If such a challenge is timely for the Church, as we believe it is, so such a challenge is timely for the Grange. The Patrons of Husbandry must become aware of their "high calling," and dare in the face of modern circumstances, to "press on." In his first "Booster Night" Greetings, our new Worthy National Master, Brother A. S. Goss, has sounded this note which will be read in practically every grange in America, when he writes, "The Grange is built to serve, and to serve promptly and effectively. During the days ahead, emergency after emergency will arise when prompt and effective service will be necessary. The nation needs the Grange and the Grange needs the support of every loyal citizen in the community as never before."

Therefore, let us "press on" in our endeavor to instill the principles of our order in the life and ideals of every rural community in these United States. These high ideals include true *fraternity,* that brotherhood which shares the best and strives to overcome evil with good; it includes *honesty,* not merely as a policy, but as a fundamental principle of life, honesty in thought and motive, as well as in business and practice; it includes *democracy,* that democracy that respects and recognizes the rights and privileges of others, that upholds our constitutional form of government, and which receives our wholehearted support in time of war or peace; and the Grange idealism includes the most sacred relationships of life, the *home,* the *church,* and the *community,* a relationship of love and unselfish devotion. These are but suggestive of the dream in our Founder's hearts as they laid the foundation of our order and as their spirits urge us to "press on" today.

When millions of our fine young men are pressing on in the air, or on the high seas, or on foreign lands, to uphold the principles of Democracy and to offer life itself upon the altar of Duty, each one of us in civilian life must also press on harder than ever, to do whatever our hands are capable of doing, to give as our means will permit, and to make whatever sacrifice possible, in order that we may ultimately see the Victory of justice and right and truth; of righteousness and godliness and peace.

The following poem, written by Park Benjamin, is included in a collection of poems entitled significantly "It Can Be Done":

PRESS ON

Press on! Surmount the rocky steps,
Climb boldly o'er the torrent's arch;
He fails who feebly tries,
He wins who dares the hero's march.
Press on! If once and twice thy feet
Slip back and stumble, harder try;
From him who never dreads to meet
Danger and death, they're sure to fly.
To coward ranks the bullet speeds,
While on their breasts who never quail,
Gleams, guardian of chivalric deeds,
Bright courage like a coat of mail.

Press on! If Fortune play thee false
Today, tomorrow she'll be true;
Whom now she sinks she now exalts,
Taking old gifts and granting new,
The wisdom of the present hour
Makes up the follies past and gone;
To weakness strength succeeds, and power
From fraility springs! Press on, PRESS ON!"

Patrons of Husbandry, with the stirring appeal of Booster Night still ringing in our ears and resounding in our hearts, LET US PRESS ON.

A NEW HYMN FOR RURAL LIFE

WRITTEN BY DR. MARTIN SCHROEDER
For "Rural Life Sunday"—1942
Tune: "Finlandia"

At the annual "Grangers' Sunday" service, held the first Sunday evening of each October in the Worthy State Chaplain's church, the First Presbyterian Church of Monongahela, Pa., the following hymn will be sung this year:

God calls to man—His acres to prepare,
When springtime comes — new furrows for the grain!
Breaking the ground, we breathe to Him a prayer,
Give rain and shine, the harvest to attain.
O Lord of Hosts, Thy servants in the field
Must look to Thee, their sacred work to shield.

As though ordained a sacrament, it seems
Granted to those who till the holy earth
Whose dormant life, awakening from dreams,
Will yield man's food, by toil of noble worth.
A priesthood they, who plow the fertile sod,
Tend sprouting blades, obediently to God.

Lord Jesus Christ, to Thee we sing our praise;
Thou hast revealed God the Creator's hand.
Though we are weak, sufficient is Thy grace,
Wherefore we pray, bless Thou the seeded land.
As Thou hast fed the thousands foll'wing Thee,
So bless these leaves, show us Thy royalty.

And when the plow, for reaper's tasks, must rest,
Make real to us Thy presence in the plains;

(Concluded on page 6.)

CONSERVATION OF ALL THINGS

BY MRS. J. HAROLD HILL
Morrisville, Vermont

(Mrs. Hill was formerly a member of Troy Center Grange in Crawford County)

There are 37 million homes in America—37 million families—with 37 million women at their head. Women, who in spite of shortages and curtailment of supplies, are pledged to the success of their jobs—women who will fight, not sacrifice. Doing this job requires more than a conviction that it needs to be done and more than a willingness to do it. It requires training, knowledge, skill and restraint. The materials that are needed to win the war are the same that are used in these 37 million homes. We need rubber for tanks, rubber too, for our raincoats and overshoes; wool for army blankets and uniforms, wool, too, for our men's suits and household blankets; we need metal for planes, metal too, for our pots and pans. Knowledge of how to use these things so as to make them last as long as possible, knowledge of how to use substitutes so as to make few or no demands on things that art scarce,—these are the things of which the homemaker's job is made.

Too long we have taken for granted the many labor-saving devices on the farm and in the home, and when something didn't work, we bought new parts or even laid it aside, (I hesitate to say it was thrown away). But now we are faced with the problem of repairing what we have or doing without, for the duration,—perhaps longer. "Conserve what we have" must be our slogan.

To prolong the life of your electrical appliances, oil them as directed. Common sense in their care will also help. You know that the longer a refrigerator door is held open, the more often the motor will run and the sooner it will wear out. A man bought a new refrigerator and after a few days, was back at the store complaining about it, saying it was no good. When asked what the trouble was, he said, "Well, it keeps the kitchen cool enough, but it won't make ice cubes or keep food from spoiling." Place food in right sized containers, far enough apart so as to leave an air space between. Do not put hot foods into it, or have your refrigerator placed beside a stove. Wash vegetables and remove leaves, stems, etc., before storing them—all of which will conserve food and refrigerator.

FROM ZIPPERS TO BUTTONS

Everywhere the spirit of economy is the order of the day. It will hit you, but will probably not hurt. We won't even notice many of the changes and substitutes. Plastic tips for shoestrings released about a half million pounds of metal, mostly tin, to more vital industries in 1941 alone, and you never knew the difference. You won't mind wearing hairpins of wood or plastic when you know that the metal used in hairpins is needed in defense factories. And what if you do have to take a step backward from the zipper to button? After all, Grandfather's overalls got along all right before the era of the slide fastener. Even though the metal ones disappear from the counter, we may still have them made of plastic and even glass. Never throw away a zipper or a garment which has one. If you can't use it, remember someone else can.

Home sewing is a wonderful way to conserve what you have, and makes it possible to have good wearable clothes from old ones. Four years ago, I made a suit for myself out of one of my husband's. He had worn it four years before I cut it up, I wore it four more years and now it has gone to be reprocessed for army needs. However, the rule that a man's suit may have but one pair of pants may upset this alteration.

Flashlights have taken on a new importance, for many people faced with the possibility of blackouts. If your flashlight is not in working order, don't buy a new one unless you are sure it is beyond repair. Batteries cause corrosion if left in a case after they have gone dead. If your flashlight has been damaged in this way, keep the lenses, bulbs and reflectors, for they may be interchangeable with other flashlights purchased later. If there is a long period when you know you won't be using your flashlight, remove the batteries and store them in a cool, dry place.

MATERIALS FOR WAR INDUSTRIES

I think that conservation and salvage go together. If you hadn't conserved what you had in years past, you would have nothing to salvage, now that Uncle Sam needs scrap and rubber. There is a billion dollars of war material in American Homes. Your house is probably a miniature arsenal of democracy in needed war materials. Today, in Britain, even under the strictest condition of wartime living, each group of one hundred homes produce a ton of useful materials each week. Any metal you are not using is good for war industries. For example, from one hundred tons of old flashlight batteries, you get ten tons of zinc used in making copper for aircraft, three tons of ground carbon, one ton of brass and copper, ten tons of cardboard, and fifty tons of graphite.

(Concluded on page 4.)

POULTRY HOUSE LIGHTING

—Use
—Maintenance
—Blackout

GENERAL PURPOSE LIGHTING

Satisfactory wiring

Make sure lines to meter are as short as possible.

Tighten all loose connections and joints.

Repair frayed cords at once.

Correct use of light

Be sure there is enough light to do the job at hand.

Lights should be reflected for greatest efficiency.

Ceilings and walls should be painted a light color or whitewashed. This gives more light for your money.

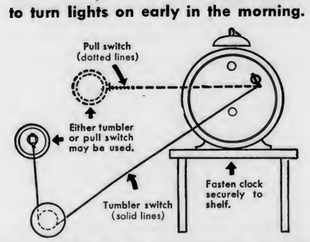
Fixtures and switches

Check condition of all switches. Tighten any loose screws. Replace broken and badly worn switches at once.

Reflectors and bulbs should be cleaned at least once a month to obtain maximum lighting.

A clean, whitewashed ceiling is a reasonably good substitute for a reflector.

An ordinary alarm clock may be used to turn lights on early in the morning.



If pull switch is used, a stop should be attached to the winding key—thus avoiding strain on switch.

LIGHTING FOR GREATER EGG PRODUCTION

Artificial lighting will increase egg production when prices are highest.

Recommended practice calls for a 13-hour "working day" for layers by using electric lights in the early morning or both morning and evening.

Best practice, in houses up to 20 feet wide, is a 60-watt bulb with a good, 12-inch reflector every 10 feet. In large houses there should be one 60-watt bulb in a 12-inch reflector for every 200 square feet of floor area. In all cases, these lights should be 6 feet from the floor.

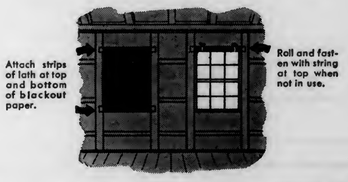
When evening lighting is used, it is necessary to dim the lights before turning them off, so that the hens can go to roost. The simplest method of doing this is to use a 7½-watt bulb every 20 feet in the dimming circuit. Turn this on for five minutes every evening—just as the other lighting is turned off.

BLACKOUT FOR POULTRY HOUSES

Poultrymen over the entire state must prepare to obey blackout regulations.

Use of morning and evening lighting may prove best where blackouts can be expected. It has the advantage of "lengthening" the day at a time when blackouts are least likely to occur—and also at a time when the poultryman is most likely to be working in the poultry houses.

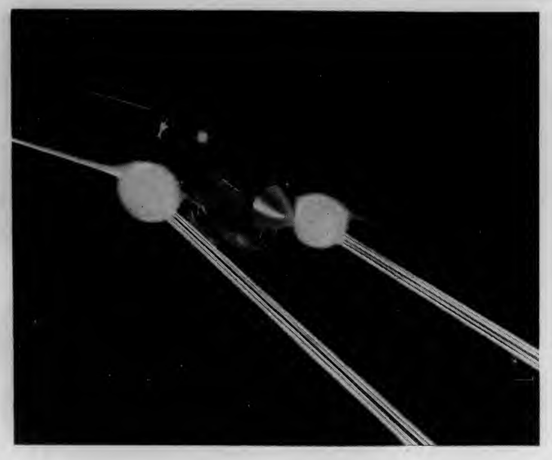
Simple arrangement for blackout shades made of heavy kraft or blackout paper.



IMPORTANT—*Turn current off at main switch before making any electrical repairs.*

Electric Companies of Pennsylvania

MEMBERS OF PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION · HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA



He's firing telephone wire at a Zero!

THIS fighter plane, with its six wing guns spitting fire, uses up enough copper every minute to make several miles of telephone line.

That's the right use for copper now — and it's the reason why we can't continue to expand our facilities to take care of the expanding Long Distance telephone traffic.

Right now, our lines are flooded with Long Distance calls. Most of them have to do with the war — they must have the right of way.

Will you help us keep the wires clear for war calls —industrial calls that send a plane down the assembly line — military calls that send it into the air against the enemy?

You can do it by keeping your own calls as few and as brief as possible. And you'll be bringing Victory that much nearer.

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CONSERVATION OF ALL THINGS

(Concluded from page 3.)

Rags are an important item of salvage. If they are too far gone to be reprocessed, they are washed, sorted and shredded, and go to machine departments for use in engine cleaning. After that they are cleaned again and used for wads in heavy cannon. In wartime, rags never fade away—they just get cleaned and used again. Old felt hats will make a lining for a box of optical instruments. Even the veils from your exotic hats make excellent cleaning rags for delicate machinery. Bones too, are valuable. The British make sure that the family pooch doesn't bury his bone after he's had his last lick. From bones come glue for airplanes, glycerine for explosives, and fertilizer for the farmer. See that your junkman gets your soup and chop bones.

Three hundred years ago, our Grandmothers embroidered on their sampler the creed on which Colonial economy was built:

Eat it up
Use it up
Get along without.

Patronize Grange News Advertisers

Pennsylvania Farm Hints

DAIRY CATTLE FEEDING SUGGESTIONS ARE GIVEN

By R. H. Olmstead

Many cows drop in both milk production and flesh during the fall months. They will then go into winter production at a lower level which will be impossible to build up again. As a result, there will be a loss both to the dairyman and to the Government, which still needs milk in those sections where it can be handled for lend-lease purposes.

He suggests several steps which can be taken to prevent the drop in production:

1. Feed dry hay daily. Even though pastures are good and the grass plentiful, the feeding of dry hay pays. Cows have a craving for dry hay, and it is one of the best supplements to pasture.

2. Start feeding silage as soon as the silos are filled. This will supplement the pasture and help to add that extra feed the cows need during the early fall months.

3. Feed grain. The ratio of feed prices to milk prices still is good and grain feeding pays. The amount of grain to feed will depend upon the quality and amount of roughage available, the breed of cows, and the amount of milk each cow produces. It will vary from 1 pound of grain for 3 pounds of milk to 1 pound of grain for 5 pounds of milk daily.

EXAMINE ALL STORED GRAIN FOR WEEVILS

Stored grain should be examined at short intervals during September and October.

If the grain shows signs of heating or if insects are in the grain, he says that the grain should be fumigated immediately. The fumigant is effective while temperatures still are high. When the temperatures get low the fumigant is ineffective and much grain may be destroyed. Do not fumigate after outside temperatures drop below 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

BUILT-UP LITTER AID TO HEALTHY POULTRY

By F. H. Leuschner

Right now many poultrymen have the start of the "built-up" litter in their laying houses. When pullets are housed in warm weather, the warm air passing through the house quickly drys droppings in the loose litter. This loose, lightweight litter serves as an insulator over the floor.

A thin layer of litter breaks up quickly as the hens scratch it. As the straw gets broken, more of the coarse straw can be added, he points out. Feeding some scratch grain in the litter helps to promote the rapid breaking of the straw. By observing closely, the poultryman can tell when to add more straw so the litter will be built up. Usually litter six to eight inches deep is ample for most housing conditions.

When pullets are not housed until later in the fall, it is advisable to shred the straw, or to put some material of a finer texture on the floor before adding the straw. A few inches of dry sawdust, shavings, sand, commercial litter, or finely ground corn cobs mix readily with the coarser material as the built-up litter is being formed.

It is necessary to remove wet litter around openings and water containers and level off the dry litter to fill the sections cleaned. When the litter on the surface is not in good condition, remove it and add a small amount of fresh litter.

Adequate ventilation, an early start, not using too much straw at the beginning, keeping moisture from water fountains at a minimum, properly stirring and distributing litter over the floor, and not allowing litter to get too deep contribute to the success of the built-up litter.

FARM SPRAYERS GOOD FOR FIGHTING FIRES

By J. R. Haswell

In the recent state-wide third annual Fire School at the Pennsylvania State College, the effectiveness of water fog in fire fighting was demonstrated. An oil-soaked wooden shack, an automobile, and several pools of oil were allowed to get a strong headway and were promptly extinguished.

Farmers who have power spray machines can readily use an orchard gun to put a fog over a fire. The water required is about one-tenth of that in a solid stream and the mist generally is more effective. The water damage to the remains is far less than when a large, solid stream from the ordinary fire hose is used. Often the farm water supply is woefully inadequate for the pumpers primarily intended for town use.

Construction of large cisterns or ponds for storage of water to use in fighting possible fire has been urged for years by the extension agricultural engineers and the county agricultural extension agents.

Another demonstration during the Fire School was staged by the Chemical Warfare Service of the Army. This showed that a solid stream of water made an incendiary bomb burn out faster than the mist, although the latter was effective in handling resulting fires.

HARVEST BEST TIME TO FIGHT CORN BORER

By H. E. Hodgkiss

The upswing of European corn borer damage throughout Pennsylvania during the last three years demands that farmers give serious consideration to control measures.

In the eastern counties, two broods of the insect occur each year. In the rest of the state, there is only one brood annually.

Most farmers are acquainted with the clean farm practices required to keep the corn borer under control. The discovery of corn borers in one county is the signal for all farmers to put these control practices into effect. Some farmers normally do most of the work that is required, but unless all of them adopt control measures a breeding ground is established that will be a menace to corn growing within the county.

Corn harvest is the best time to fight the borers. By cutting corn stalks so as to leave not more than a six-inch stubble, most of the borers will be taken off in the stalks. The short stubble will make it possible to do a better plowing job.

When stalks are put into the silo, all borers will be killed, but all stalks not put into the silo should be shredded before being used for feed or bedding. It is advisable to gather all waste stalks, cobs, and thick stemmed weeds around the buildings and destroy them.

Where corn has been grown on low land, subject to overflow from adjacent streams, move the stalks to higher ground. This will help to check the distribution of borers in corn stalks which may be carried down stream to a new location.

In the area where two broods occur, it is important to gather and destroy all thick stemmed waste left in the field at harvest. Potato and tomato vines and weeds which commonly are borer infested can carry the infestation as easily as corn stalks.

REQUEENING NOW HELPS BUILD STRONG COLONY

By E. J. Anderson

Every colony of bees should be requeened each year with a queen of desirable stock.

A young queen introduced at this time will build a strong colony of bees for winter, develop a stronger colony next spring, and there will be less inclination to swarm next spring. Colonies requeened earlier in the season will not need a young queen now.

Late requeening is done best about the middle of the last honey flow. Most sections of Pennsylvania have at least a light honey flow from wild flowers. It comes during September in northern sections and during early October in southern Pennsylvania. Therefore, the requeening can be done successfully between September 1 and October 10, depending upon the section of the state and the time of the first killing frost.

Queens may be reared by the beekeeper or purchased from a reliable breeder. Detailed information on the method of requeening can be obtained from Agricultural Extension offices.

APPLE RATES HIGH AS ALL AROUND FRUIT

By Eleanor B. Winters

For years the apple has been the popular home-grown fruit. Available the year round, it can be used fresh or cooked in the daily menu.

Because of its color, flavor, and food value, homemakers are encouraged to use the apple often in tasty salads, pies, and other desserts.

To get the most benefit from the apple, use it raw and unpeeled. Raw apples combine well with celery, carrot, cabbage, or chopped meat for salads. The raw apple may be used in a fresh fruit cup or sliced thin in a cheese sandwich. You get the full food value and flavor when you use apples raw.

For the main dish in a meal, apples go well with sausage. Core the apples and fill the center with sausage. Bake in a moderate oven until the apples are done, basting them to keep them moist. An excellent dish to serve with ham is a sweet potato and apple casserole. For supper broiled apple and bacon sandwiches would please the family.

Ground raw apple spread between slices of quick bread makes delicious sandwiches for the school lunch. Cookies and cake made with unsweetened applesauce are so tasty that no frosting is needed. This is a great help on the sugar budget, she points out.

Apples are tops for dessert. Applesauce baked in the oven with honey for sweetening is unusual. Other ways to use apples for dessert are apple tapioca, brown Betty, cobbler, dumplings, Indian pudding, custard, and upside-down cake.

Select the variety of apple, according to the way you intend to use it. Some varieties bake better than others while some are better for pies or eating out of the hand. Much of the vitamin and mineral content is just under the skin, so do not discard the skin unless necessary.

WAR CREATES A DEMAND FOR POULTRY FEATHERS

By H. H. Kauffman

Feathers are in great demand. War conditions have had a tremendous effect on the feather business of the United States.

Approximately 100,000,000 pounds of feathers are produced annually in this country, but only a small percentage of those have been saved for use in past years.

White duck and goose feathers are among the most valuable, owing to the down that grows with the feathers. Feathers from waterfowl have more oil, are more resilient, and wear better. At one time commercial duck growers figured on the income from feathers to pay the dressing costs. However, during some years in the early thirties the demand for feathers dropped and so many were imported from Poland, the Balkan States, and China that the price became so low that many American duck growers did not salvage the feathers.

Now it is a different story. The war has practically cut off the importation of feathers. At the same time industry has found more varied uses for feathers and the price of waterfowl feathers advanced almost immediately at the outbreak of the war. White turkey feathers also increased in demand and during the past three years the white turkey body feathers have been selling for 25 to 50 cents a pound wholesale.

FIRES ON FARMS ARE CAUSE OF HEAVY LOSS

By J. R. Haswell

It is estimated that fires on farms in the United States take approximately 3,500 lives and destroy about $100,000,000 worth of property. He considers these losses reason enough for a serious observance of Fire Prevention Week, which has been designated by President Roosevelt to begin October 4.

Eight principal causes of farm fires are: (1) Defective chimneys and flues, (2) sparks on combustible roofs, (3) lightning, (4) spontaneous combustion, (5) careless use of matches, smoking, (6) careless use of gasoline and kerosene, (7) defective and improperly installed stoves and furnaces, (8) faulty wiring and misuse of electric appliances. These cause 85 per cent of the total losses from farm fires.

A chimney that becomes too hot to hold one's hand against, should be carefully inspected and repaired by a reliable mason, as suggested in "Instructions for Making a Farm Fire Inspection."

Properly installed and well-maintained lightning rods on farm buildings are practically 100 per cent effective in preventing damage from lightning.

He also emphasizes the need of thoroughly curing all hay. Undercured or damp hay when stored in large piles heats spontaneously. This heating may continue until the ignition temperature is reached and the hay bursts into flame. Even though a fire does not occur, heating destroys much of the feeding value. Alfalfa, Clover, and soy bean hays are likely to heat severely.

Even though hay has been well cured before storage, it will heat if it is wet by rain coming through a leaky roof or by flood waters. Frequent examinations should be made for several weeks after storing.

TIME FOR ACTION

PATRONS

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS

CONSERVE INSURE

PROTECT

YOUR AUTOMOBILES

FOR VICTORIOUS SERVICE ON THE HOME FRONT

Be Ready for Any Emergency With Complete Coverage

—IN—

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Mutual Liability Company

Fire Insurance Company

From Your Local Agent

KEENE, NEW HAMPSHIRE

FARMERS WARNED TO AVOID UNREASONABLE LAND VALUES

By Dr. Kenneth Hood

Land values can be kept steady during this war if the lessons of the boom after the first World War—and the hard times for farmers that followed when the bottom dropped out —are not forgotten.

"It has taken nearly a quarter of a century for us to get over the upsurge in land prices that went with the big prices for farm products brought by World War I," he states.

"We can see now that the boom was unjustified when it pulled the price of a farm so high that the earnings could not pay off the cost of the farm over a long period. The results of such a situation are too well remembered by many farmers, who suffered foreclosures, reduced living standards, and deterioration of their land, buildings, and equipment."

It is possible that some farmers might be taken off guard by present trends and tempted to disregard the dangers of a general scramble for land, with skyrocketing prices.

"Although farm real estate market conditions appear to be in a sounder position now than at any time since before the last war," he states, "we need to emphasize the long-run earning power of the land, to avoid overemphasizing current returns. Land must be paid for out of income 10 to 20 years from now, as well as this year. We need to keep in mind the risks and uncertainties that may determine or influence future income and to realize fully the futility of bidding up the price of a more or less fixed supply of land. We need to appreciate the way in which too high land-value levels cut down on the living standards of farm people.

"Steady land values are essential to farm security, and for this reason farm people have a personal stake in the Government's efforts to insure such stability—efforts including such activities as inflation and price control measures and support of sound credit policies. Individually, farmers can contribute greatly to the stability program by using their higher incomes to pay off debts and to buy war bonds, by staying out of the land market if land values rise unreasonably in their localities, and by holding on to their present farms in case a scramble for land develops.

"By saving their incomes now, in the form of debt payments or war bonds, farmers will be setting aside a reserve protection for 'rainy days'."

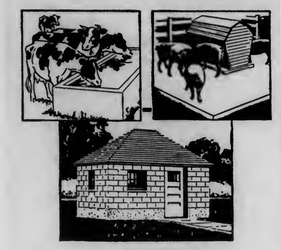
HOLSTEIN COW PRODUCES 100,000 POUNDS OF MILK

Penstate Veeman Josie, owned by the Pennsylvania State College, is one of nearly 600 Holstein cows in the country which have lifetime production records of over 100,000 pounds of milk. In six milking periods, "Josie" produced a total of 118,219 pounds of milk containing 3,608 pounds of butterfat. Her highest year's record was made recently at the age of 8 years, 1 month, when she produced 21,862 pounds of milk, and 673 pounds of butterfat.

DECREASE IN CATTLE BEING FED FOR MEAT

The number of cattle on feed for market in the Corn Belt States on August 1 this year was sharply lower than the record number on feed a year earlier. The decrease for this area was estimated at 19 percent.

CONCRETE
materials *are widely available*



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WILL THERE BE A FOOD SHORTAGE?

(Concluded from page 1.)

do the job. The railroads during this emergency are using a type of labor which has not been utilized before. Women are replacing men in some instances for certain kinds of work. Nevertheless the fact remains that the trains must be scheduled and operated by experienced crews.

The same statements may be made regarding food production. There are key men on farms. The removal of many of these men cripples agriculture.

It is recognized, of course, that so far as the Selective Service is concerned there should be no group deferment. Each individual case must stand or fall on its own merits, but there is a difference in attitude toward agriculture among local and district draft boards when considering cases relating to the farm.

It should be clearly understood that no individual or no group is entitled to consideration except as a contribution is being made to the war effort. Neither should an individual be permitted to use his occupation as an excuse for evading the draft, if his connection with the farm or with industry does not justify it.

Farm labor is increasingly difficult to secure. Of course, there are many jobs on the farm which may be filled by inexperienced and less effective workers than in the past. A lot of that is being utilized now and more of it must be used in the future. On the other hand, the fact remains that there are certain jobs on the farm which require skilled and experienced men.

If this fact is not recognized, there can be but one result; namely, the cutting down of farm production to a point where the operator believes the problem can be handled without additional labor.

In areas where war industries are located, the high wages have drained off the farm help. The farmer can not compete for this labor. No one would expect him to produce at a loss. Undue depletion of farm labor either through the draft or absorption by industry seriously affects food production.

The newspapers recently have carried statements to the effect that labor employed in war industries was to be frozen in order to prevent the raiding of one plant by another.

What about freezing farm labor in order to maintain an adequate food supply?

THE FUTURE

The fundamental point is that if soldiers, war industries, etc., and food are not now all considered in their relation to each other we may find ourselves in the same position with respect to food that we now face with the rubber problem.

Maintaining an adequate food supply means more than "having the farms." It requires machinery, labor as well as getting the produce where it is needed. Is sufficient thought being given to this problem?

At a time like this it would seem that all limitations on agricultural production should be eliminated. Let the farmers produce without the application of quotas, or benefit payments.

This would eliminate any criticism of subsidy and would be in accord with the democratic procedure of having agriculture assume its own initiative and exercise its own responsibility. We are convinced farmers will meet the challenge for greater production, other conditions making it possible.

Newspaper statements have expressed recently the idea of reversing the agricultural adjustment program.

In other words farmers would be asked to produce up to a certain quota and would be penalized if such assignment was not met.

Would farmers wish to enter into any such contract with the uncertainty of labor, seasonal and other factors which enter into production?

Under present conditions benefit payments are unsound and unnecessary. If conditions which make agricultural production possible are lacking, a subsidy cannot maintain or increase production.

If conditions required for production are provided, no subsidy is necessary. Further, benefit payments or other governmental subsidy by whatever name it may be called, is an admission that less than fair prices are being received for farm products.

Real and hearty coöperation and a spirit of determination to win cannot be purchased or forced. It must be won. It must be developed by individual responsibility and initiative.

Foresight now may prevent a serious food situation later. The farmers as a whole are patriotic. They are anxious and willing to do their part. A failure or depletion in the food supply would indicate no lack of patriotism, but simply that there were physical limitations beyond which it was impossible to go.

Food cannot be produced in a brief time. A home front is as important as a military front. An empty stomach is more destructive of morale than any other factor.

All out war requires all out planning and a vision which foresees problems before they arise or at least before it is too late.

A NEW HYMN FOR RURAL LIFE

(Concluded from page 2.)

When fields of grain are ripe and golden dressed,
Thanks be to Thee for clouds that brought the rains.
Great God, we pray, our farmers' work support;
Our faith make strong, according to Thy Word.

Though seasons come, and soon away have fled
To leave us fruit, the harvest of the fields,
We trust Thy word, man's life is more than bread;
We shall not live, save by the grace God yields.
Such harvest grant, the Bread which does not cease,
That we may live, O Lord, with Thee at peace. Amen.

Other grange groups holding "Go-to-Church" services may find this an appropriate and very meaningful hymn of praise, and sung to the tune "Finlandia" the favorite tune of our late State Chaplain, the Rev. Fred B. Norris.

EXCELLENT MEMBERSHIP GAINS ARE REPORTED TO WARREN COUNTY POMONA

Warren County Pomona Grange, No. 10, met with Freehold Grange, No. 2003, at Lottsville, August 6th, with a good representation from the eighteen Subordinate Granges in the county. The meeting was in charge of Pomona Master Leo Johnson. Pomona Lecturer Florence E. Price had charge of the literary program. The theme of the program was "The Grange in War Service." A few of the ways in which the Grange and its members can assist were emphasized by demonstrations, pictures, and talks.

The Home Economics hour, under the direction of Mrs. Jennie Lyon, used Farm Production and Conservation as ways to help by introducing our home economics teacher, Miss Arlene Schnure, who gave an interesting talk on "Canning from Our Victory Gardens." She suggested that ladies who were fortunate enough to own pressure cookers might lend to their neighbor who did not have, so that she might be sure of certain kinds of meat and vegetables keeping. Farm crop storage was discussed and a contest was enjoyed by the patrons who filled out a chart which contained the names of vegetables and the degrees of temperature and best places of storage of each for the winter.

Mr. John Y. Carroll, district Farm Placement Representative, gave some suggestions to the members on securing farm labor through the employment agency.

Grangers were urged to coöperate in the use of cars and trucks to save tires, time and gas and to serve on air raid watches and in defense activities. Mr. Chas. Springer of the Bell Telephone Company showed a sound picture of the work of the telephone system in reporting air raid watches.

Readings were given by Mrs. Quinn Smith of Warren Grange, and Mrs. Genevieve Carter of Freehold Grange.

Everyone participated in a game led by Mrs. Griggs of Valley Grange, after which the Subordinate Lecturers took part in a session of "Let's Swap," an exchange of ideas for future programs. A program of music, short talks, and pictures concluded the open meeting.

The Fifth Degree was exemplified to a class of eighteen candidates. During the business session the Grange expressed its sentiments as follows: "The Grange is definitely opposed to the placing of intoxicating beverages in various camps throughout the nation."

A report was made of the membership drive which was promoted by Pomona from June 22nd to 27th, and very ably assisted by Past State Master J. A. Boak of New Castle, who gave his services together with Brother Walter Ward, Assistant Deputy of Warren County, and Pomona Master Leo Johnson, who visited the weaker Subordinate Granges and held booster meetings at Diamond and Brokenstraw Granges. The report of the membership drive is as follows: Akeley Grange, 15 new members; Brokenstraw, 12 new members; Eldred, Farmington, and Pleasant, each 2 new members; Freehold, 5 new members; Mountain, 3 new members; Valley and Watson, each one new member; Warren, 15 new members and 5 applications; East Branch, 18 new members; and Diamond (our new Grange), 24 new members and 4 applications. Columbus, Corydon, New London, Spring Creek, and Scandia did not participate in the drive.

Warren County Pomona conducted a spelling contest at their March meeting. Seven Subordinate Granges held spelling contests and sent their best spellers to the Pomona contest. The winner was the Master of Valley Grange, Paul Moravak, who will attend the State Grange meeting.

McCONNELLSTOWN GRANGERS PRESENTED WITH SILVER STAR CERTIFICATES

In a very impressive program McConnellstown Grange in Huntington County, honored a number of its loyal members who have completed twenty-five years of continuous membership by awarding them Silver Star certificates. Those so honored were Mrs. Nellie Grubb, Mrs. Vina Lang, Mr. Leslie Smith and Mr. Ellsworth Heffner. In addition to the certificates the ladies were presented with beautiful pins and the men with lapel buttons.

The presentation was made by the Worthy State Master, Kenzie S. Bagshaw. Master Bagshaw then gave a very impressive talk on the importance of good Grange work and what the Grange should mean to each member. This was followed by short talks by State Deputy Gwin, Pomona Master Young, George Corcelius, Mr. Edelblute and Leslie Smith. Mrs. Smith gave an interesting account of the organization of the Grange. Several musical numbers were rendered by members of the Grange and then the 47 folks present proceeded to participate in a splendid supper prepared by the ladies of the Grange.

THE LECTURER'S CORNER

O. WALKER SHANNON, *State Lecturer*

VICTORY

Victory and victory programs are on everyone's mind during these hectic days. We are thinking today almost entirely in terms of achieving a military Victory. We of course must bend every effort to accomplish this necessary goal. The word Victory however has many other implications that need to be considered. It has meant many things to many people all through the ages. Our minds go back to the glorious Victory of Jesus Christ, who found Victory through an ignominous death on the cross. His Victory is the only lasting one ever achieved and was on an entirely different plane than that of the great military leaders through the years. This Victory of an abiding faith in our divine creator becomes more necessary with every passing day to each one of us. We can never hope to gain a Victorious peace until we as a Nation and as individuals have first placed our faith in the Eternal One who controls the destinies of us all. The tendency to place our faith in the material things of the world has been and still is one of our great weaknesses. We as a Grange, must help people achieve the Victory which comes through abiding Faith in God.

In another but closely related field, we see in this war a threat to the American way of life, as we have always known it. There are those who will say that Democracy cannot work in wartime. It would be no Victory, if in winning the war we should lose our freedom. To keep our freedom is not going to be easy. It will require a great effort to retain it. We need to think more about, what living in a free country requires of us rather than what it can give us. There must be reborn in us that great love for a free nation that inspired the men of Valley Forge. The spirit of sacrifice must again become a part of our National life in high as well as the common levels of living. It would for example be a wonderful thing if our National government would lead the way in the matter of eliminating unnecessary Bureaus and expenses. It would make the sacrifice of each much easier. The realization that Democracy has obligations as well as privileges must abide in the hearts of each American. To bring about some of these things would indeed be a real Victory, well worthy of every effort we could make. Let us in this struggle for our very existence be sure of that for which we fight. As Lecturers, you have the opportunity of leading your people in programs which will insure a true and enduring Victory.

VICTORY PROGRAM

Our first meeting in November. we always like to think of Peace. This year Armistice Day is not so much a day of celebrating a peace that failed but a day of dedicating ourselves to the job ahead. "Victories that are easy are cheap. Those only are worth having which come to us as the result of hard fighting."

—*H. W. Beecher.*

Group Singing—Marine Hymn; Army Air Corps Song; It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary; Tramp, Tramp, Tramp the Boys Are Marching; Onward Christian Soldiers.

Prayer—Chaplain.

Panel Discussion—Our War Work.
1. Our duty to the armed forces.
2. Our duty to the children.
3. Our duty to the community.
4. Our duty to the Grange.

Special music or Stunt Song.

Demonstration—Proper Flag Etiquette.

Game—Everyone participating.

NOTES

In developing the above program, it would be well to consider some things other than those which we commonly think of. To be sure we want to stress writing letters to the boys who are away, support the USO, the Red Cross, and other like-minded organizations. We have, however, greater and more sacred duties to our boys. We need to remember that we must keep alive the traditions of our country. We should stress priceless heritages. We might also consider the matter of whether anyone has the right to do less than his best on the production line. Along this line, the problem of dealing adequately and fairly with those who go out on strikes when engaged in war production might be thought about. This might be developed from the central thought of who or what causes strikes or slow downs in industry.

Our duty to our children opens a wide and most important field of thought. War has a devastating effect on the nervous system of adults and to children must be even worse. How can this be lessened is a problem worthy of an entire evening's discussion. We wonder how we can answer many of our children's questions concerning war and its causes. It is also time to be thinking about what will happen to those children whose parents are called away from home as a part of our army or war production line. There is also the question of whether we are going to be able to maintain adequate educational facilities for our youth. These and other related problems are demanding our immediate attention. Your Grange is the place to study them.

A splendid booklet on Flag Etiquette has been published by United States Marine Corps. You can secure a copy from your Congressman. It is called "How To Respect and Display Our Flag."

A closing game might be Matching Patriotic Songs. Give each a slip of paper with the name of a song on it. He must begin singing or humming his song as he goes about the room finding others who are singing the same one he is. Usually three or four groups are sufficient. When each group is assembled, they might sing their song as a group number.

FINISH THE JOB

At this time of the year, when we have behind us nine months of the work and are entering the home stretch, we sometimes lose our enthusiasm. We look back over the year and see where much that we had planned has not been accomplished. The war work has taken from our membership many of our most capable and the stress of war work has a deteriorating effect on our attendance. We should now put on a stretch drive to finish the job we started. Those projects which have been slumbering through the heat of the summer need to be awakened. These are days of golden opportunity for the Grange. Never in our history have our rural communities needed those values which can be gained through enthusiastic, well-planned meetings. In this the final quarter of our Grange year let us make every effort to finish our job.

This is also a time to make a thorough survey of our Grange membership in search of usable talent. One of the most regrettable things in Grange work is the amount of unused talent in our subordinate Granges. We have been impressed many times, as we sat in meetings, with the high type of men and women who composed the membership. However, much of this talent is not being utilized to its greatest extent. The fall and winter months are just ahead and now is the time to be planning your winter activities. Go over the membership with your planning committee and see what you have to work with. You will help the Grange but most of all you will develop that great reservoir of latent abilities of your fellow members.

GHOST STORIES FOR OCTOBER PROGRAMS

Spookem's Tale

Let a witch tell the story, giving out the words in italics to those in the circle. When the words are mentioned, the person to whom each has been given must act out the part assigned to her.

One dark stormy night in October, a stage coach rumbled along a country road. In it a *timid young girl* (sob) bounced up and down on the hard cushions and gazed into the darkness. Suddenly the coach stopped. In stepped an *old woman* (cracked laugh). From under her arm peered a *large black cat* (meow); around the other twined a long *black snake* (hiss). "Hoity, toity, *a timid young girl* traveling tonight," she exclaimed with a hideous grin. "Let me tell your fortune, my pretty dear," and toward the *timid young girl* stretched a bony arm, while the large *black cat* arched his back and growled, the *long black snake* watched with beady eyes.

"No, no," cried the *timid young girl,* shrinking back. At that moment, the door opened violently and in rushed a *tall man* (groan) in a long cloak. In a pleasant voice, he said "Allow me," and sat between the old, *old woman* and the *young girl. A dog howled* (howl) from under the seat; the *large black cat* yowled; the long *snake* hissed; on the window sill a *black raven* (Caw-caw) lighted; into the coach, four *black bats* (whir-r-r) beat their wings in the face of the *young girl,* while in each window appeared the grotesque face of a *Bogieman* (Boo).

Nearer to the *old, old woman* bent the *tall young man,* fixing his eyes on her. With a terrific shriek, she sprang through the door followed by her *large black cat, howling dog, long snake, four black bats,* and the *black raven.* In the coach the *young girl* had fainted, for the face of the young man was the ghastly countenance of a Hallowe'en ghost. (All noises together).

SERVICE FLAG PROGRAM

Many requests have come into the office for a flag dedication and we are reprinting one written by Dora H. Stockman and published in *The Michigan Patron.* Please note, also the poem written by Sister Stockman for a group who are planting trees as a memorial to their boys.

THE DEDICATION

March—Assistant Stewards go and get Ceres, take her to Steward who hands her the Flag; she takes it to the Altar. Grange gives salute and then she takes it to position near Master. Ceres then accompanied by Assistant Stewards goes to Steward, brings Service Flag to Altar—prayer at Altar; she then takes it to Master, who hangs it on the wall.

Talks by officers, such as "We pay tribute to the men who have gone into the armed forces of the United States." Address by a guest speaker. Close with "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Tree Service Memorial

We are building a service memorial
The Grange is planting today
A tree for each man in service
That shall live for aye and for aye.
They will grow for each man a symbol,
Of tears and sweat and of blood
And the sacrifice they have rendered
For their homes, their country and God.

And down through the surging ages
They will sing of the VICTORY,
Of the men who fought around the world
For their land of liberty.
And the Grange plants tree memorials
For the boys who have entered the fight;
The fight for "life and liberty,
Pursuit of happiness," with all their might.

—*Dora H. Stockman.*

MASTER LEAVES FOR THE ARMY

Charles Aughey, Master for the second consecutive year of Milford Grange No. 773, Juniata County, left recently for active duty in the Army.

Charles comes from a family of faithful Grangers. His Grandfather, Lyman Aughey, was a charter member of Milford Grange, which was organized in October, 1883. His grandmother Aughey was secretary of this Grange for thirteen consecutive years. Both of them always took a very active part in their own local Grange and also in Pomona. Both

his maternal grandparents were charter members of Milford Grange also, his grandfather serving as the first Master of this Grange, and later serving for a number of years as secretary.

At the present time his entire family, including father, mother, two brothers and two sisters ar taking an active part in this Grange.

Charles' address is Pvt. Charles M. Aughey, Battery "B", 314th F. A., Bn., A.P.O.-80, Camp Forrest, Tenn., U. S. Army.

Two other members of this Grange are now serving in the armed forces. Robert Wolfe located at the same camp, and George Stetler, in Iceland.

Pennsylvania Grange News

Published monthly by the Pennsylvania State Grange
Room 426-28, Telegraph Building
216 Locust Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

5 cents a copy 50 cents a year

VOL. XXXIX OCTOBER, 1942 No. 7

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Income Tax Returns

THERE is no doubt that many more people in this country will be required to file income tax returns this year than ever before. Farmers who fall in this new category for the first time, will do well to keep all records, such as bills of sale, receipts covering supplies bought, etc., unless complete account books are kept. Supporting evidence to back up tax reports is necessary if the reports are to be made correctly and absolutely essential if the reports are questioned.

Let's Get in the Scrap

WITH our country in such need of scrap iron, rubber, rags and fats during this unfortunate world situation, it behooves every Subordinate Grange and every Grange member in it to do all possible to aid in the collection of these needed materials that may still remain on the farms. Why not make a corner on the Grange ground available for the depositing of these materials so that as the members come to Grange meetings they can bring with them such scrap as they may have. From here one truck on one trip could deliver to the central gathering place the contributions from a number of farms.

Educating the Public

THE basic importance of agriculture in this country, its many problems, and its relative position in income compared with other groups, are generally misunderstood by the public today. The farmer is linked with labor in today's newspapers, as the two outstanding groups that are profiting most during this war emergency. Actually the purchasing power of the laboring man today is considerably above that of the farmer compared with their relative position during the period of 1910-14. There is a serious need in this country of getting the facts concerning agriculture properly before the public.

What Can Be Done?

SISTER ALICE GLOSSNER, Secretary of Beech Creek Grange, in Clinton County, reports that on November first, of last year, Beech Creek Grange took in four new members and reinstated one. Then, in response to the State Master's request that all Granges in the state put on a membership campaign last spring, this Grange again got busy. The result was that on May 2nd, another class of twelve new members were admitted and one former member was reinstated. By this time enthusiasm was running so high that the membership drive simply could not stop. On September 18th another class of 14 new members were initiated into the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

Much the same thing is happening in Heidelberg Grange in Lebanon County. This Grange accepted the State Master's challenge. On June 20th, Secretary Howard Beard reported the intiation of nine new members and the reinstatement of three. He says that on September 23rd, another class of seventeen new members will be initiated by this Grange and two reinstated. He also reports that on this same evening six more applications will be presented.

Other Granges in the state are reporting similar results where an organized effort was put forth to build up membership. In each case where this happened the Grange is not only stronger in numbers but its enthusiasm has been rekindled and its field of service to both its members and to the community which it serves has been widened.

Too Many Accidents on Farms

THE Grange can well afford to take a greater interest in the amazing toll which farm accidents are taking in this country. Federal statistics show that there were approximately 18,500 accidental deaths on the farms of the United States during 1941. About 7,500 of these, or two-fifth of the total, were home accidental deaths. Work accidents claimed about 4,500 lives, of which 1,000 occurred in motor vehicle accidents.

The farm work fatality total was the largest recorded for any of six major branches of industry, amounting to exactly one-fourth of all worker deaths. Farming includes about one-fifth of all workers, so it can easily be seen that the frequency of fatal accidents on the farm is above the average for the whole country. It is estimated that non-fatal farm work injuries during 1941 numbered about 225,000.

There are no laws in this state nor in most states in this country which prescribe certain precautionary measures to protect employees from injury on farms as is the case in business and industrial establishments. And the farmer prefers that this should be so.

The Price Program Must Not Strangle Farm Production

THE National Grange, through its Master, Albert S. Goss, took sharp issue with the President's recent message to Congress in which the general impression was reflected that the whole price control program is in danger of collapse, because of the situation regarding farm prices.

The Grange is in entire sympathy with the effort to control inflation, but believes that the most direct preventive of inflation lies in ample production and cannot support a price program which will strangle production.

The National Grange presented a rather complete program to the President and naturally was disappointed to find that a number of the basic recommendations made have not been followed, although it is glad to see that the President has not advocated any program for enormously increasing the national debt through the payment of subsidies.

The Grange has always advocated the use of parity, but has demanded a just parity which would include labor costs. It has never liked the 110 per cent of parity provision of the present law, but believes an equitable parity formula should be adopted before the present law is changed.

The Grange believes that if a control program is adopted, all should be brought under control. If a complete rule is adopted for controlling agriculture by law, labor, salaries and other uncontrolled items should also be brought under control by law, and not left to indefinite promises.

It is difficult to comment intelligently on the message without knowing the type of action the President has in mind. There are some statements which cannot be easily understood. For example, the President makes a strong point of the increase in uncontrolled farm prices as compared with controlled prices and lists among the uncontrolled commodities such items as wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, cotton, etc.

These commodities are all controllable under the present act and no new legislation is necessary. The fact is that they are all below parity now.

The statement is made that paragraph 3 of the Price Control Act prohibits ceilings until farm prices as a whole have gone beyond parity. This is a new interpretation of the act which has not been emphasized before and to many appears to be a mistaken interpretation.

The President states caculations of parity must include all costs of production, including the cost of labor, but later he states "In computing parity we should continue to use the computations of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics made under the law as it stands today." The law does not permit the use of the cost of farm labor in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics computation, so his statements are completely contradictory.

The President says, "We cannot hold the actual cost of food and clothing down below the approximate present level beyond October first," and asks for complete power to control farm prices. Two facts with reference to this must be considered:

First, in figuring farm prices, 22 of the principal commodities comprising approximately 75 per cent of the total production are usually used. As of July 15, thirteen of these commodities were below parity. Eight of them were above parity and above the highest limits in Section 3 of the Price Control Act, and could be controlled at any time the Administration desired to do so. Prices have not been reduced because our present parity formula produced such weird results that they could not reduce the prices without seriously crippling production. The only item in the twenty-two commodities which was selling above parity and was still protected by the 110 per cent provision, was chickens.

Second, It should be pointed out that although labor is receiving substantially greater income than during the last war, farm prices average less than 60 per cent of the top prices of the last war. No emergency exists sufficient to justify the President demanding the type of legislation he suggests under the threat of nullifying the Act of Congress by Executive Order.

TAX ON TRANSPORTATION OPEN TO SERIOUS OBJECTIONS

National Grange Challenges Measure Now Before Congress

At hearings before the finance committee of the United States Senate, the National Grange registered objections to the imposition of the proposed 5 per cent tax on the transportation of property throughout the country.

In the opinion of the Grange, such tax would be objectionable for several reasons:—First, because it would be inflationary; second, because the tax would be pyramided, compelling the ultimate consumer to pay more than the government would receive; and third, because such an impost would be discriminatory, resting more heavily on those sections of the country that are farthest removed from market than it would on other sections within easy reach of their markets.

The Grange takes the position that the distance a man lives from market is not a just measure of the tax he should pay to support our war effort, but that war taxes should bear equally on all parts of the country.

The Grange declares that if this tax proposal is to be enacted, notwithstanding all its objectionable features, it would be more fair and equitable to impose a flat rate, regardless of the distance a shipment might travel. A rate of 1½ cents per hundred weight or 30 cents a ton on livestock and agricultural products, says the Grange would produce approximately the same revenue as a 5 per cent tax.

SUCCESSFUL COOPERATION

Grange Livestock Association Is an Excellent Example

A good example of successful Grange coöperation is furnished in the Grange Livestock Marketing Association at Seattle, Washington, which the State Grange started in 1938 and which has steadily expanded every year. Recently the association branched out by building a fine modern stockyard at Auburn, selected because of its excellent railway and highway facilities. The main building is 78x600 feet in size, thoroughly modern, houses offices for four commission firms, scale house, feed storage space, sanitary unit, etc., and is operated on a purely coöperative basis.

The new Auburn branch was opened in April of this year, has already made a remarkable record and is proving a great financial advantage to the livestock shippers in that part of Washington. A producer profit ranging from 10 to 30 per cent has been achieved by this Grange marketing association, not to mention the speedier and much more orderly handling of livestock which has been made possible.

LESS FARM MACHINERY

With agriculture already confronted with many wartime handicaps, not the least serious of which is an acute shortage of labor, the War Production Board is expected to issue an order in the near future to drastically reduce the production of farm implements and machinery.

The plan is to convert large plants, such as those of the International Harvester Company and the Deering Company, entirely to war production, leaving it to the smaller plants to take care of the farmers' needs so far as their capacity will permit.

A rack for lids, near the stove, saves time and steps.

DEATH REMOVES HEAD OF WELL-KNOWN GRANGE FAMILY

The many friends of George Dewey of Waterford, Erie County, Pennsylvania, were pained to learn of his death which recently occurred as the result of injury sustained in an automobile accident about two years ago, resulting principally in a very serious head injury. Mr. Dewey was a lifetime resident of Waterford, Pennsylvania, born in the old Dewey homestead August 19, 1881, and was married December 24, 1902, to Miss Clara E. Sutton; the latter becoming one of the most prominent Grange workers in the Keystone State. She has served in various positions, and is at the present time Juvenile deputy for Crawford and Erie Counties, having long maintained a deep interest in Grange work for the boys and girls.

Mr. Dewey was not only a successful farmer, but identified with many community and county affairs. For 20 years he was director of the Dairymen's League and school director of LeBoeuf township for 25 years; as well as for many years a member of the local Baptist Church and one of its trustees. He had been agent and county manager of the Farm Bureau Insurance Company, active in Agricultural Extension work, and until his accident, inspector of the County Soil Conservation Program.

For 35 years Mr. Dewey had been a member of Union City Grange and held many of its offices. He was a member and past officer of the Grange Seventh Degree Club and of Erie Pomona.

The funeral services for Mr. Dewey were largely attended, Grange members and others coming from long distances. Rev. Lee Jeffords of the Baptist Church at Lincolnville, conducted the services, and members of Union City Grange acted as pallbearers. Besides his widow, Mr. Dewey is survived by four sons, one daughter and four grandchildren.

THREE STATE MASTERS HAVE DIED THIS YEAR

Rarely has the death roll of National Grange voting delegates in a single year been so great as the one recorded since the Diamond Jubilee session of the organization at Worcester, Mass., last November. Since then three State Masters have been taken, Walter F. Kirk of Ohio, Dr. Meade Ferguson, of Virginia, and James T. Phillips, of Missouri; also Mrs. Katherine M. Stoddard, wife of State Master Henry A. Stoddard, of Vermont. These four voting delegates in the National Grange were active figures and took a leading part in various departments of the organization.

Probably never before in all the 75 years of Grange history have so many voting members been taken in so short a period as nine months. It is also noteworthy that during the entire three-quarter century history of this farm organization only one National Master has ever died in office. This was Put Darden, of Mississippi, a prominent Grange figure in his time, whose death occurred midway in the year 1888. Mr. Darden was succeeded temporarily as head of the Grange organization by the late James Draper, of Massachusetts, who was one of the best-known figures in New England Grange work.

FEED GRAIN SUPPLY BELOW 1941 AVERAGE

Although prospects are generally favorable for 1942 feed grain crops, the expected increase in livestock numbers and smaller carry-over of feed grains at the close of the 1941-42 marketing year may result in a supply of feed grains per animal unit in 1942-43 about 10 percent smaller than a year earlier.

However, the total hay supply is expected to be higher than last year and there will likely be a record supply of oilseed cake and meal, perhaps 30 percent larger than in 1941-42. Prices of most feeds probably will average higher in 1942-43 than in 1941-42. Prices of wheat millfeeds may continue close to their recently established ceilings, although prices of oilseed meals, particularly soybean meal, may remain lower.

RECORD APPLE CROP

Approximately one bushel of apples for each man, woman and child in Pennsylvania are approaching harvest in this State, the 1942 crop being estimated by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service at 10,159,000 bushels.

This yield is considerably above that of last year, when the production was placed at 8,643,000 bushels and in excess of the previous five-year average production of 9,090,000 bushels.

Many of these apples will enter into the fresh fruit markets, either at the time of harvest or later in the year, being moved into storage from the orchards. Others will be utilized in the vast canning factories of this State and some of the crop will be used by the farm families for home consumption.

FIVE QUESTIONS FOR HOME OWNERS ON WAR COOPERATION

Home owners of Pennsylvania are being asked five questions by their Air Raid Wardens to determine if they are coöperating fully in the war effort and thus are eligible to display the new V-Home sticker. The questions, drawn up by the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense and distributed along with thousands of stickers by the State Council of Defense, are:

1. Does your home follow the instructions of its Air Raid Warden, in order to protect life and property against attack by air?

2. Does your home conserve food, clothing, transportation and health in order to hasten an unceasing flow of war materials to our men at the front?

3. Does your home salvage essential materials that they may be converted to immediate war uses?

4. Does your home refuse to spread rumors designed to divide our nation?

5. Is your home buying war savings stamps and bonds regularly?

In connection with question No. 1, citizens will be asked if they have prepared a safety room and blackout room in their home; if they have made preparations to fight fire bombs; if they have cleared inflammable materials from their attics, basement and closets; and if they know what to do if someone in their home is injured in an air raid.

The V-Home sticker, according to the OCD, should be considered a badge of honor, and "the display of this certificate should indicate that the home not only has complied with the requirements of a V-Home in the past, but that these war services will be maintained for the duration."

FARM CROPS REACH NEW HIGH

A Bountiful Harvest the Reward of Diligent Labor

Among this year's farm crops which have a record acreage are peanuts, soybeans, flaxseed, celery, rice, sugar beets and canning vegetables. According to the general crop report of the Department of Agriculture, as of July 1, this year's corn harvest will amount to 89,408,000 acres, which is nearly 4 per cent higher than the acreage last year.

Our total wheat acreage is 50,570,000 acres, compared to 55,831,000 acres harvested last year. With millions of people overseas, together with our own population, depending upon the yield of our broad acres, there is cause for gratification in the prospect that this will be a bumper year for crop and livestock production.

The Louis J. Taber Memorial Forest in Wayne County, Ohio, planted by money raised by the Juvenile Granges of the country, is to be formally dedicated during the coming autumn.

MIGHTY JUMP IN POPULATION

Further evidence of the rapid growth of the Nation's Capital is furnished by the statement that 32 freight cars were required to carry the mid-summer edition of the Bell Telephone directory from Jersey City, where it is printed, to Washington.

The directory contains 275,000 alphabetical listings, and 490,000 copies are being distributed. While the directory is printed on thin paper, each copy weighs slightly more than four pounds.

During the 10-year period, between 1930 to 1940, the population of Washington jumped from 486,869 to 663,091. This represented an increase of 36 per cent, the biggest gain registered by any large city in the country. According to an estimate of the Census Bureau, the population of Washington on January 1, 1942, was, in round figures, 796,000.

GIRLS LEARN TO TEST COWS AT PENN STATE

To take the places of men called into service and other war work, women and girls are now learning to do the testing for dairy herd improvement associations. Four girls already are supervising the work of as many associations, and of the 29 students who have just finished the tester training short course at the Pennsylvania State College, four are young women.

The girls who already are doing dairy herd improvement association work are: Hazel Conklin, Susquehanna County; Ellen Sheldon, Crawford County; Eleanor Baker, Monroe and Wayne Counties; and Alice Heisey, Berks County.

Mrs. Ethel H. Richards, *Chairman*, New Paris.
Mrs. Georgia Kresge, Falls.
Miss Margaret Brown, State College.
Mrs. H. R. McDougal, Butler.
Mrs. Furman Gyger, Kimberton.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE HOME AND GRANGE

By Home Economics Committee

CANNING EXHIBITS

What is more impressive than an exhibit of canned foods, jars of green and yellow vegetables, rich in vitamin A and iron for next winter's nutritious meals. Jars of red tomatoes to provide vitamin C. Jars of fruits to provide desserts for the family. This year many farm and village homemakers in Pennsylvania have storage cellars full of jars of nutritious fruits and vegetables, exhibits of their summer's work. Canning exhibits are an indication that many families will be getting adequate food at low cost during the winter months.

Homemakers can learn much by watching a person judge canned foods. Jars are not open because the products would spoil before they could be used. The homemaker's family will be the judge as to whether the flavor rates high or not. The canned product should be uniform in size and shape, and be of good quality and color. Fancy packs are not recommended, as they take too much time and taste no better. The liquid from the canned foods should cover the product and be clear and free from small particles of food. There should not be more than one inch of liquid showing in the bottom of a jar of fruit. Mashed or crushed food or food with ragged edges means overripe food packed in too tightly or food processed too long. Corn, beans and peas should not be filled too full. A full jar means the contents of the jar should reach at least halfway between rubber and cover.

EXPERIENCES I'VE HAD WITH FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

By Frances H. Gyger

Since we have installed a freezing unit in our own farm cellar, I have experimented with the preparation of vegetables and fruits for the locker, to determine which method my family liked best. For instance, in preparing corn on the cob, I first select perfect ears, partially husk them and put immediately in the quick freezing unit. When I am ready to use them for the table, I husk the ears and prepare as usual, plunge into boiling salted water and boil six minutes after the water begins to boil again. In all the corn has been in the water about twelve minutes. Serve immediately and it really is delicious.

We also prefer raw corn from the cob better than corn that has been blanched previously.

Tomatoes may be frozen for salads, frying or cold sliced tomatoes. Select a fine ripe tomato, cut in slices as you would for the table, place wax paper between each slice, place in regular moisture vapor-proof packages and freeze.

Broccoli and cabbage also can be frozen. A large head of cabbage should be quartered. Dip in hot water, then in cold water, shaking off as much moisture as possible. Wrap in moisture vapor-proof cellophane and freeze. The same method is used for broccoli.

I've used glass containers for many of my fruits and like them just as well as the wet pack innerlined paper bag. The fruits must be thawed before eating anyway, and as the glass containers can be used over and over again, they save extra expense.

We like peaches sliced in syrup better than preparing them by the dry sugar method for freezing. If they are prepared by the dry sugar method, i.e., 1 lb. of sugar to 2 lbs. of fruit, they turn dark before they are entirely defrosted, although the flavor is retained.

In preparing vegetables and fruits for the locker we feel that selection of fresh *tender* vegetables, fresh-picked berries and fruits and *speed* in getting them from the stalk to the locker are the most important phases in the quick freezing of foods.

In cooking vegetables, one obtains the best results when the vegetables are cooked quickly while still frozen.

NEXT YEAR'S FLOWERS

If we want beautiful flowers next spring and summer, now is the time to plan and plant. If you are fortunate enough to have some tulip bulbs, don't plant them all in one bed, but scatter a dozen of them here and there among other flowers. Early blue phlox is beautiful with tulips.

Primrose, pansies and narcissus planted with tulips make a gay splash of color in spring. Iris are hardy, easy to grow, and come in so many colors that they make a delightful spot in the garden. Plant early as well as in mid-season and late. Low, medium and tall varieties should be used. Do plant a lot of iris, which will give you a grand display of colors in April, May and June.

Daffodils with their golden heads peeping above the ground almost before the snow has disappeared, should be in every garden. They remind us that summer is just around the corner. Narcissus follow the daffodils and are just as pretty.

Many shrubs may be planted in the fall months. Don't make the mistake of planting all of one kind together. Instead of planting a row of spirea, which will bloom at one time, try forsythia for April, lilacs for May, the mock orange for June, spirea for summer, the red fruited shrubs, the snowberry and those with beautiful and varied foliage for September.

By planting in the fall when the ground can be easily worked we gain time for the spring rush when everything seems to be clamoring for attention. Do plant some bulbs and shrubs that you have never tried before and watch with eager anticipation for the first blossoms next spring.

THINGS FOR HOME ECONOMICS COMMITTEES TO DO

By Mrs. R. H. McDougal

Are we as a Home Economics Committee taking an active leadership in the war effort?

A few of the things we might be doing are:

Stress the importance of saving fat. Study how much fat the nation produces; how much it needs for food; how much it needs for glycerine in the war effort; how much it can probably import; how much it can salvage. Have full explanation of fat salvage campaign.

Keep emphasizing proper nutrition. Study together how we can be adequately nourished with reasonably priced, available foods.

Have study programs on conservation of clothing and household equipment which will be difficult to replace if we have a war lasting several years.

Assist in Red Cross activities. Learn from your local chapter what service would be most helpful and organize and take part. Have you been reading about Grange Scrap Books on the Home Economics Page of the National Grange News? You can interest your members in working on these.

See to it that Granges have the *facts* about civilian defense activities and so dissipate much-demoralizing unreliable rumors.

STORE YOUR SUMMER CLOTHES WELL

Bureau of Home Economics
U. S. Department of Agriculture

The days are shorter, the weather grows cooler, and summer is gone. It's time to put away your summer clothes for their annual "rest"—and this year be sure you do a thorough job of it.

Putting clothing away carefully during the seasons they are not worn keeps them in better condition, lengthens their life span. It pays to spend a little time to see that they are in good shape . . . ready to wear again on short notice . . . and to store them well.

Plan your end-of-season routine to suit the kind of clothing you put away. Here are some tips from home economists, U. S. Department of Agriculture, to help you store summer clothes.

Dresses, Coats, Jackets

First, take stock. Check each dress, coat, and jacket carefully to see if it needs repairs. Mend any tears, snags, loose buttons, ripped seams, or other damage.

Look over washable dresses to see if they have any stains—if they do, try to remove them. Then tub these dresses thoroughly . . . and iron if you wish . . . before you store them. You can put away these dresses in boxes or on hangers in protective bags.

See that non-washable dresses are clean, and hang them in garment bags that will keep out the dust. Close the fastenings on these dresses, as well as on any garment you store on a hanger, to help keep the garment in shape.

Launder washable summer coats or jackets before you store them. If they are soiled, non-washable types need dry-cleaning. Put these coats or jackets on hangers, padded if possible and store in protective bags.

If the garment is all wool or partly wool, safeguard it against clothes moths and carpet beetles. After washing or dry-cleaning the coat or jacket, put it in a protective bag with paradichlorobenzene crystals, balls, or flakes in the pockets and a bag of these preventives hung over the neck of the hanger.

Seal or fold the edges of the bag so that moths or beetles cannot get in. Then hang the bag in a cool closet.

You may have some wool or part wool garments that are not soiled enough for laundering or dry-cleaning. If so, brush these coats or jackets thoroughly both inside and out—with particular emphasis along the seams because moths often deposit eggs in such sheltered places. Then air the garments well before storing. Store in the manner described above.

Bathing Suits and Caps

Don't forget that your bathing suit needs care too, especially if it contains wool. Wash your suit in warm suds, rinse and dry thoroughly, and store in a box. If your suit is wholly or partly of wool, put moth crystals, balls, or flakes with it and either wrap the box well or seal it so moths or carpet beetles cannot get inside.

As for that bathing cap—it's doubly valuable now that there is a rubber shortage. Wash and dry your cap and put a little talcum powder or corn starch inside it before storing. Put it away in a cool dark place.

"Once-Over" For Shoes

Give your summer shoes a "once-over" and a good cleaning before you store them. If they need repairing, it's best to have it done before putting them away—so they will be ready when wanted.

Put shoes on shoe trees and store them in boxes or in a shoe cabinet where they will be protected from dust. Store them in a dry place to discourage mildew. Also avoid too warm a place.

If you have any shoes made from material that contains wool, put moth crystals, balls, or flakes in the box with them. You can take the shoes out once in awhile to make sure they are free from moths. At that time you can also brush and air them as a further precaution.

Store Hats With Care

Pack turbans or little soft hats with no particular shape of their own several to the box—with tissue paper to protect the more fragile ones. Straw hats can be more easily damaged and need a little more attention. Take off any veils or fragile trimming first. Then place the hats—each in its own box—brim side down whenever possible and resting on loosely wadded tissue paper. Put some tissue paper inside the crown and some around the outside of the hat, too.

If there is room inside the box, you can pack the hat's veiling or loose ornaments with it. And lastly, put the hat box where it will not be moved around constantly.

STORED VEGETABLES AID TO GOOD WINTER MEALS

By Lydia Tarrant

Storing vegetables is one of the easiest ways of saving surplus garden products and supplying plenty of vegetables for winter meals.

To help provide a leafy or green vegetable three or four times a week, a farm family of five might store 150 pounds or 50 heads of cabbage, 50 stalks of celery, and 25 kale plants. These foods can be used along with the canned greens so that the family will not tire of either one.

Two bushels of both beets and carrots, a half bushel of rutabagas or turnips, and a half bushel of parsnips for a family of five will help add variety to the vegetables served each day. In addition, this family also may store 25 to 35 winter squash and pumpkins, 25 bushels of potatoes, and 25 pounds of dried beans and peas. The beans and peas will help provide protein for muscle building and repairing when meat rationing starts.

Proper methods for storing vegetables are given in Leaflet 84. Copies may be obtained from Agricultural Extension offices.

CHEESE HAS MANY USES IN EVERYDAY MEALS

There's just one trick to cheese cookery, and that is, never "cook" the cheese. Just let cheese melt, otherwise it may become tough and stringy. Shave it thin or grate it, so it will blend better and faster with other foods.

Since cheese is a protein food, it fits right into the main part of the meal. Combine cheese with cereals, such as spaghetti, macaroni, or rice. Or make it into a Welsh rarebit and serve on crisp toast or crackers. Cheese may be used to dress up cooked vegetables by melting it into a tangy cheese sauce.

From soup to dessert, cheese will improve the flavor and goodness of meals. With sugar rationed, the sensible thing to do is to substitute cheese and crackers for sweet desserts.

No matter how dark the outlook seems, keep on visualizing your desire, seeing everything as you wish it to be and working always in that direction, and the opportunity to make it a reality will surely come.

START NOW TO FIGHT COMMON CLOTHES MOTH

One of the best year-round offensives against the clothes moth is good housekeeping. Moths like to eat hair, feathers, fur, and wool, so never leave any of these lying carelessly around the house.

Ordinarily, moths won't bother clothes that are worn frequently, but they are likely to set up housekeeping in a wool coat or dress that hangs in the back of a dark closet for weeks at a time. To guard against any possible moth infestation, it is an excellent idea to sun and brush garments occasionally.

For safety and convenience, most homemakers like to clear closets of winter clothing as soon as possible. They may be cleaned and stored safely at home.

Half of the battle is won if you make sure there are no moths, moth larvæ, or moth eggs on the clothing before you store it. Moths fly away from clothing the minute they get out in the sunlight, but the tiny, soft, white moth eggs can go undetected. In 4 to 8 days in the summer, an egg hatches into the worm or larvæ that does the real destructive work.

Dry cleaning kills moths, destroys eggs and larvæ. So does washing with a strong solution of neutral soap. A good sunning and airing accompanied by a brisk brushing will destroy signs of moths. The moths cannot stand the bright sun, the larvæ drop to the ground, and the eggs are crushed or dislodged in the brushing.

After the clothing is free of moths, it may be stored in trunks and chests with tight-fitting lids, tight closets, or put away in paper bags, wrapped in paper, or sealed in boxes. It is best to store paper bags and bundles where they are not likely to get torn.

For extra protection, it is a good idea to use some napthalene flakes, or paradichlorobenzene, or mothballs. As these chemicals evaporate, they give off a gas which discourages the moth larvæ from feeding on the wool, then kills the larvæ if the gas is concentrated enough. Sprinkle the crystals between the folds of the clothing, or tie in a cloth sack and hang them inside the paper bags. In closets which must be kept tightly closed, the crystals may be put on the top shelf or in muslin bags hung from hooks.

SUGAR SAVING RECIPES

In these days of sugar rationing, sugar saving recipes may be appreciated. Here are two that help with the pastry problem:

Honey Drop Cookies

¼ cup butter
1 egg, beaten
¾ cup honey
2 tablespoons milk
2 cups sifted flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup chopped nuts
½-1 cup chopped dates, figs or other dried fruits

Cream the butter. Mix the beaten egg, honey, and milk. Add the nuts and fruits to the sifted dry ingredients and add alternately with the liquid to the butter. Drop by small spoonfuls on a greased baking sheet and bake in a moderately hot oven (375°F.) for about 10 minutes.

Chocolate Cake

Cream together:
¼ cup shortening
¾ cup sugar
2 eggs
Add:
½ cup Karo
3 sq. melted chocolate
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup sour milk
1¾ cup sifted cake flour
1 teaspoon vanilla
a teaspoon baking soda
Icing:
2 unbeaten egg whites.
1 cup white Karo.
¼ teaspoon salt.

Heat in double boiler. While heating beat with a dover or electric beater until stiff. When stiff add 8 marshmallows cut in pieces and 2 teaspoons vanilla.

MINUTE MEDITATION

Not what we have, but what we use,
Not what we see, but what we choose—
These are the things that mar or bless
The sum of human happiness.

Not what we take, but what we give,
Not as we pray, but as we live—
These are the things that make for peace,
Both now and after time shall cease.

In one of New York City's beautiful parks appears this sign:

Let no one say,
And say it to your shame
That all was beauty here
Before you came.

And in Utah they seek to preserve their beauty spots with the following slogan:

Wild flowers and shrubs—
Love them and leave them!

A net Grange membership gain for this year now seems likely.

MY, OH, MY

The young bride placed the turkey carefully on the table for the Thanksgiving dinner.

"This, my dear," she exclaimed, "is my first roast turkey."

Her husband looked with admiration. "Marvelous, darling," he said. "And how wonderfully you've stuffed it."

"Stuffed it?" she asked. "Why, dearest, this one wasn't hollow."

PATRIOTISM

Lady (entering bank, very business-like): "I wish to get a defense bond for my husband."

Bank Clerk: "What size, please?"

Lady: "Why, I don't believe I know, exactly, but he wears a fourteen shirt."

Grange membership in New York is upwards of 135,000.

Our Fashion and Pattern Department

All patterns 15c. each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

3569—An excellent style in that very wearable item, the jumper dress—smart, easy to make, becoming. Sizes 12 to 42. Size 36, for jumper, 2⅝ yds. 39-in. fabric; for blouse, 1⅝ yds. 39-in.

3513—Such smooth and flattering princess lines, to which you can add the feminine touch of lingerie flowers that button on. Sizes 12 to 42. Size 36, 4⅛ yds. 39-in. fabric, with ⅛ yd. for the flowers. Cut-out included in pattern.

2639—Put your faith in the shirtwaist dress, if you're looking for the all-around frock that will serve for innumerable occasions. A design that always looks well, in small or large sizes. Sizes 12 to 46. Size 16, 4¼ yds. 39-in. fabric.

3511—Blouses you must have, to wear with your suit, your jumper, your separate skirt, and this pattern brings you an exceedingly wearable style, with a choice of soft neckbow or tailored notch collar. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, for blouse with tie-collar, 2¼ yds. 39-in. fabric; for striped blouse, 2⅜ yds. 39-in.

3582—Here's the Fabric Conservation skirt. Good lines, simple cut, easy to make, and it comes in sizes 24-in. to 32-in. waist measure. You can make any one of these sizes from one yard of 54-inch fabric—and you couldn't do better than that!

3520—The style of this dress is so good that you can wear it for any occasion; and yet it is so simply cut that you can use the pattern for a tub frock to wear at home if you choose. Sizes 16 to 50. Sizes 36, 3⅝ yds. 39-in. fabric.

3566—Just about the peak of perfection is reached in this design for that not-too-easy-to-please in-between age. All its lines are good; and she'll adore the pockets. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8, 2½ yds. 35-in. fabric with 1¾ yds. rick rack.

3597—Nice and simple and flared, just the way a smallster's coat should be. Sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 yrs. Size 4, 1⅞ yds. 54-in. fabric.

3584—A charming enough little dress to stand on its own merits; but note that the lines are designed to harmonize with those of the coat in the pattern illustrated below it, so that you may assemble an ensemble if you wish. Sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 yrs. Size 4, 1⅝ yds. 35-in. fabric with ½ yd. contrasting and ¾ yd. lace edging.

Just off the press! Send now for your copy of the *Fall-Winter Fashion Book*. Full of smart styles that are easy to make and inspiring to wear. Over 150 pattern designs shown in full color and the season's choicest fabrics. Selections for all sizes, ages and occasions. An indispensable book for home sewers. Price 15c—or only 10c when ordered with a pattern.

Address, giving number and size:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, GRANGE NEWS
427 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

OUR JUVENILE GRANGES

MRS. LUCY SHUMWAY, Wyalusing

HALLOWE'EN

"They told me that on Hallowe'en
You'd find out whom you'd marry,
If you'd walk backward down the stairs
And watch the glass you'd carry.
And so I got up out of bed,
Just as the clock was striking,
And took my little looking glass
It wasn't much to my liking.
But still I started down the stairs;
Afraid? Yes, I was, rather;
But, oh, it all came out just right;
I'm going to marry father."

If you need material for your Hallowe'en program or party, ask your County Agent for "Hallowe'en Helps" and "Plans for Hallowe'en."

NEWS NOTES

We are always glad for news about the doings in our various Granges. Bloomfield Juvenile, in Crawford County sends us a good news story this month. They say, "In April we decided to raise some extra money for packing a box for our soldier boy and to entertain him when he comes home on a furlough (we are still hoping) we sent for 500 sticks of gum ($1.53) and it was delivered to the girl in charge of gum sale. As it was going to be impossible for her to attend the next meeting, she gave it to the Assistant Steward, Noel Obert. On the meeting night we were talking in the grocery store before Grange. Asked Noel if he had brought the gum. He said, 'No, it was sold.' We thought he was kidding, but when that order of business came along he marched up with a $5.00 bill. We had to send for more gum before the rest of us could assist in the selling. Our second order is gone. We must wait until August 31 for another because of sugar rationing. Gum being scarce, it sells quickly. We are proud of Noel. It is this spirit that makes our Grange a live one.

"We are also collecting tin foil and selling newspapers to a chair factory. We collect them, sort them before meeting. Sell them for 50 cents a hundred and buy stamps for our defense book. We have $2.80 in it now.

"We have purchased a piano, staffs, song books and gowns for our graces. Our attendance is growing.

"Had a weiner and marshmallow roast at the home of our Matron, Mrs. Stone. Games, etc., ending with stories around the campfire. Each wrote a line to our soldier. We took a couple of pictures."

If those pictures are good, won't you send us one for our November page? That gum story sounds so good that I am sure a lot of people are going to want to know where you buy it. Won't you send us that information? Will you also tell us where you sell tin foil? My own Juvenile has collected a lot but can't find anyone who will take it off our hands.

ACHIEVEMENT RECORDS

The above story reminds me that achievement records are now due. In fact, the time is just about past. Will you please rush yours to me at once. They must be judged and in the hands of the National Superintendent by the end of this month.

AN ACHIEVEMENT PROGRAM

(Concluded from September NEWS.)

T TEACHINGS, by Deputy.

"The teachings of a Juvenile Grange are love of God, love of our country, love of our fellow man and loyalty to all of them. They carry out the same ideals of the older Grange and so, I, representing all Juvenile Granges, put this letter in its place and so complete our ladder which shows that by IMPROVEMENT and working TOGETHER we may reach ACHIEVEMENT."

OVERSEERS BUILD TOGETHER

T TRAINING, Conneaut.

"The Juvenile Grange has been called a training school for leaders. It trains its members in Grange methods. L. J. Taber said, 'Young people in the Juvenile Grange find helpful training and enlarged opportunity. Best of all they can graduate into the older Grange and become more useful members than would be possible in any other way.' As Overseer I place this T on our Ladder for Training."

O ORGANIZATION, Cherry Hill.

"The Juvenile Grange is a Nation-wide organization. It works with other organizations to help the community.

"If we work together as we go on our way,
How pleasant our pathway of toil will be.
Whatever the work, whatever the day
We'll help each other, just you see.
For joining together as one happy band,
We'll work in fellowship, hand in hand.

"My letter is O for Organization."

G GROWING, Elk Creek.

"We are blind until we see
That in the human plan
Nothing is worth the making
If it does not make the man.
"Why build these cities glorious
If man unbuilded goes?
In vain we build the work, unless
The builder also grows.

"We must keep our Granges and the members growing if we would improve and achieve success. So my letter is a G for growing."

E ENTHUSIASM, Lake Shore.

"Plan for more than you can do, then do it.
Bite off more than you can chew, then chew it.
Hitch your wagon to a star, keep your seat
AND THERE YOU ARE.

"Be full of enthusiasm for your work and much can be done. So I put E here for Enthusiasm."

T THRIFT, West Greene.

"We should all have some goal, some project for which to work. Learn to earn our money and then use it wisely. So because we should be thriftful, I place a T for Thrift."

H HELPFULNESS, Phillipsville.

"Don't ask: 'Has the world been a friend to me?'
But, 'Have I to the world been true?'
'Tis not what you get, but what you give
That makes life worth while to you.

"As Juvenile we must be helpful to others. 'Together we can strive to do good to others and live pure wholesome lives,' as Ceres tells us in our degree. So my letter is H for Helpfulness."

E ENERGY, Union City.

"Energy is given to us that we may be able to do things. If we apply this to our Grange work we can do big things for our Grange, and help it to grow. Work with a will and we surely will IMPROVE. My letter therefore is E for Energy."

R READINESS, Corry.

"We are told to 'be alert, be watchful, quick to see and hear the wholesome things of life,' that in turn we may impart them to others. This means we must always be ready to learn and ready to teach others. So my letter is R for Readiness, for if we do what we are asked we will help our Grange to Improve."

SONG: "We Are Climbing Our Grange Ladder."
(Tune "Jacob's Ladder")

Lines
1–3 We are climbing our Grange ladder,
4 Happy Juveniles, we.
1–3 Every round goes higher, higher
4 Climbing toward the top.
1–3 As we climb we're looking upward,
4 To our goal above.
1–3 We will strive to make improvement
4 As we upward climb.
1–3 We will ask our God to bless us
4 That we may truly grow.

JUVENILES OF POTTER COUNTY HOLD OWN POMONA MEETING

The Juvenile Pomona Grange met at the Sweden Valley Grange Hall Friday, August 21.

After a bountiful tureen dinner served by the Juveniles, the Grange was called to order by officers of Central Grange. Four new members and four honorary members were initiated by the officers of the Burtville Juvenile Grange. The degree work was put on in a very capable manner.

The North Bingham Juvenile Grange gave a very interesting program. Mrs. Lyman, a charter member of Central Grange, gave several readings.

There were 67 Juveniles present, also three Matrons, Mrs. Clint Holbert, of North Bingham; Mrs. Mary Franke, of Central Grange, and Mrs. O. A. Knight, of Burtville. Mrs. Giles Hauber, Juvenile Deputy, was unable to attend, because of illness.

Much credit is due the Matrons of the various Granges for the splendid work accomplished.

Patronize Grange News Advertisers

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

VARIED PROGRAM ENJOYED BY CLINTON COUNTY POMONA

Clinton County Pomona Grange met on August 20 at Hammersley Fork as guests of Pleasant Valley. Charles J. Lucas, Pomona Master, presided at the morning session at which several members were obligated in the Fifth Degree and the regular business session held. A delicious outdoor lunch was served at noon.

The literary program in the afternoon was in charge of the Pomona Lecturer, G. H. Hubbard. After a short spirited song service, a musical trio played several selections. Past Pomona Master S. C. Burrell spoke on Our Way of Life and the Pomona Secretary, J. A. Singer, gave an interesting talk on turkey farming. The County Superintendent of Schools, Prof. Newton L. Bartges, gave an instructive talk on the rural schools and their present-day advantages, and Miss Clara Lucas gave a reading. Mrs. C. E. Moore sang two humorous songs. One of the most pleasant features of the day was an inspiring address by Past State Lecturer, A. M. Cornell, of Washington, D. C.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY POMONA SPONSORS CHURCH SERVICE

On Sunday afternoon, September 6, there gathered more than 200 Grangers and friends from all parts of Susquehanna County for a religious service at the Montrose Bible Conference auditorium located in one of the scenic beauty spots in the county.

Walter R. Mosher introduced the song leader, Elmer D. Roderick, of Centermoreland, Wyoming County, who conducted a song service. The Hon. Glenn W. Ely, Master of Pomona Grange, gave a brief welcoming address. Solos were rendered by Mrs. Porritt, of Johnson City, N. Y., with Mrs. Johnson as accompanist at the piano. The Rev. John Marvin, of the Montrose Presbyterian church, read as the scripture message: John 1, 5: 1-5 after which he gave a very inspiring address on "This is the Victory."

The spiritual fellowship shown in the gathering was an inspiration and carried out well the thought which prompted Pomona Grange to sponsor the meeting.

INCREASING ACTIVITIES OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES REPORTED TO BRADFORD COUNTY POMONO

Bradford County Pomona Grange met at Wilmot Grange Hall on August 15, with a good representation from the Subordinate Granges of the county. At the business session Pomona Master Earle Bidlack presided. An address of welcome was given by Cecil Steele, Master of Wilmot Grange. O. L. Fish responded and later led an interesting discussion on "My Experience with Alfalfa." Following the reports from Subordinate Granges, a discussion was held relative to the advisability of fewer Subordinate meetings due to shortage of gas and tires. It was brought out from many of the reports that active Granges were finding their own solutions to this problem and were increasing rather than curtailing activities. It was noted that the Grange has many opportunities now to promote community activities wholesome to the welfare of young people. Subordinate membership in Bradford County has increased during the past three months.

Upon the recommendation of the Pomona Treasurer, A. E. Madigan, it was decided to buy a one hundred dollar war bond. Five candidates were obligated in the Fifth Degree, and will receive the Degree in full form at the November meeting, which will be held at Orwell. At noon a delicious chicken dinner was served by the host Grange.

The literary program was in charge of the Pomona Lecturer, Thurston Shumway. The speaker was C. P. Lang, of State College, assistant 4-H Club leader for Pennsylvania, who discussed youth and the Grangers' responsibilities at the present time. Wilmot Grange contributed a reading by Mrs. Mary Knolles and an instrumental selection by Lewis and Lloyd Shaffer. The closing feature of the afternoon was a spelling contest in charge of Mrs. Gerald Shumway. Mrs. Hazel Brackman, of Canton, won the contest and will represent the Bradford County Pomona at the state contest to be held at the State Grange convention in December.

A resolution was adopted asking for the immediate cessation of the use of labor or materials in the manufacture, distribution or sale of intoxicating beverages.

MONROE-PIKE POMONA HOLDS ENTHUSIASTIC SESSION

Patriotic, business and social features marked the meeting of Monroe-Pike Pomona, as guests of Mt. Prospect Grange, P. of H., Matamoras, while an intellectual and social treat was provided in an old-fashioned spelling match, Saturday. Mrs. H. E. Kleinstuber, Ramondskill Valley Grange, was the winner of the spelling bee, having also won in last year's match. She will appear in the State Grange match, in December. The spelling bee was the rouser feature of the afternoon session. Resolutions adopted included those in memory of John H. Wagner, of Polk township, member of Mineola Grange, and a charter member of Monroe-Pike Pomona, who died recently. He was an elected county official and member of a well-known Monroe County family, a number of whom are in the service of the U. S. A., in the present World War.

The closing features followed a wonderful repast, prepared by Mt. Prospect's ladies and their visiting lady Grangers. A number took the Fifth Degree at night.

Rev. Irvin Batdorf, of Hope Evangelical Church, Matamoras, joined the host Grange's greetings, praised the service of the farmer and family, and urged 100 per cent loyalty to the administration in its fight for world freedom. O. Praetorious, Pomona Master, presided, turning the program over to Lecturer Phyllis Orben. Songs, an imaginary trip to Alaska, and return, by Sylvia Steele, Matamoras teacher, featured entertainingly. Prof. M. L. Boop, Matamoras, pronounced the words to the spellers. Mrs. Kleinstuber, the winner, will be provided a free trip to the state spelling competition.

Gains were noted in membership of several granges; Hamilton was commended on having elected eleven, with eight applications on hand as well. Wayne County Pomona, No. 41, degree team, splendidly exemplified the Fifth Degree. Hamilton had 20 representatiyes present; Cherry Valley, 3; Pomona, 1, seventy all told, attending the splendid Pomona gathering. Carbon Pomona Master W. H. Snyder and Mrs. Snyder, both popular visitors, were accorded almost an ovation. Mrs. Snyder was unable to attend the previous Pomona sessions, in Pike County, due to illness. There has been considerable improvement in Mrs. Snyder's health; she is actively again participating in many Grange features.

Miner A. Crosby, Past Pomona Master of Wayne, spoke interestingly, and remarks were also given by the degree members of the neighboring county Pomona. The next Pomona session, December 5, at Mineola Grange, Brodheadsville, is expected to provide some "winter surprises," as well as additional membership increases.

DEPUTY SNYDER HEADS CARBON COUNTY POMONA

Hamilton Grange, P. of H., with a representation of sixteen members present at the big Harvest festival of Carbon County Pomona Grange, scored a fine co-operative feature for Monroe-Pike Pomona at that event, held September 12, afternoon and evening, at Towamensing Grange. The occasion was marked by one of the finest programs ever enjoyed by the Grangers of the neighboring county and visitors. The attendance was limited on account of many being engaged in practical harvesting.

The host Grange's ladies were praised by speakers from various sections on the wonderful array of seasonal flowers—dahlias of great variety predominating in the floral array. The Rev. George McKinley gave the invocation, also the feature address in the afternoon, stressing "The Grange in Wartime." The Grange, he held, had a great responsibility in keeping the countryside pure and clean, morally, and otherwise, in the period of the great world conflict in progress at the present time. He was thanked for the splendid message and its patriotic import.

Little Gap Juvenile Grange put on a wonderful program—"4-H Victory Club Pledge." Musical selections were by the Kunkle sisters, the audience giving patriotic and other numbers; Walter Bonser and Horace Billig being heard in guitar selections. The afternoon session was closed with "Harvest Song." In view of the fact that the Pomona Master has entered the selective service, Pomona chose William H. Snyder, of Towamensing Grange, to head its work for the current term. He is popular and energetic and District Deputy of Carbon, Monroe and Pike.

A large group received the Fifth Degree in the evening, following the fine supper served by Towamensing Grange ladies. Pomona and her Court were decked in flowers in a most effective manner—a scene emblematic of the occasion. The new Pomona head Granger Snyder spoke at length, thanking all for the aid given him in his service to P. of H., and Pomona extending over a period of years and urging all to "hold fast during the duration."

William Hassler, Hamilton, Grange Master, gave a pleasing talk. Frank Thomas, Philip Kishbaugh, Bertie Shook, Monroe-Pike Pomona Master, O. Praetorius, and several others also stressed Grange progress in their remarks. Eighty appeared in the Patron's Chain, the impressive finale of the big day at Towamensing.

BEAVER COUNTY POMONA FEATURES SPELLING BEE

Talks by Congressman Louis E. Graham, Beaver, and O. Walker Shannon, Hookstown, Pennsylvania State Grange lecturer, and an old-fashioned "spelling bee" marked the quarterly meeting of Beaver County Pomona Grange No. 66, at Big Knob Grange hall.

Pomona Master, Joe L. McCarthy, Brighton Township, presented Congressman Graham, who gave an informative talk on "The War and Present Conditions of the Nation Today." He also gave highlights on the capital city. Mr. Shannon spoke on "Today's Grange Program." Brief remarks were made by Master McCarthy.

Congressman Graham presented Pomona Grange a framed picture of the "Signing of the Constitution," and to each subordinate Grange in the county, he gave an unframed picture of the same. He also presented each member a book on the "History of the American Flag and the Proper Way to Display the Flag." To the women of the Grange, he presented a cook book.

Mr. McCarthy presided over the business session, announced the December meeting of Pomona to be held at Brighton Grange hall, the first Saturday in the month instead of the second because of the annual meeting of Pennsylvania State Grange. It also will mark the annual election of officers.

Pomona Grange will cooperate in the county-wide Rotary-Grange Fair to be held in October at the Penn-Beaver Hotel.

Seventeen contestants, representing nine county subordinate Granges competed in a county-wide Grange spelling contest, the winner of which was Mark Davis, Fairview Grange, who will represent Pomona at the State Grange meeting in December. The contest Saturday was directed by Beaver County Superintendent of Schools, E. D. Davidson, Beaver, assisted by County Farm agent, Ross M. Gridley.

At the evening session, the Fifth degree was exemplified on a class of thirty-three candidates, under the leadership of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Young, Chippewa. The tableaux were directed by Mrs. Garnett L. Deer, of Brighton Grange.

Covers were arranged for 150 at the dinner served in the evening by members of the host grange.

SECRETARY LIGHT ADDRESSES GREENE COUNTY POMONA

As principal speaker at the quarterly meeting, Saturday, of Pomona Grange held at the Grange Hall in Graysville, State Secretary of Agriculture John H. Light, told a large audience that Granges were vital to present war effort and that unless farm costs and labor prices were also set, price fixing was unsound.

Mr. Light spoke at both the morning and afternoon sessions. Also heard was Paul Richey, of Washington County, state deputy.

At the morning meeting, Mr. Light stated that the State needs the Grange today more than at any previous time because agriculture is a basic occupation. He cited numerous laws which have been passed in the Commonwealth through the efforts of the Grange and pointed out that one of the noted accomplishments of the organization was the securing of rural free delivery.

Agriculture and the farm as related to the war was stressed in his afternoon talk and he told Grange members that the problems of the nation should be discussed in every Grange hall. He urged all-out protection of the "American way of life" but warned that if this country is to be "arsenal of democracy the rights of states and municipalities must be recognized."

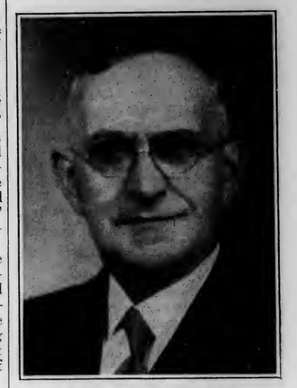
Assailing price fixing, Mr. Light said that "no magic carpet" is going to lead the farmer to prosperity which can be accomplished only when the disparity between the price of farm products and operating costs is solved.

The efficiency banner for the last three months was awarded to Carmichaels Grange, with Harveys Grange second, and Hoovers Run Grange third. The banner was presented by Mrs. Simon Hoy, of Hoovers Run Grange and was accepted by Wayne Keener, master of Carmichaels Grange.

Five Grangers were obligated in the Fifth Degree. They were: Mr. and Mrs. John R. Davis, East Franklin Grange; Jean Scott, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Carroll and Ruth Goodwin, all of Harveys Grange. The obligation was administered by W. B. Phillips, of Woodruff Grange.

Mr. Phillips won the title Saturday of county grange spelling champion and will represent Pomona Grange at the state meeting. Other Granges participating in the spelling contest included: Carmichaels, Mrs. Alberta Warne; Harveys, Earl McKerrihan; East Franklin, Miss Margaret Gordon; Hoovers Run, Mrs. Bertha Hoy. The contest was conducted by County Superintendent of Schools D. C. Longanecker, of Waynesburg, with Mrs. J. E. Martin, Mrs. Hutchinson, and Mr. Richey, all of Washington County, as judges.

Highlighting the entertainment was a patriotic tableau, "The Red, White, and Blue," presented by Dorothy Goodwin, Dorothy Scott, and Mary Dinsmore, of Harveys Grange, the host group. A solo was sung by Miss Frances Goodwin, of Carmichaels Grange, accompanied by Miss Erma Hewitt. John R. Davis, violinist, of East Franklin Grange, offered selections accompanied by Miss Emily Jacobs who later with the Hawaiian Club entertained with special music.



ALEXANDER DECKER

Alexander Decker, a member of Eagle Grange No. 1, died at his home on June 10. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Decker, charter members of the first Grange organized in Pennsylvania. Alexander, like his parents, took a life-long interest in Grange work, joining the Order with his wife in 1885. He served his Subordinate in many capacities and served as Master of the Lycoming County Pomona Grange. He attended many State Grange meetings and throughout his long life was ever an inspiration to his fellow Patrons.

BUTLER COUNTY POMONA DISCUSSES FARM PROBLEMS

The fall meeting of Pomona Grange held at West Sunbury was unusually well attended. State Master Kenzie Bagshaw discussed wartime problems of Pennsylvania agriculture.

Mr. Bagshaw said that while we honor the patriotism and courage of the man who enlists for active service, we must remember that it is vital to the production of food for

our forces that trained men remain on the farm to carry on. More specialized knowledge and skill are required in agriculture, he said, than in perhaps any of the industries.

Among the other points brought out was that in this time when collectivism is talked and practiced so extensively we must remember that it was for individual liberty that our country was established and it is to protect the rights of the individual that we fight.

Following Mr. Bagshaw's address a group discussed the following subjects: "The Food Situation in Foreign Countries," Mrs. Ada Gerner, of Jefferson Grange; "Wartime Demands for Food Production," Hugh Fergus, of Slippery Rock; "Post-War Adjustments," Mrs. Frank Cooper, of Worth; "Prevention of Inflation," George H. Bicker, of Winfield Grange; "The Grange Contributes to the War Effort," W. E. Sahli, of Jackson. R. H. McDougall, county agent, summarized the points brought out in the various talks.

Miss Helen McGinnis, accompanied by her mother, sang appropriate solos, asking the group to join in "Keep the Home Fires Burning."

The sisters, Ida and Charlotte Bicker, sang duets, accompanied by Mrs. Arthur Cratty.

As the final feature of the program the lectures, Mrs. Paul Rennick, had arranged for sound pictures on highway safety, presented by the Penna. Motor Police.

During the morning business session, Pomona Master William Weckerly appointed a committee consisting of Mrs. Paul Rennick, lecturer, J. A. Eberhart, secretary, and Milton Blaine, to plan for a program exchange between Granges.

Resolutions were offered that the Grange strongly urge that farmers be permitted to purchase tires to retail produce; that the manufacture of beer and other intoxicating beverages be discontinued for the duration thus releasing sugar, which is being rationed, and alcohol, essential to the war industry; that we return to Standard Time during the winter since Daylight Saving will make for unnecessary hardship for the farmer and hazard for school children.

Congressman Louis E. Graham presented Pomona with a framed picture of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and in the presentation speech made thought-provoking comment on the seriousness and immensity of this war and the important part agriculture must play in the conduct of it.

Grangers welcomed State Lecturer Walker Shannon and his wife as unexpected guests.

West Sunbury Grangers proved excellent hosts Tuesday and their efforts were greatly appreciated.

Pomona will meet in December as guests of Eureka Grange.

DONEGAL GRANGE HONORS TWO OF ITS MEMBERS

With its hall beautifully decorated and arranged, Donegal Grange in Westmoreland County honored Brother and Sister Bernard J. Hoffman on the occasion of their fortieth wedding anniversary. Sister Hoffman came to the Grange hall in the outfit she wore on her wedding day. Most of the members were there to greet the couple.

The feature of the evening's program was a two-act play, in which both Brother and Sister Hoffman took part. Also participating in the play were Harry Hoffman, Mary Macklacia and Eugene Slater. The program was rounded out with instrumental and vocal music. Following the program the honored couple was showered wth gifts and best wishes. Then came the hour for lunch at which the ladies of the Grange displayed their ability to feed a large party as is fitting on such an occasion.

SPRING GRANGE HAS MANY LOYAL MEMBERS

Spring Grange in Crawford County now has thirty-four Silver Star Certificate members and five Golden Sheaf certificate members. This Grange awarded seventeen of the Silver Star certificates and one Golden Sheaf certificate at a recent meeting on which occasion a special program was arranged, paying due honor to those who have so loyally stood by the Order over a period of years. During the year, four devoted Silver Star members of this Grange were called by death.

WHEAT PENALTY OPPOSED BY CHESTER COUNTY POMONA

On May 28th, the Chester County Pomona Grange in its spring meeting discussed at length the merits of the penalty on excess wheat growing under the provisions of the Federal Adjustment Act. The conclusion of the discussion was that the Pomona is strongly opposed to such penalty. Action was taken to inform government officials accordingly.

HOME-MADE PIES OCCUPY CENTER OF GRANGE STAGE

Interesting Events Reported From Texas and Wyoming

The humble home-made pie has been very much in evidence in Grange circles the past few weeks with two outstanding illustrations coming from the widely separated states of Texas and Wyoming. In the former case a state-wide apple pie baking contest was staged under Grange auspices and with substantial prizes offered for the best culinary creations. The awards were recently announced, a young matron from San Antonio topping the list. Immediately following the judges' announcement, the large Grange crowd present participated in an auction, at which the prize-winning pie was sold for $38.

The other pie story comes from Wyoming, where at one of the county Grange meetings, every lady was invited to bring a pie and the men their pocketbooks; the further promise being made that "all the money you pay for your pie will be returned to you in Defense Stamps." The idea caught instantly as a good way to lead Grange members into the purchase of stamps, and the result was that the pies sold high. Some of them brought as much as $11 apiece; while many of the children's pies went as high as $4 apiece in the lively bidding. The promise of the evening was kept, and in consequence a great many people went home proud owners of Defense Stamps, and to that extent one Grange meeting had done its bit to help win the war.

SUGGESTIONS FOR MEETING PROBLEMS OF DAIRY FARMERS DURING NATIONAL DEFENSE

By Dr. Kenneth Hood

In our extenison meetings this year, we are trying to give our farmers some economic guidance which might help them to do their job better and at the same time fortify themselves insofar as possible against the day of depression and reconstruction. Here are a few of our recommendations:

1. Avoid incurring new long-time debts and start liquidating present debts in so far as possible.

2. Avoid over-expansion. Get requested production increases by better feeding, better management, and by more intensive methods. More milk per cow, more eggs per hen, and more potatoes per acre brings better economic returns, conserves scarce materials, and prevents excessive expansion in livestock numbers and planted acres.

3. Re-invest all available extra cash, after paying on debts and buying defense bonds, in the farm. Money spent on better bulls, better cows, better rams, pasture improvement, field drainage, and improved barn layout will pay good dividends in improved efficiency and, above all, the money is as safe as it will be anywhere in this war-torn topsy-turvey world.

4. Emphasize machinery repair work. New labor-saving farm machinery is scarce but it is more necessary than ever in view of the shortage of skilled farm help. The supply of farm machinery repair parts is ample. This should be helpful.

5. Produce more of your own feed whenever your farm labor situation makes it possible. It is especially advisable to get more feed from the pastures by a program of pasture improvement, and to reduce the amount of protein purchases necessary by growing a better quality of legume roughage.

6. *Order Now.* Everything is scarce and hard to get. Even products in liberal supply may take a long time to reach you because of the rush of war and the heavy load born by our transportation system. We do not advocate hoarding but we do advocate that you plan ahead and get what you need by the time you need it. A repair part for the sprayer isn't much use to you, if it comes after the spraying should have been done.

7. Hold fast to your agricultural education agencies and your farm organizations. Clear-headed intelligent leadership in agriculture will be more imperative after the war than ever before. The energetic, intelligent leadership of our farmers and farm organizations will be of infinitely more help than all the well laid plans and theories savoring of Utopia, of those outside of agriculture who only promise but do not know how and cannot fulfill.

8. And above all, keep working and keep faith. This is a war of resources and we will win. The products of the farms and the output of our factories will some day turn the tide. In the meantime, you must plow, plant, and harvest with an earnest will and a steadfast purpose. You have your problems—difficult ones, almost insurmountable ones—but who hasn't? This is war!

NATION'S FLOCKS RALLY TO DEFENSE PROGRAM

A total United States production in February of 3,836,000,000 eggs was a record for the month both in the lay per hen and total number of eggs. The total output was fifteen per cent higher than the record production of February, 1941, and thirty-four per cent larger than the ten year (1931-40) February average. The same proportion of increase was true in Pennsylvania.

Judging from the production of baby chicks by commercial hatcheries in February, the national flock of layers will increase during the year. The estimated output of 95,115,000 chicks was eight per cent larger than the previous February record for the United States.

The nation's cold storage stocks of eggs on March 1 totaled 2,486,000 cases—sixty-four per cent more than a year ago and fifty-eight per cent above the last five-year average.

ONE DAY AT A TIME

One day at a time, with its failures
and fears,
With its hurts and mistakes, with
its weakness and tears,
With its portion of pain and its
burden of care;
One day at a time we must meet and
must bear.

One day at a time to be patient and
strong,
To be calm under trial and sweet
under wrong;
Then its toiling shall pass and its
sorrow shall cease;
It shall darken and die, and the night
shall bring peace.

One day at a time—but the day is so
long,
And the heart is not brave and the
soul is not strong.
O Thou pitiful Christ, be Thou near
all the way;
Give courage and patience and
strength for the day.

Swift cometh His answer, so clear
and so sweet;
"Yea, I will be with thee, thy troubles
to meet;
I will not forget thee, nor fail thee,
nor grieve;
I will not forsake thee; I never will
leave."

Not yesterday's load we are called on
to bear.
Nor the morrow's uncertain and
shadowy care;
Why should we look forward or back
with dismay?
Our needs, as our mercies, are but
for the day.

One day at a time, and the day is
His day;
He hath numbered its hours, though
they haste or delay.
His grace is sufficient; we walk not
alone;
As the day, so the strength that He
giveth His own.

—*Annie Johnson Flint.*

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IT TAKES SO LITTLE

It takes so little to make us sad—
Just a slighting word or a doubting
sneer,
Just a scornful smile on some lips
held dear,
And our footsteps lag, though the
goal seemed near,
And we lose the courage and hope we
had—
So little it takes to make us sad.

It takes so little to make us glad—
Just the cheering clasp of a friendly
hand,
Just a word from one who can
understand;
And we finish the task we long had
planned,
And we lose the doubt and the fear
we had—
So little it takes to make us glad.

Two women seated in a bus were loudly discussing their husbands. One said: "I make a point of having one argument a week regularly with my husband."

The other: "Mine gets paid monthly."

A UNIQUE LIFE INSURANCE SCHOOL

"The successful life insurance agent is a powerful factor in preventing inflation and in promoting national stability." With this statment, Mr. Martin W. Lammers, Superintendent of Agents of the Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company, opened the school of life insurance methods at their Home Office in the State Tower Building. This school included agents from Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

The prime purpose of the school was to improve the technique and the selling methods of the agents; in addition, to adjust their methods to meet war conditions and enable both the agents and company to render the maximum service in the victory program in which all are giving their effort and thought.

Instructors of the School, in addition to Mr. Lammers, were Edwin W. Henne, executive vice-president of the Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company; L. W. S. Chapman, of the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau of Hartford, Connecticut and others in the Home Office.

The group studied the history of life insurance, the program of their own company, the agent's job of selling and the responsibility of the individual agent, not only to his company but to the insured as well. By the use of charts, tables and recording methods, all were given new aids in their work. The most important phase of the school had to do with the crisis, through which we are passing. Life insurance, as a part of the Victory Program, was emphasized by pointing out that most of life insurance investments in April went to government securities and war bonds. The time-honored position of life insurance as the builder of thrift takes on a new significance as it becomes an agency to prevent ination by using funds that might otherwise go to the demand for consumer goods. At the same time, it builds up a reserve of great value when peace comes.

In the final session of the school, Mr. Louis J. Taber, former Master of the National Grange and President of the Farmers and Trades Life Insurance Company challenged the agents to remember the definite part that life insurance plays in helping in the Nation's All-out War and Victory program. "Dollars going into life insurance have a three-phase war value as the majority of premiums go into war bonds, families and individuals are protected during this critical and hazardous period, and also, savings are built up for the great period of reconstruction that is sure to come.

This company has frequently conducted one and two-day schools, but this is the first time that agents have been called in for definite week or ten-day period with regular classroom methods of studying acquisition, actuarial and conservation insurance methods. The school was so successful that it will be continued and enlarged until all the salesmen have the opportunity to enjoy this privilege. That progressive and modern methods can overcome war resistance was proven by the fact that the Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company has a net gain of the first four months of 1942, as compared with one year ago, of ninety-two percent—proving the value of the methods employed under the service of this company.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Pennsylvania Grange News, published monthly, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

State of Pennsylvania, County of Dauphin.

Before me, Lucinda E. Rigling, in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Miles Horst, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the Pennsylvania Grange News, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Pennsylvania State Grange, 423 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

Editor, Kenzie S. Bagshaw, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Business Manager, Miles Horst, 428 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

2. That the owner is Pennsylvania State Grange, Harrisburg, Pa.

C. M. Davidson, Grove City, Pa.
Albert Madigan, Towanda, Pa.
Geo. M. Griffin, Smock, Pa.

These names representing the Executive Committee, or governing body this year.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state). Not any.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

Miles Horst,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and Subscribed Before Me this 24th day of September, 1942.
[seal] Lucinda E. Rigling.
My commission expires May 6, 1944.

HORSES COMING BACK

Already horses have made their appearance in some of the Eastern cities. A taxicab company in Boston is using horse-drawn cabs instead of gas-fed ones. The people who have kept their old surries and traps are fortunate today, for they are able to help in this transportation problem, as well as making some extra money, for the cab companies pay well for these old vehicles. We may even wind up with the top buggy and plush laprobe again. There's a lot to be said for the old one-horse-power hay-burner at that.

As a last thought I'd like you to read this poem entitled, "Ode to a Horse."

Oh, horse, you are a wondrous thing
No horns to honk—no bells to ring;
No license buying every year,
With plates to stick on front and
rear.
No sparks to miss—no gears to strip,
You start yourself—no clutch to slip.
No gas bills mounting day by day
To take the joy of life away.
Your inner tubes are all okay
And, thank the Lord, they stay that
way.
Your spark plugs never miss and fuss,
Your motor never makes me cuss.
Your frame is good for many a mile
Your body never changes style.
Your wants are few and easily met,
You've something on the auto yet.

There's always something to be done
By someone who can do it;
And if to your lot it shall come,
Get busy—go right to it,
Don't stop to ponder o'er the task
That seems to you a duty;
Be quick and willing—for therein
Is found the highest beauty.

"TODAY"

Today is the day that your task
should be done,
The day that God has given you.
You're living right now and this is
the day
To do what you're going to do.
This second, this minute is all that
you've got
The future's a myth anyhow;
The past with its shadows the sooner
forgot
The better, so do it right now.

You remember your years from the
day you were born;
And count them with sighing and
tears;
But really, my friend, you're reborn
every morn;
In spite of the calendar years.
Each day you start life with a view-
point that's new,
The past is a dream that has fled.
You cannot go back to the days that
were you,
In the days that are silent and dead.

Nor can you reach forward one day
in advance
To glimpse what the future may
hold.
You can't tell the future nor one
circumstance,
Except as the moment unfold.
Today is the day that your task should
be done.
So live that you need not fear
What's going to happen with each
rising sun,
Next week or next month or next
year. —*Selected.*

In dyeing textiles, flake and powder dyes have to be handled with special care for they may be blown about and spot the material with any movement of air in the room.

Patronize Grange News Advertisers

The best executive is
The one who has
Sense enough to pick
Good men to do
What he wants done,
And self-restraint
Enough to keep from
Meddling with them
While they do it.

—*Roosevelt.*

In Memoriam

WORDEN

Whereas, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst Brother Will E. Worden, a member of West Bingham Grange No. 1328, be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family, drape our charter, write the resolutions in our minutes, and publish them in the Grange News, also in the Potter Enterprise and a copy be sent to the family.

Selden Lewis,
Lillian Lewis,
Mary Patterson,
Committee.

ANGSTADT

Whereas, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst Brother Martin B. Angstadt, a member of Ephrata Grange No. 1815, therefore be it

Resolved, that we extend our deepest sympathy to the family, record these resolutions on our minutes and publish in the Pennsylvania Grange News.

John K. Beard,
A. H. Stober,
H. E. Hoffman,
Committee.

Classified Ads.

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Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Grange Seals	$5.00
Digest	.60
New Fifth Degree Manuals, per set of 9	3.00
New Fifth Degree Manuals, single copy	.40
New Fourth Degree Manuals, per set of 13	4.00
New Fourth Degree Manuals, single copy	.35
New Juvenile Manuals, per set of 13	3.25
Constitution and By-Laws	.20
Degree Work, First 4 degrees by Dr. Rankin	.50
Fifth Degree Floor Work, by Dr. Rankin	.50
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.15
Song Books, "The Patron," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.75
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Labor Savings Minute Book	2.75
Treasurer's Account Book	.60
Blank Reports, Subordinate Grange to Pomona, per hundred	.75
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 25	.70
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 100	2.75
Roll Book	.75
Application Blanks, per hundred	.45
Pomona Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Juvenile Application Blanks, per fifty	.25
Notice of Arrearage, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Order on Treasurer, per hundred	.30
Treasurer's Receipts	.30
Trade Cards, each	.01
Demit Cards, each	.01
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead)	.15
Grange Radiator Emblems	.50
Ohio State Grange Cook Books, each	.75

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,

Miles Horst, *Secretary.*

FRED F LININGER 157
STATE COLLEGE PA

TODAY'S OPPORTUNITIES

By Mrs. C. E. Carothers,
North Strabane Grange, Washington County

I am wondering how many of you know how difficult it is to talk on any subject to those who know you best. Anyone with a "gift of gab" can make a pretty good speech to an audience whom the speaker feels does not know him at his worst; but to tell an audience like you fellow Grangers, what your opportunities are at the present moment, when I know that I have let many an opportunity slip by is not the easiest task. I, like many others, do with my opportunities as children do, playing in the sand. They fill their little hands with sand, and then let the grains fall through, one by one, till all are gone.

Some of us have been waiting for the extraordinary circumstances to happen, which would throw us into fame and fortune. Although we do not realize it, to its fullest extent, the extraordinary happened at Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, and each succeeding day since. There is not a man, woman nor child in this land who cannot hear opportunity to serve their country knocking at the door. The Good Book says, Where there is no vision, the people perish. And again, Your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, and your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream dreams. America has a vision today and we shall not perish. That vision reveals to us the appalling picture of nations ground under the greed of those who would stamp out life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That is not the American way of life.

Older men and women dream of the days when we won our independence from England and when our Union was preserved by Abraham Lincoln. He saw a vision in his youth of dark-skinned men, women and children being sold into slavery. He resolved that if the opportunity ever came to him, he would do something about it. The opportunity came and he became the Great Emancipator.

While there may be misgivings in the minds of older men and women of the outcome of the present titanic struggle to preserve the freedom of the world, our young men and women are prophesying. They are seeing visions of a new order in which the bigoted despot shall never again have the opportunity to bring destruction and slavery to any people on this planet. With the vision of the young, come attendant responsibilities to bring about the world condition which they visualize. That is their opportunity today.

Older men and women today dream of the time when they can again humbly enjoy the peaceful shade of their own vine and fig tree, unmolested by blackouts, or lack of the essentials of a peaceful, contented, secure old age. To bring about this victory, the elders must apply themselves to civilian defense. They must sacrifice and pray. That is their opportunity today.

Shakespeare has said, "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune; omitted, all the voyage of their life is bound in shallows and in miseries; and we must take the current when it serves, or lose our ventures." It is the opportunity, then, of all, to step into the flood of this great world revolution, and do not only our bit, but our best to annihilate forever from the future annals of history the possibility of war of conquest, demoralization of civilization, enslavement of weaker nations and destruction of all that we hold dear. By stepping into the present flood we suffer and win, and lose, and lose, and win again, until final victory. That is our opportunity today.

The Fourth of July means nothing to Italy, Germany nor Japan. In America it is Independence Day. It is more than fire crackers, skyrockets and watermelons. Our independence is at stake. Today it means ammunition, bombs, food, supplies for those boys out front. To supply these essentials before it is too late, we must live simply, meet our obligations courageously, press on towards the mark of the high calling in our destiny as a nation, plant, sow, reap, have confidence in our leaders, send our boys forth to do their duty, allow no loose talk to escape our lips, have the courage of our convictions to deduce that which is best for all, and have faith in God who works in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform. That is our opportunity today.

This war is not to be won in a day nor a year. It may last a decade until all nations are exhausted and insolvent. Wishful thinking has never been known to win a battle. My father once had a spirited driving horse which he sometimes used to cultivate corn. Topsy was a headstrong animal and she hated cultivating. So, not having as much horse sense as wishful thinking, when she got two-thirds of the way across the field, she would put her head down, take the bit in her teeth and dash to the end of the row, upsetting the cultivator, uprooting the corn and dragging the cussing driver. Then Topsy would stop, expecting to be relieved forever of cultivating corn. But the driver would turn her around, much to Topsy's disgust, and the same thing would happen all over again. Finally, someone figured out what was in Topsy's mind and put a bag over her head, so she could not see when she was nearing the end of the row, and all went well.

We, as individuals, in this world crisis, may be like Topsy, and only see to the end of the row we are cultivating today, this month or this year. We may hate war. We may be possessed of wishful thinking. We may take the bits in our teeth and run away with all that we possess that should contribute to final victory. But we do not want to have bags tied over our heads in order to hoe our own little rows of industry. Neither must we become discouraged and fail in our application to duty to the greatest number. We must not, in our haste to get to the end of our own little row, uproot the tiny plants of conservation, nor thwart the plans of those who know much more than we do of how much there is to be done and how to do it.

Sitting at my son's dinner table one evening last fall out in California, I began to shoot off my mouth, saying things I had heard so many civilians say, criticizing everybody and everything. My son was very quiet until I had stopped for breath. Then he looked at me with eyes half closed, and said in the clipped, concise words of an army man, "Mother, I wish you wouldn't talk about things you know nothing about." That taught me a lesson I shall not forget. We must not only turn a deaf ear to this form of enemy propaganda so subtly passed from mouth to mouth, but we must verbally chastise those who are thus undermining our morale and our objectives.

"Wishing" WON'T PROTECT LOVED ONES

PLANNING—not wishing—is the only sure way to protect loved ones against want and distress or dependence on relatives or community charity.

Our many plans of family protection through life insurance have been designed especially to meet the needs of those living in agricultural areas. These include protection for children; wives; retirement funds; income continuation—in fact, there are plans to meet practically every need.

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I would like some information about your protection plans.
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Street .....
City ..... State .....

SOME HELP ON THE PAY ROLL

A Few Millions Clipped Off by Scrapping Certain Projects

Nearly 500,000 people were separated from the government payroll or Federal aid on July 1 by the scrapping or curtailment of three depression-born agencies that have cost more than $17,000,000,000. Congress abolished the Civilian Conservation Corps by denying it funds for the new fiscal year. The W. P. A. and the N. Y. A. were granted greatly reduced appropriations.

ALMOST LOST CUSTOM REVIVED

Looks as If Farm Butchering Likely to Be Again Resumed

Butchering on the farm, a custom which had fallen into some disuse in certain districts, promises to be revived on a large scale this fall. Agricultural experts feel that the average farm family with cold storage facilities can save considerable money on meat by home butchering.

This will bring some relief to the packers, too. They are already worrying about being swamped by the all-time record flood of hogs now in sight.

THAT LITTLE DEBT OF OURS

The gross public debt of the United States, together with guaranteed obligations, on July 30 was $81,228,797,942, an increase of $25,442,722,149 over the corresponding date for 1941.

BUTTER PRICES FIXED

During late July the United States Department of Agriculture announced that the price of butter will be supported by the Agricultural Marketing Administration at 39 cents per pound, 92-score Chicago basis, while the price of cheese will be supported at 21 cents, Wisconsin Cheese Exchange basis.

TEACHER HAD NO ANSWER

The teacher had spent most of the morning telling her pupils something of the wonders of nature. At the conclusion she thought she scored a point.

"And isn't it wonderful how the little chickens get out of their shells?"

But one quick-witted little nine-year-old went one better.

"Well, what gets me, teacher, is how they get in."

ONE WAY TO SAVE

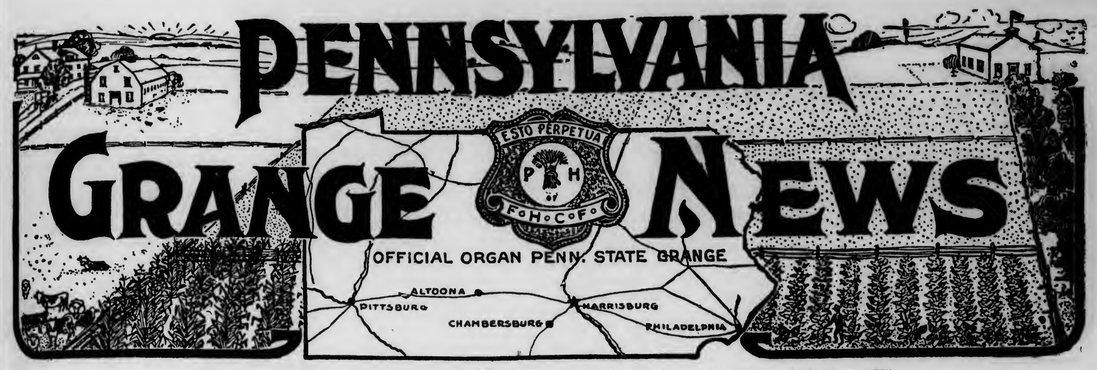
Mrs. Wimpus: "A farmer's wife told me it would pay me to keep a pig to eat up all the scraps."

Mrs. Dinocan: "I don't need to do that. My husband comes home late at night and eats all our scraps."

The Office of Price Administration has announced that fall clothing prices at both wholesale and retail will not be permitted to rise above the levels for comparable garments in March. Special treatment, however, may be accorded winter overcoats.

A Grange in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, held a "bomber dance," cleared nearly $50 and turned it over to the government toward such a purchase.

Pennsylvania Granges are making a vigorous protest against the apparent discrimination between the granting of tires for the distribution of milk and that of beer and liquors.



Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOL. XXXIX HARRISBURG, PA., NOVEMBER, 1942 No. 8

Splendid Facilities Available for Seventieth State Grange Session

To Be Held at Harrisburg, Dec. 8, 9, 10

THE Seventieth Annual Session of the Pennsylvania State Grange will be held in Harrisburg, December 8th, 9th and 10th. The Penn Harris Hotel will serve as the Headquarters throughout the week. All sessions will be held in the Forum of the Education Building except that of Tuesday evening, which will be held in the Grace Methodist Church.

The deciding factor in selecting Harrisburg as this year's Convention City was its accessibility by bus, train, and automobile from all parts of the State. It was recognized that because of tire and gas limitations many of the delegates would have to travel by railroad and bus. Most of the lines operating in Pennsylvania have good connections to this city.

In addition to its accessibility, Harrisburg offers splendid accommodations for large conventions. The Penn Harris Hotel, one of the State's outstanding hotels, has set aside 100 rooms for Grange purposes and has made available its large ballroom and its parlors and other facilities. Its large lobby will afford ample opportunity for socializing between sessions.

The Forum of the Education Building has been made available to the Grange through the help of Secretary of Agriculture John H. Light, former secretary of the State Grange, and the Department of Property and Supplies, which is directly responsible for its care and use. The Forum has a seating capacity of 1,800, has a large stage and fine acoustics. It is well suited in every way for our Grange sessions and is particularly well adapted for the exemplification of the Sixth Degree.

Hotel facilities in Harrisburg are ample and sufficient to take care of all folks coming to this convention. As has already been stated, the Headquarters Hotel will reserve 100 rooms for the use of Grange people. The State Grange will follow its usual procedure in reserving rooms for the official family in this hotel. Others who desire accommodations at this hotel will make their reservations through the State Secretary, Miles Horst, who will turn requests for accommodations in the Penn Harris over to the hotel for assignment until those available are exhausted. Rates in this hotel for double rooms with bath are $5.50, and $3.30 for single rooms with bath per day.

The following is a list of the available hotels and their rates:

	No. Rooms	Rates Single Room	Rates Double Room
Harrisburger	300	$2.75-$4.40	$4.40-$6.60
William Penn	160	1.75- 3.00	3.50- 5.00
Bolton	125	1.75- 2.75	2.85- 3.85
New Plaza ..	100	1.65- 2.75	2.75- 3.85
Columbus ..	90	1.65- 3.30	2.75- 5.50
New Governor	78	1.65- 4.40	2.75- 6.00
Senate	60	2.00- 2.50	3.00- 3.50
Thomson ...	30	1.65	2.50- 6.00
Alva	25	1.65- 2.20	2.50- 4.00

In addition to the accommodations available at hotels, those desiring accommodations in homes in the city at rates lower than those of most of the hotels will be accommodated through the Housing Bureau of the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce. Someone representing this Bureau will be at the Headquarters Hotel on Monday and Tuesday, December 7th and 8th, and will assign and direct those desiring such accommodations to available places in the city. Those desiring to make reservations both for these rooms and for hotels outside of the Headquarters Hotel will write direct to the Housing Bureau or the hotel selected.

Because of another engagement for the Forum on Tuesday evening, December 8th, it was necessary to find another place for this session, which again will be an open session. The Grace Methodist Church is one of the largest churches in the city of Harrisburg. It has a seating capacity of well over 1,000. It is about three squares from the Headquarters Hotel to this church, about the same distance as from the Headquarters Hotel to the Education Building.

The program for this session has not yet been completed, but one thing certain is that it will be full of interest from beginning to end. Several of our National Grange leaders will meet with us and discuss the National war situation as Grange people see it. There will be more than the ordinary interest in legislative matters in view of the fact that another Legislative Session will open at Harrisburg in January. This is also the Biennial Grange election year, which will mean the election of new officers from the Master on down. There should also be a fairly large class of Patrons taking the Sixth Degree.

Those coming to Harrisburg for this convention will find the Capital City a very interesting one, with the State Capitol buildings perhaps the chief attraction. Harrisburg is also the county seat of Dauphin County and is in the center of one of the State's outstanding agricultural areas.

A Bird's-Eye View of Harrisburg, Pa., Where the Seventieth Annual Session of the Pennsylvania State Grange Will Be Held December 8th, 9th, and 10th

MUTILATED PAGE

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THE COUNTRY NEEDS PRODUCTION, NOT PARITY

By O. H. Hoffman,

Manager, Interstate Milk Producers' Coöperative

It's production, not parity, that this nation had better be concerning itself with now, and it is farm morale that needs a bit of attention, too. The farmer is as patriotic as the next man but he is getting mighty tired of putting in sixteen hours a day alongside his wife and children at back-breaking toil, only to be called a profiteer and have blamed upon him these alarming increases in wage rates that others have encouraged.

He has done a remarkable job this year in increasing his output of crops and he has done it without a single "E" award. He has called no strikes. He has sent his sons to war and seen his hired men go. On top of this, in our area he has had five men lured away by the high wages for which he is being blamed, for every man that has left him for a uniform.

He has had no government-planned visits from lovely Hedy Lamarr. His wife might not even want that. No returned heroes have sought him in public ceremony and called him "comrade in the fight." He asks no praise, no parades, no movie queens, but he does mightily need cash enough to hire the help to do his part. He also badly needs sufficient understanding on the part of those people dependent on him for their food that they may cease, for a spell, calling him selfish and a profiteer.

If these things are not done there will be hungry mouths within this land before we win this war. It is production, not this so-called parity, we had better be thinking about for a season.

THE CHAPLAIN'S MEDITATION

REV. ROSS M. HAVERFIELD

LET US GIVE THANKS FOR WHAT WE HAVE

With world conditions as they are, with war raging on far-flung battle lines, with millions of our fine young men in our armed forces, with curtailment of gasoline, tires and certain foodstuffs, with increasing taxation and the constant demand for time and service and money to meet the modern emergency—with all this, there are some who will say that we have little to be thankful for this November 26. But, Patrons of Husbandry, *let us give thanks for what we have,* and not spend our energy in lamenting over those things which we may not have at this present time.

There is a Gospel song that many of us sing in our Sunday Schools which is most appropriate this year. You will recall it begins:

"When upon life's billows you are tempest tossed,
When you are discouraged, thinking all is lost,
Count your many blessings, name them one by one,
And it will surprise you what the Lord hath done."

The tempest is raging to-day, no one doubts that, and many are heavy-hearted and discouraged, thinking all is lost, but what we need to do is to count the blessings that we have, to *"name them one by one,"* and we too will be surprised to discover "what the Lord hath done."

And this song concludes with another verse that also needs to be sung in 1942. It gives to us the assurance of divine help in every time of need.

"So, amid the conflict, whether great or small,
Do not be discouraged, God is over all;
Count your many blessings, angels will attend,
Help and comfort give you to your journey's end.
Count your blessings—name them one by one;
Count your many blessings, see what God hath done."

The limited space for this Meditation certainly does not permit one to enumerate very many of the blessings that we still have, and for which we should devoutly give thanks unto God, but let us think of a few of our many blessings which we enjoy here in these United States of America.

I. The Freedom to Worship God According to the Dictates of Our Own Conscience

This is a blessed privilege which we have always had, and have rather taken for granted, and perhaps we cannot appreciate how fundamental it is to our spiritual and moral well-being. Our forefathers, who had experienced the ill effects of a prescribed religion, gave to this nation this "freedom" which constitutes one of the most precious blessings that we have to-day and for which we should all give thanks.

"O beautiful for pilgrim feet,
Whose stern impassioned stress
A thoroughfare for freedom beat
Across the wilderness."

And let us also give thanks for the provision that our government has made for the men in service to have this privilege of worship made possible through the Chaplains of the Army and the Navy. Thank God for the Chaplains and for their wonderful ministry.

II. The Democratic Form of Government That Is Still Ours

When dictatorships are robbing millions of their "inalienable rights" as individuals, and when the lustful ambition of such dictators is regimenting whole nations and throwing the world into chaos and darkness, let us thank God we still have a constitutional democracy, a government "of the people, for the people, and by the people," a republic in which the rights and property of every citizen is considered a sacred trust and protected by the courts of the land.

Our valiant men in arms are fighting to-day on land, or on sea, or in the air, to protect this political philosophy, and to guarantee its perpetuation for future generations. Let us thank God for the political liberty that we have.

III. The Blessings and Comforts of Our Homes, and the Conveniences We Enjoy

With the "rationing" which is so necessary, and the limitations due to the war, we still enjoy countless comforts and conveniences unknown to most peoples. Surely we have so much to be thankful for, that none of us will complain by any temporary restrictions which may be imposed upon us. Such restrictions only reveal how very fortunate we have been, and perhaps how very extravagant. There is an old saying that declares that we "do not miss the water till the well goes dry." Probably the restrictions and the rationing may open our hearts with a new sense of gratitude to the Giver of all good, for the unmerited bounty we receive.

IV. The Spirit of Fraternity That Binds Our Hearts in Mutual Helpfulness

We should be grateful for the bond of fraternity that is exemplified in the Grange—that spirit of helpfulness that contributes to the needs of others, both here and abroad. May our hearts find many opportunites to be helpful at this time, and thus to reveal our own personal thankfulness for the countless blessings which we have to share with others.

"For the joy of human love,
Brother, sister, parent, child,
Friends on earth and friends above;
For all gentle thoughts and mild:
Lord of all, to Thee we raise
This our hymn of grateful praise."

Patrons of Husbandry, let us, with grateful hearts, give thanks unto God for the blessings that we have.

A DIVIDEND RECORD

Holding the best strategic position from an operating standpoint of any railroad in the United States, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company carries more than 11 per cent of the country's rail freight and over 20 per cent of its passenger traffic. The "Pennsy" has paid dividends to its stockholders continuously for 94 years, a record declared unequaled by any other major American corporation.

INTERSTATE FARMERS' COUNCIL OPPOSES FARM PRICE SUBSIDIES

P. C. Turner, president of the Interstate Farmers' Council, recently sent to Director James F. Byrnes, of Economic Stabilization, and to Secretary of Agriculture Wickard a resolution adopted by the Council calling on the Board of Economic Stabilization to "take immediate steps to insure an adequate food supply by establishing a sound price structure that is adequate to take care of the cost of food production and services."

The Council, representing more than 375,000 farmers in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware and Pennsylvania, went on record as being opposed to any farm price subsidy.

"The government," said the resolution, "has been directed by Congress to consider the increasing cost of farm labor in arriving at a price structure that will enable the farmer to produce the needed food supply. Such consideration is both right and in the interest of national well-being and must be done either in the form of a fair price policy or else in some form of subsidy."

The resolution objected to any form of subsidy on the grounds that it "would cost countless dollars in expense of administration, would involve red tape, delay, confusion and, more important, would have a serious demoralizing effect upon the people."

Pointing out that because of the concentration of war industries in the five-state area the average farmer is being called upon to produce the essential protein foods including eggs, milk and meat for sixty people, the resolution said farmers were "finding this demand increasingly hard to meet because of the drain of farm labor by the draft and more especially by war industries and government projects that are paying salaries of three or more times what the farmer can afford to pay on his present income."

The Council, which is a correlating organization of farm groups, admitted three new members, to bring its total membership to 30 organizations. The new members are: Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association of Lancaster; Pennsylvania State Poultry Association of Altoona; and Chester-Delaware Poultry Association of Coatesville.

Directors present included R. N. Benjamin, executive secretary of the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Federation of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; William W. Bullard, president of the Dairymen's Coöperative Sales Association of Pittsburgh; Clyde Bonar, president of West Virginia Farm Bureau, Morgantown; Grover C. Greer of the Maryland-Virginia Milk Producers' Association of Washington, D. C.; George Irvine, manager of Richmond (Va.) Coöperative Milk Producers; William P. Naudain of the Delaware State Grange, Marshalltown; Miles Horst, Pennsylvania State Grange, Harrisburg; L. E. Raper, Southern States Coöperative, Richmond, Virginia; J. K. Stern, Eastern States Farmers' Exchange of Springfield, Massachusetts; Benjamin H. Welty, president, Interstate Milk Producers' Coöperative, Philadelphia; and C. E. Wise, Jr., secretary, Maryland Farm Bureau, Baltimore; and Mr. Turner.

The man who gets along in this world is the one who can look happy when he isn't.

CORN BORER BECOMES MORE SERIOUS IN EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

Although the surveys of the specialists of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture show an over-all reduction in the prevalence of the corn borer in previously infested areas in this State, the report just completed reveals a wide extension this year to sections which have always been free of that destructive pest, which Secretary John H. Light declared is a cause for much concern. For the first time the borer was reported to have infested areas in Lebanon, Perry, Cumberland and Adams counties, and surveys conducted show an infestation of 18.8 stalks in each 100 in the latter county. Infestation in the other newly surveyed counties were one stalk in each 100 for Lebanon and Perry and 1.6 stalks in Cumberland. The borer is also known to have invaded York County this year, but it was not possible to make a survey of that section.

In the previously infested areas reductions were found from the extent to which the borer prevailed last year excepting in Northampton County, where an average of 40.1 stalks in each 100 were found to be infested compared with 31 last year, and in Lancaster County where the rate of infestation was 23.5 stalks compared with 19 last year. In the infested counties in the northern and central parts of the State, only the single brooded borer still prevails but in the eastern and southeastern areas the double brooded specie abounds.

The survey shows the following situations in the counties aside from those which were surveyed this year for the first time: Number of infested stalks in each 100 stalks, Erie, 31.9, last year, 51.6; Crawford, 11.6, last year, 25.2; Indiana, 1.1; Armstrong, 4.9, no survey last year in each of those counties; Centre, 9.7, last year, 28; Bucks, 59.7, last year, 73; Montgomery, 64.7, last year, 97; Berks, 16.5, last year, 34. Westmoreland County has been free of the pest for two successive years, according to the survey.

In reviewing the situation, Secretary Light declared that "it is of vital importance that farmers in all areas practice control measures in every detail to decrease the infestation and to prevent the spread of this disastrous pest which can and in many cases does cause destruction of entire fields of our most important farm crop. Control measures, to be effective, must be practiced by all farmers, and this should be done religiously to prevent the serious consequences which this pest can cause."

Since the borer spends the winters in the worm stage in corn and thick-stemmed weeds the destructions of those harboring places constitutes the best known means of control. This practice has worked quite successfully in areas where the pest has prevailed for some time. Destruction of the winter shelters of the worm may be accomplished by burning, shredding and disposing of the stalks through manure heaps, which should be well tramped. Plowing under will destroy the borer if the corn stalks are entirely covered. Any parts remaining on the surface will not only save the borers within them but will also serve as sheltering places for borers which leave the stalks which were plowed under. The destruction of the winter sheltering sources must be completed by May 1st or earlier. Moderately late planting of corn will also lessen the number of borers in a field.

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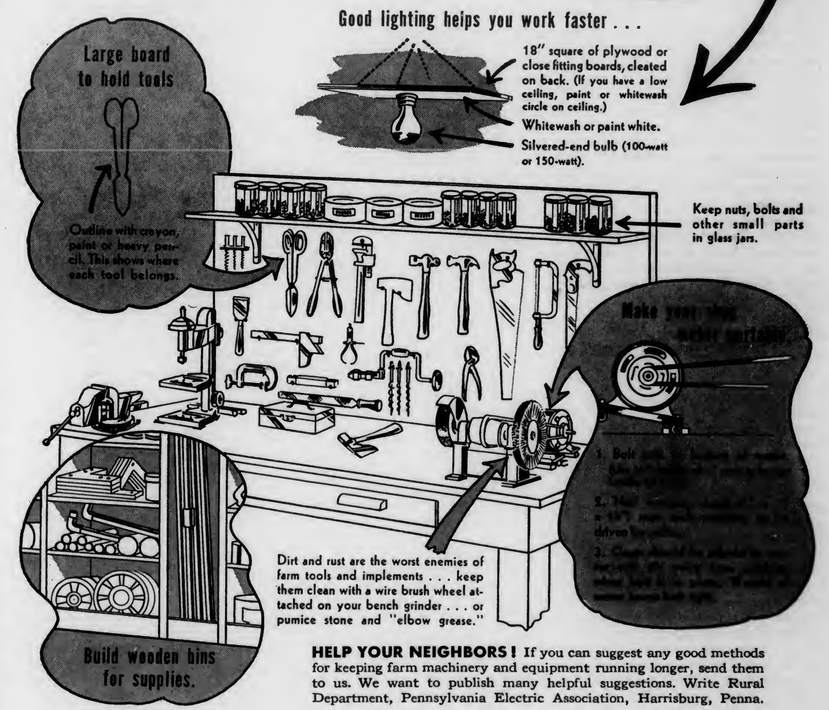

HELP YOUR NEIGHBORS! If you can suggest any good methods for keeping farm machinery and equipment running longer, send them to us. We want to publish many helpful suggestions. Write Rural Department, Pennsylvania Electric Association, Harrisburg, Penna.

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Insecticides may be used on sweet corn, rotenone and nicotine being effective, but several applications are necessary, which makes this method of control expensive. The destruction of the winter shelters is the cheapest control method, but to be successful must be practiced by the entire community.

Considerable progress is reported in the breeding of borer resistant corn hybrids in both field and sweet corn strains. Farmers can procure information from county agricultural extension agents relative to those varieties.

MADE LOTS OF MONEY IN OHIO

One of the successful money-making projects this season in Strongsville Grange, No. 1324, in Ohio, was a home-talent show entitled, "A Hill-Billy Wedding," in which the net Grange proceeds amounted to $120. The show was put on two nights and was admirably carried through; while the Grange proceeds were used for the purchase of War Bonds. Already the Grange has $500 of such bonds, and makes frequent donations to the Red Cross, Civilian Defense, and other charitable causes.

This Grange also assisted the local Chamber of Commerce in sponsoring a home coming and carnival day, besides putting in a Grange exhibit. This has usually been made at the Berea Fair, but no fair was held this year. In 1941 Strongsville Grange won first prize at the Cuyahoga County Fair, and that meant $100 in cash, which also went toward the purchase of War Bonds.

On the regular Grange programs numerous contests are staged, which not only create lots of fun, but enlist the interest of a large number of members. Very practical prizes are given in these events at each meeting, usually groceries, soaps and similar useful articles.

Pennsylvania Farm Hints

USE DAIRY FEED TO GET MOST MILK PRODUCTION

R. H. Olmstead

Even though the supply of feed grains is expected to be slightly larger in 1942-43 than in 1941-42, the increase in livestock numbers will cause a feed grain supply per animal unit smaller than last year.

There is a shortage of milk in some localities in Pennsylvania and the government still needs large amounts of milk products for lend-lease purposes.

How then can a dairyman get the most milk possible without waste of feed during the coming winter?

First, balance home-grown grains with sufficient protein supplement. Cows need a definite amount of protein for maintenance and milk production. If there is not sufficient protein present, other feeds may be wasted. The crude protein content of the grain mixtures should be as follows: 16 per cent when good legume hay is fed; 18 to 20 per cent for mediocre hay and 22 to 24 per cent for poor hay.

Second, feed grain in proportion to milk produced. If some cows are underfed and some cows overfed, feeds will be wasted. At present prices of milk and feed, it is better to overfeed than to underfeed. This is particularly true in those localities where extra milk is needed and can be marketed.

Third, cows produce more milk from the feed consumed when they receive plenty of water. If cups are not available, water twice daily, preferably after feeding in the morning and after feeding at night.

PUMPKINS AND SQUASH NEED A DRY STORAGE

Jesse M. Huffington

Well-colored, mature pumpkins and squash, free from injury and with the stems left on, are best for winter storage.

A cool place (40 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit with low humidity 50 to 70 per cent) is required for successful storage. It is unnecessary to cure pumpkins and squash at high temperatures because the shell softens again on exposure to moisture.

Careful handling to avoid bruising is essential. Single layers on shelves, and never more than three to four layers, in a room provided with heating facilities are usually preferred. Single layers may be stored for short periods between two to three feet of straw or hay.

Table Queen or Acorn, and Buttercup are good, small-sized baking varieties to store for a few months. Hubbard, Delicious, and Boston Marrow are larger sized squash with good keeping qualities, suitable for baking and pumpkin pies. Sugar Pie has the best quality of the true pumpkins for baking and pies and is intermediate in keeping qualities between Table Queen and Hubbard.

FALL AND WINTER CHICKS NEED HOUSING AND SPACE

F. H. Leuschner

Fall and winter brooded chicks, whether grown for meat or as potential egg producers, must be surrounded with the kind of conditions that will promote growth and health.

On most farms they will, of necessity, be confined to the house throughout their lives. They will be brooded during a period when the thermometer is dropping; in fact, in many cases during periods of intense cold. Therefore, the house should be sufficiently well constructed to be free from drafts. This means tight floors, walls, and roof. The front should be constructed to provide restricted ventilation, particularly for young chicks in cold weather.

The amount of floor space may affect the rate of growth. Crowding may cause poor, uneven growth and induce cannibalism and such trouble as coccidiosis.

Chicks brooded in late winter and in the spring increase in size as the weather improves. Extra space becomes available when they can get outdoors. On the other hand, fewer chicks should be brooded together in the fall and winter, and floor space must be allowed to provide for the increased growth since only house space is available.

For complete confinement, it is advisable to allow one-half square foot of floor space per chick. This means that no more than 250 chicks should be started in a house 10 by 12 feet in size. As the chicks grow older the floor space should increase in proportion to their size. Obviously, if they are kept until laying age or roaster weight, floor space should be increased to somewhere near adult fowl requirements, or three and one-half to four square feet per bird.

FEED BEES THAT NEED FOOD THIS FALL

E. J. Anderson

Many colonies of bees are reported to be short of satisfactory honey for their own needs. Such bees will need feeding to prevent starvation.

Sugar syrup is recommended as the best substance for fall feeding of the bees. The beekeeper will have to register with his local rationing board as an industrial user of sugar. He should state the number of colonies and the quantity of sugar required. Up to now most boards have allotted 10 pounds per colony for fall feeding. If this quantity is not sufficient, a special plea will have to be made to the local boards and reasons stated why more sugar is needed.

The sugar syrup is made by using two and one-half parts of sugar to one part of water and heating until it comes to the boiling point or all the crystals are dissolved.

ADJUST FARM MACHINERY FOR BEST PERFORMANCE

J. R. Haswell

A group of farmers recently assembled one morning in a northern tier Pennsylvania county to see what the farm machinery demonstrator from the Pennsylvania State College could do with a balky corn harvester.

The meeting had been called by the local county agent and every interested person was welcome. The neighbors knew that the machine in question had never given satisfaction in the 12 years it had been out of the factory. It failed to tie, would not cut right, and sometimes locked the bull wheel. Each year the farmer had tried the harvester and then had to resort to hand work with a knife.

R. J. McCall, extension agricultural engineer, was supplying the information at the meeting. He found that all that was originally the matter was that the needle was advanced two notches too fast. In trying to overcome the trouble wrong adjustments were made by local persons trying to help that threw out several other working relationships. After the needle had been timed correctly and the remainder of the binder head had been adjusted, the machine quit pulling out cornstalks instead of cutting them. Stopping at the farm that afternoon following another demonstration, McCall was told by the farmer that he had cut two loads of silage corn without a miss and it was in the silo.

SEEK INCREASED PORK PRODUCTION IN 1943

L. C. Madison

On top of the record pig crop of this year, an increase of 10 per cent in sows to farrow next spring is requested in the Food-for-Freedom program, and in addition 10 pounds more weight on each hog marketed in 1943 over the market weight of hogs this year is desired.

Since Pennsylvania is a large producer of dairy and poultry products, it is conceded that a large part of the war effort on farms in this state should be to increase these products. Also, the big increase in pork production will come in the Central West states.

With these facts in mind, the goal set for Pennsylvania farmers is a five per cent increase in spring pig farrowing.

Now is the time to plan for the increase in the spring pig crop, since sows bred during the next two months will farrow the 1943 spring pig crop.

Transportation and slaughtering facilities again will be taxed to the utmost to handle the larger crop of pigs in the fall of 1943, and it is important that as many pigs as possible be farrowed early in the spring so that they can be brought to market weight early in the fall and thus get in ahead of the congestion. To get these early-farrowed pigs it is urgent that sows to raise these spring pigs be bred as soon as possible.

CHECK WOODLOT TO FIND TREES THAT MUST BE CUT

Frank T. Murphey

There is still time to check over the woodlot before the leaves fall to locate the trees which are either dead or nearly dead. By blazing these trees with an axe now they may easily be detected later in the fall when wood or logs are to be cut.

In some cases these freshly killed trees may be utilized for pulpwood, chemical wood, or sawlogs. Demand is heavy for all classes of timber for war purposes. By acting promptly many dead trees may be salvaged this winter that otherwise would be worthless if left standing another year.

This is also a good time to harvest ripe trees. Not only are they worth more now, but they are needed in the war effort.

CLEAN UP GARDEN TRASH TO CURB PLANT DISEASE

O. S. Cannon

If you cannot practice at least a two-year rotation in your vegetable garden, clean up all plant trash now and burn it. Where rotation can be practiced, organic matter can be conserved by plowing under all such trash instead of burning.

One of the chief reasons for the clean-up is that fungi and bacteria which cause fruit rots and leaf blights on vegetables live over winter on plant debris. Destruction of the plant parts also destroys the disease-causing organisms.

The wet weather of the past season favored the development of many vegetable diseases in commercial fields and home gardens. Especially severe were tomato leaf blights which caused early defoliation of plants; celery leaf blights; bean anthracnose, which causes sunken brown spots on pods; the white, moldy, downy mildew on lima beans; and leaf blight which made corn leaves look as if they had been killed by frost.

While clean-up and rotation alone will not completely control these vegetable diseases, they are the best steps this fall toward disease-free vegetables in 1943.

BLIGHTED CORN IS SAFE FOR FEEDING TO STOCK

A. G. Johnson

Widespread blight of corn in Pennsylvania this year has caused some farmers to wonder whether the affected corn is safe for feeding to livestock.

Unfortunately, we have no definite information bearing on this. We do know that attacks on barley by a fungus of the same group, namely, *Helminthosporium,* does not render barley unfit for feed for livestock.

This *Helminthosporium* leaf blight of corn, which is so prevalent this year, is distinctly different from the fungus disease of corn caused by *Diplodia zeae,* which has been found in Illinois to render corn unfit for livestock. On the whole, therefore, I am very doubtful if the *Helminthosporium* leaf blight of corn is likely to be dangerous for feeding purposes.

GROWERS USE CONTROL FOR SHEEP TROUBLES

W. B. Connell

For a number of years sheep growers in the fleece-wool states have been faced with the problem of maintaining healthy flocks. A considerable loss is suffered each year in this area from internal parasites. The parasitic infestation is especially heavy during a rainy season such as the one this year.

Several treatments have been developed that would eliminate the ordinary stomach worm, but the nodular worm has been more difficult to control. The upper part of the intestines of sheep is used for surgical sutures, and the nodular worm has made many of these unfit for such use.

Phenothiazine is the first treatment coming to the attention of the sheepman that would remove the nodular worm. This material is on the market in three forms: as a capsule, as a drench, and as a powder. The ewe flock should have one treatment of phenothiazine this fall and a second treatment next spring after the lambs are dropped and the ewes are shorn.

Due to the war, Chinese pig bristles, which are extensively used in the manufacture of paint brushes, are no longer available. One brush company has collected and rehabilitated old brushes; another company has invented a roller to spread the paint.

Manufacturers of milk cans have been ordered by the War Production Board to reduce the use of iron and steel by two-thirds. The different types of cans which may be produced has been sharply curtailed.

COMPILE PRINCIPLES FOR BANG'S DISEASE PROGRAM OF CONTROL

The Bureau of Animal Industry has issued a set of principles which are essential in the control of Bang disease among cattle with the plea that they be rigidly followed to aid in the advancement of the program being promoted for the control of that disease and the reduction of the great losses it causes to the dairy farmer.

The compilation follows:

Bang disease free herds are properly the goal of all our efforts. These may be obtained directly through the practice of fundamental principles contained in the original Pennsylvania Plan which are involved in all cases and are the basis for the Federal-State Coöperative Plan of Bang disease elimination and control. The success in obtaining a clean herd depends directly and is in proportion to the facilities and thoroughness in the practical application of those principles.

Calfhood vaccination has been recognized and recommended by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, American Veterinary Medical Association and the United States Livestock Sanitary Association as an adjunct or aid to other methods of controlling Bang disease infection in this country. It, however, has all too frequently been employed as a substitute for other control methods. In keeping with our present knowledge calfhood vaccination should be considered as a means to an end, and should be used only to assist other approved methods of control.

Thirty-nine states including Pennsylvania have adopted methods of calfhood vaccination, centered around the following three methods:

(a) Test and immediate elimination of positive reactors with indemnities.

(b) Test and immediate elimination of positive reactors with calfhood vaccination and indemnities.

(c) Test and gradual elimination of positive reactors with calfhood vaccination and without indemnities. (Plan not permitted in Modified Accredited Areas.)

Repeated blood tests and elimination of reactors may never result in the elimination of the disease unless supplemented by proper herd management and sanitation. The cardinal principle in connection with herd management is the suppression of exposure to infection, and this principle is suggested as essential in all methods of control.

Essential Principles

A. *Blood Test*—Federal-State supervision.

1. Elimination of reactors—properly isolated until disposed of.

B. *Herd Management*—(Suppression of exposure to infection).

1. Maternity stalls or barn—properly separated from remainder of herd.

2. Isolation facilities for cows at the calving period and for those not negative to test.

3. Cows should remain in isolation after calving until negative to blood test not within two or three weeks of calving.

4. Additions to herd should originate in Bang Disease Free Accredited Herds or negative herds under Federal-State supervision.

5. Calves suckling reactors cows should not be placed with susceptible cattle for at least one month following separation.

6. Guard against infection gaining entrance to your herd.

7. Close, daily observation of each animal.

C. *Sanitation and Disinfection.*

1. Keep stable and yard clean.

2. Completely and properly dispose of all infectious sources and materials.

3. Disinfect premises frequently and thoroughly, especially isolation quarters.

4. Prevent cows having access to manure yards where infection might be present.

5. Avoid contamination of feed and water.

PLANNING TO BATTLE MOTH FROM PLANE

Intensification of the effort for the control and the ultimate possible eradication of the gypsy moth in Pennsylvania is being urged by Secretary John H. Light. The control program is carried on jointly by the Federal Bureau of Entomology and the State Department of Agriculture and up to the present time it has been successful in keeping the moth confined to the area in which it was first found in this State, which comprises about 600 square miles in eight townships in Lackawanna and Luzerne counties.

The program consists of intensive scouting work by crews numbering between 200 and 300 men who traverse designated sections to find the grub, which is destroyed, and of spraying the infested areas during May and June when the moth, in the worm stage, feeds upon the leaves of trees. The scouting and spraying operations are exceedingly difficult by reason of the infested area being mostly that of mountainous forest.

For some time past Secretary Light has been urging that Congress make greater appropriations of Federal funds for fighting the pest, insisting that the battle against the moth is not purely a state responsibility in that should it break from the infested area to which it has so far been confined by the present program, it could soon become a country-wide menace and the cause of great destruction, which is now the case in some of the New England states.

An experiment was recently conducted in the infested area which attempted to develop the possibilities of spraying the section from an airplane. During that experiment the plane covered an area comprising probably 100 acres in the mountains at the Nesbit Dam near Wilkes-Barre. The spraying material was released from the plane as it was driven over the forest section and the material settled down upon the trees.

Specialists who witnessed the experiment were enthusiastic about the possibilities and are making efforts to us that plan to at least some extent during the spraying season next spring. Under that method it is believed that most of the infested section can be sprayed each season as compared with the present system requiring about three years to cover the entire area.

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RESTRICTS MANUFACTURE OF FARM MACHINERY

The War Production Board has recently issued a new order, L-170, which will cut production quotas on farm machinery by 50 per cent. The restriction will be for the period November 1, 1942, to October 31, 1943. Quotas for new machinery will be held to 20 per cent of 1940 production, while repair parts will be allowed 130 per cent of that year's production. In the meantime the new machinery available will continue to be rationed under the jurisdiction of the county and state War Boards.

DRAFTING 18-YEAR-OLD BOYS OPPOSED BY WAYNE COUNTY POMONA

The Wayne County Pomona Grange held its third quarterly session in the Moosic Grange Hall at Moosic. Readings, recitations, songs and games rendered by members from all over the county made an interesting program during the afternoon.

In the evening the Fifth Degree was exemplified in full form to a class of twelve candidates. The Honor Certificate was awarded to Pleasant Valley Grange

A resolution asking the Wayne County Agricultural Society for at least fifty dollars in prizes for Grange exhibits was adopted. Another resolution asked the rationing board for fairer distribution of gas between town folks and farmers. A third resolution adopted opposed any bill drafting boys eighteen years of age.

The program was concluded by a Lecturer's hour of music and entertainment by members of Moosic and Hope Granges.

Food Prices and Food Shortages

By Albert S. Goss, *Master, The National Grange*

THERE is a close relationship between food prices and food shortages. It is certain that if farmers do not receive enough for their crops to meet their increased production costs they cannot continue to produce. Many of our shortages already apparent were largely man-made and will become increasingly worse unless prompt action is taken to meet the situation. We now have a sugar shortage and bacon shortage and a shortage of meats generally. Milk rationing in many areas is in prospect.

These shortages are arising from three principal causes:

First is the increased demand. Our armed forces and our allies are requiring an enormous increase in foodstuffs. Offsetting this, for two years, with the aid of a kindly Providence and ideal growing seasons, farmers have produced the biggest crops in all history, surpassing the goals set for them on almost every commodity. If it were not for the next two causes, which are man-made and therefore curable, we could meet our food goals, at least for some months ahead.

The second cause is price. We have pointed out time and again during the past eight months that prices which will not enable farmers to meet their increased costs would strangle production and create shortages. We have pointed out how shortsighted price control policies were driving hundreds of thousands of cattle from the range directly to the slaughter block, cattle which should have from 200 to 300 pounds of meat put on them in the feed-lots of the Middle West and Atlantic Coast states. Those cattle are gone and cannot be replaced. Neither can the hay and ensilage which should have been fed to them be converted into human food except through feeding livestock. The same thing is going on in the dairy industry to-day, as I shall point out later. More dairy cows are going to the slaughter block to-day than ever before in our history, not because farmers don't want to stay in the dairy business but because they can't.

This brings me to the third cause. There is shortage of labor. The labor shortage has come from two causes—the drain to war industries and the draft. With war industries paying from two to four times as much as farmers can pay (and in some instances even more than that), with workers putting in about half as many hours in war industries as they do on the farm; and with time and a half or double time for overtime,—no one can blame the workers for leaving the farm for the factory. Possibly there will always be some difference between farm and industrial wages, but farmers cannot hold their labor at such differences as now prevail. That is the basis of the recent Congressional controversy. Farmers asked that in placing ceilings on farm prices, their increased farm labor costs be recognized. They thought the President approved this, for he said in his message to Congress, "Calculations of parity must include all costs of production, including the cost of labor. However, when an amendment was introduced to include the cost of labor in the calculation of parity, the Administration fought it bitterly. That was what the whole fight was about.

Incidentally, I have been asked who won. The answer is, nobody knows yet; it will depend on how the law is administered. The House and Senate both voted to include labor costs in the calculations of parity in accord with the President's message and the wishes of farmers. The result would have been that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics would have automatically determined the parity price each month including labor costs. Under threat of veto, Congress then compromised by leaving the determination to the President, but instructing him to modify price ceilings so as to reflect increased labor costs. In the one case the Department of Agriculture would have been ordered to do it and now the President is instructed to do it. In either case it looks as if we were on the road to relieving an increasingly serious situation. At least we hope so.

The Labor Shortage

But I must return to the labor shortage. The increased price ceilings will enable farmers to meet the competition with industry partially, but only to a limited degree. The most practical source of relief lies in a more realistic administration of the selective service regulations. Farming has been recognized as an essential war industry, but it was not so recognized until after the boys were all classified. Draft quotas were made on the basis of the original 1A classification. In the meantime, thousands of farm workers have gone to industry and to the Navy through enlistment; so when the quota levies are made, local boards have to take the milkers and other essential hands to fill the quota. It is true that draftees may ask for reclassification, but most farm boys won't ask it. They want to go. The result is that our farms have been stripped bare while in New York City alone there are over 400,000 unemployed, many of them on relief.

Master Albert S. Goss

The present program is to take the farm labor, then through governmental labor placement agencies furnish new labor to farms from the unemployed or those not fitted for military service. The difficulty is arising from failure to recognize that much farm labor is highly skilled, and it takes years to train men to carry on those very types of farm production which are most needed, such as dairying and livestock raising. We sincerely hope that the serious food shortages which are now looming will soon result in a change in man-power policies designed to protect our food supply.

Effect on Consumers

Now, I know very well what consumers are thinking about. They are wondering about these higher prices for farmers to meet higher labor costs, and what they will mean to them. That depends upon the administration of our price control law. There is an immense gap between the price the farmer receives and what he pays. In this gap there is a great deal of waste and in many cases considerable profiteering. I want to discuss this, but first let me say that a few cents per capita per month would probably cover these increased costs if it would not be pyramided before it reaches the consumer. In this gap is where our trouble lies. There is where most of the waste and profiteering occur. Our price control policies have missed this point. By putting ceilings on prices to consumers, and failing to control margins and needless expense in this gap, all increased costs have been rolled back on the producers and are putting them out of business. This is no idle statement. You are feeling the results in food shortages. We see it in the statistics of farm operations.

I have already told of the unprecedented slaughter of dairy cows. It would take from three to four years to replace a producing cow, even if we did not kill any foundation stock, which tragically is untrue, for some foundation stock is being sacrificed. Since the President's Labor Day address, farm sell-outs are surpassing anything in recent history. A survey has shown over 10,000 sell-outs advertised in Minnesota alone. From Wisconsin come reports that every auctioneer is booked from two to three months ahead. Country weeklies contain long lists of advertisements of sell-outs from all sections of the country. Even as I am preparing my notes comes a list of 24 such advertisements in one week in one town in Wayne County, Indiana, Secretary Wickard's home state. In the New York milkshed some 5,000 dairy farms have quit production. And so it goes. This must be stopped if we are to protect our food supply, and the only way to stop it is to enable the farmer to meet his production costs and get enough labor to keep going.

In the Market

But I have got off the subject again. Let us return to the price discussion. Early this week I went to one of the large markets in our nation's capital and looked around. I also took home something to eat.

I paid 11 cents for a loaf of bread. The farmer received less than one cent for the wheat in the bread. If wheat went up 10 per cent the increase would be less than 1/10 cent a loaf. A very small item in the existing margins.

I also bought three pounds of white potatoes for which I paid 25 cents. The farmer received about five cents of my money.

I got three pounds of apples and a dozen oranges. The apples cost 29 cents, of which the farmer received but 11.2 cents, while the oranges came to 39 cents, only 11 cents of which actually got back to the grower.

Three pounds of cabbage cost 13 cents. The farmer received but three of those pennies.

I added two bunches of carrots for 23 cents. Five and 3/10 cents of that eventually struggled back to the man who planted the seeds, hoed the weeds, spread the fertilizer, thinned the rows, dug the carrots and packed them for shipping.

I turned to the meat counter. Before I could order, a lady just ahead of me bought the last pork chop in the display freezer. They were priced at 45 cents a pound.

I looked for a steak and found a porterhouse cut, priced at 59 cents a pound. Veal cutlets were the same price. Lamb chops were 49 cents, and I finally contented myself with ground chuck at 35 cents. It would be pretty hard to figure just what part of this selling price got back to the farmer because of the waste, and the different value of the different cuts, but with cattle and lambs bringing between 11 and 12 cents and with hogs at 13 cents, considerably less than half of the selling price was getting back to the man who had put in from 12 months to four years in raising the stock.

On my way out I added a No. 2½ can of peaches and left another 23 cents in the grocer's cash register. Of that, less than four cents found its way to the peach orchardist.

Cost of Delivering Milk

When I reached home I looked up our milk bill and found that we were paying 15 cents a quart. I do not have the records of distribution costs in Washington, but have them from Chicago, where conditions are similar. There the record shows that the farmer receives less than six cents from the quart which also sells for 15 cents out there, while the milk wagon drivers are receiving as much as six to ten thousand dollars a year. This may sound incredible, but I am quoting from figures recently published by one of Chicago's leading milk companies in opposing further wage increases:

The lowest driver's annual income was given as $6,172.80.

The highest driver's annual income was given as $10,276.89.

The average driver's annual income was given at $8,443.56, or an average wage of over $700.00 per month.

In many instances the driver receives as much for delivering the milk to your door as the farmer receives for producing it. There are also other charges besides the driver's costs levied against that bottle of milk, for nine cents out of the fifteen cents you pay goes for distribution. When one considers the heavy investment required on a dairy farm, the long hours of labor in raising the feed, raising the cattle, the care and milking of the dairy herd, as well as the risks involved, the injustice of blaming this all on the farmer can be readily seen. Yet instead of trying to do something about the nine-cent gap, we are trying to squeeze something more out of the farmer's six cents. That is why we are driving dairy farmers out of business and creating milk shortages. It is hoped that after the emergency of winning an election is over we may tackle this problem where the trouble really lies.

The place to attack this problem is not to squeeze the price down to less than the cost of production but to eliminate the waste and profiteering which take place between the producer and consumer.

Costly Services

However, the excess cost is not all tied up in waste and profiteering, for consumers are demanding some very costly services. Many of us recall how we used to buy much of what we consumed in bulk. We carried our oatmeal, our beans, our rice, our sugar,

(Concluded on page 14.)

THE LECTURER'S CORNER

O. WALKER SHANNON, *State Lecturer*

THANKSGIVING

Thanksgiving is a day to which Americans look forward with many and varied feelings. It has deteriorated from a day when people devoutly thanked their Maker for the many blessings that have been and are a part of our National life to a day of National joy making wherein we tried to satisfy our physical desires.

The advent of the war with its necessary removing from our lives of many luxuries which we ordinarily associate with the American way of life may bring to us a realization that there are values in life which are not associated with money or with the things which money can buy. It is with this realization in mind that we can view more clearly those things Americans have to be thankful for in this fateful year of our National history. This is a year when we in the Grange have a real opportunity to develop a vital Thanksgiving spirit among our members. The money ordinarily spent for gay festivities would be put to a much better use if given to the U. S. O., Red Cross or other worthy organizations. The purchase of war bonds and stamps is also worth while. Money spent in this manner helps preserve those very things which Thanksgiving means to us. Thanksgiving Day this year must be a day of rededication of all Americans to the high idealism which characterized the men and women who founded this country. As we thank God for the blessings which we have, let us resolve to deserve them.

STUDY CLUBS

Modern communication and transportation have so changed rural community life that we have not sought to develop friendships from among our neighbors, but rather have sought friends from among people of like interests whether they lived on the next farm or ten or twenty miles away. This has resulted somewhat in the breakdown of rural community life and has made the work of building up community spirit to a high level, especially in rural areas or small towns, more difficult. However, we are now faced with a situation which requires that we stay home much more than we have in the last twenty years.

This is in many ways a condition that we can turn into an asset in building our community life. We will perforce become more interested in our homes and with those about us. It, however, does not indicate that we need to narrow our vision or understanding of world affairs. Rather it brings to us an opportunity to know more about the world. Rural people have been and are among the best informed of all people. This is partly because of the life they lead and partly because of organizations such as the Grange where they could meet and think together about common problems. We have, however, slipped somewhat away from the idea of using our organizations as a place to study our mutual needs and problems. We now have an opportunity to revive this very necessary educational objective of our Grange. This reviving of interest can probably best be brought about by means of study groups or clubs in our Granges. Many Grangers will probably not be interested unless the subjects to be studied are carefully chosen. In some Granges maybe not more than a half dozen persons will be interested at first, but interest will grow as the project is continued. However, no matter how small the group, it would be worth while to initiate a movement of this sort. Some groups will want to study a new subject each night while others might spend several nights on the same general topic. This would depend on the group and the subject studied, also on the material available. Individual expression is to be encouraged. This is but one of the many opportunities that war time conditions has brought to us. It should not be neglected. By carrying it out you will enrich your community life and in addition develop a group of well informed members who will be of inestimable assistance in developing Grange programs. Some subjects you might consider are listed below. They are suitable for either Grange meetings or for study clubs.

I. What can peace bring to:
- (a) China
- (b) India
- (c) The British Empire
- (d) The conquered countries of Europe—Poland, Greece, etc.
- (e) United States
- (f) Russia
- (g) Germany

II. How can the American farmer meet increased production goals?
- (a) The farm labor problem needs consideration

III. The Home
- (a) Books for the home
- (b) Budgeting the income
- (c) Hobbies for the home
- (d) Religion in the home
- (e) Balanced menus

IV. The Rural School
- (a) Hot lunches for the students
- (b) The curriculum
- (c) Financing

The above are just suggestions. You will want to add others from an understanding of your own community and its people.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO POMONA LECTURERS

Please send in the names of the winners of your Pomona spelling bee contest as soon as possible. This information is needed in the preparation of the program for State Grange.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SUBORDINATE LECTURERS

Please notify us as to whether you have completed the group discussion project. This information is needed so that awards may be procured before State Grange meeting.

GRANGE BIRTHDAY

The birthday of the Grange is December 4th. Many Granges have a celebration of some sort the 1st of December meeting to commemorate this event. Some Granges have a dinner with speaking and other entertainment. This is a very worth-while thing to do inasmuch as it contributes to the social well-being of the membership. It is to be hoped that it may continue. We print below a Founder's Day program which might offer some suggestions in developing your program:

Song by all—No. 28 in Patron.
Paper or Talk—Facts About the Founders or early history of the Grange Movement.
Discussion—What the Grange is doing for the American farmer:
- (a) Economically.
- (b) Socially.
- (c) Fraternally.
- (d) Educationally.

Poem.
Song—No. 49 in Patron
Game period and refreshments.

FREEDOM

Men! Whose boast it is that ye
Come of fathers brave and free,
If there breathe on earth a slave,
Are ye truly free and brave?
If ye do not feel the chain
When it works a brother's pain,
Are ye not base slaves indeed,
Slaves unworthy to be freed!

Is true freedom but to break
Fetters for our own dear sake,
And, with leathern hearts, forget
That we owe mankind a debt?
No! True freedom is to share
All the chains our brothers wear,
And, with heart and hand, to be
Earnest to make others free!

They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak;
They are slaves who will not choose
Hatred, scoffing and abuse,
Rather in silence shrink
From the truths they need must think;
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three.

—*James Russell Lowell.*

PRIZES TOTALING $500 TO BE AWARDED HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS BY TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS

The State Association of Township Supervisors will award a Senatorial scholarship and cash prizes totaling $500 to the eleven senior high school students writing the best essays in the Association's 1942 Home Rule essay contest.

Under the rules of the contest any senior high school student in Pennsylvania is eligible to enter. The subject is, "How Strong Local Governments Safeguard Our American Form of Government."

The scholarship which has been made available by State Senator Charles R. Mallery, chairman of the Pennsylvania Local Government Commission, will be the first prize, and the student who wins it will also be given an opportunity to attend the supervisors' annual convention to be held in Erie next February, as guest of the Association, to present the winning essay.

The other prizes to be awarded are: Second, $200; third, $100; fourth, $50; fifth and sixth, $25 each; seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh, $20 each.

All essays shall be 1,500 words in length, with a maximum allowance of 50 words over or under 1,500. That is, all essays should be between 1,450 and 1,550 words in length.

Copies of the contest rules have already been mailed to all high school principals in the state, for the information of students who desire to enter the contest.

Additional copies of the rules may be obtained on request from the secretary of the State Association, or from Thomas S. Stephenson, president of the Pennsylvania Home Rule Association, 300 Ruskin Drive, Altoona, Pa.

Students who desire to enter the contest should submit their essays on or before December 21st to their high school principal, who will place the essays at the disposal of the county board of judges to be appointed by the president of the County Association of Township Supervisors and Auditors.

The essay decided by the county board of judges as the best will be entered in the state contest, and must be in the hands of H. A. Thomson, secretary of the State Association of Township Supervisors, 732 Burmont Road, Drexel Hill, Pa., by January 1, 1943, for submission to the state board of judges.

PRICE INDEX IS UP FIVE POINTS IN MONTH

The index of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for the principal agricultural products increased five points during the month which ended September 15th, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting compilation issued by the Department of Agriculture. Higher prices were received in mid-September than a month earlier for grains, fruits, dairy and poultry products and meat animals by groups.

The index of prices received is 168 per cent of the August, 1909-July, 1914, base period. This was 24 points higher than a year previously. The index of prices paid, interest and taxes remained at 152 as on August 15th. As a result, the ratio of prices received to prices paid, interest and taxes was 111, four points higher than in August and seven points higher than a year earlier. Compared with mid-August, the index of chicken and egg prices was up 13 points to 163; dairy products up five points to 185; grains up four points to 118, and fruits, at 136, up six points. The meat animals index was up one point from a month earlier to 186 of the pre-World War I level. Prices of all important products are above those prevailing in September, 1941.

Prices with comparisons follow:

		Sept. 15 1941	*Aug. 15 1942*	*Sept. 15 1942*
Wheat	Bu.	$1.00	$1.04	$1.10
Corn	Bu.	.86	.95	.96
Oats	Bu.	.45	.54	.53
Barley	Bu.	.66	.64	.70
Rye	Bu.	.72	.76	.78
Buckwheat	Bu.	.63	.81	.76
Potatoes	Bu.	.80	1.20	1.15
Apples	Bu.	.85	1.05	1.10
Hay	Ton	10.20	11.10	11.50
Hogs	Cwt.	11.50	14.30	14.20
Beef cattle	Cwt.	9.30	11.70	11.70
Veal calves	Cwt.	12.20	14.50	14.90
Sheep	Cwt.	4.05	5.00	5.00
Lambs	Cwt.	10.10	12.30	12.50
Milk cows	Head	92.00	113.00	113.00
Horses	Head	108.00	122.00	119.00
Mules	Head	114.00	131.00	130.00
Chickens	Lb.	.190	.220	.227
Turkeys	Lb.	.23	.250	.270
Milk, wholesale	Cwt.	2.55	2.80	2.90

OLDEST GRANGE MEMBER

What will probably prove the oldest living Grange member in the United States at the present time has been "discovered" in the person of Mrs. Marcia A. Strong, of Taftsville, Vermont. She has recently passed her 102d birthday and is a member of Ottauquechee Grange, No. 308, at Taftsville. She continues in good health, and when her Grange observed its 50th birthday a few years ago, she contributed the gift of a beautiful quilt of her own making. She still retains her interest in all Grange projects and keeps well informed on national and world affairs.

Pennsylvania Grange News

Published monthly by the Pennsylvania State Grange
Room 426-28, Telegraph Building
216 Locust Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

5 cents a copy 50 cents a year

VOL. XXXIX NOVEMBER, 1942 No. 8

Board of Managers
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ADVERTISING is accepted at the rate of 25 cents per agate line, or $3.50 per inch, each insertion. New York representative, Norman Co., 34 West 33d Street.

Sale of Liquor Near Army Camps

SENATOR JOSH LEE, of Oklahoma, on October 5th offered an amendment to the new draft bill for boys of 18 and 19 years of age to prohibit the sale of beverages containing alcohol in and around military camps. In presenting the same he said: "I desire to have the amendment printed in order that the members of the Senate may be put on notice of my intention to press the proposal. I believe we should prohibit liquor in and around military camps purely from a military standpoint. From our childhood we have been taught that a soldier in uniform represents alertness, strength, obedience to law, and protection of the weak. . . . In fact, the very word 'military' is almost a synonym of the virtues of soberness, discipline, uprightness and manly bearing."

This amendment is entirely reasonable and should be passed. If our boys of 18 and 19 shall be asked to serve as soldiers they ought to have the same protection from alcohol as was given to the boys in 1918. It was then that President Woodrow Wilson said: "The Federal Government has pledged its word that, as far as care and vigilance can accomplish the results, the men committed to its charge will be returned to the homes and communities that so generously gave them with no scars except those won in honorable conflict."

Building Leadership

WE REALIZE more strongly each year that the Grange must perpetuate its own leadership. To do this it must provide opportunity whereby the new and the younger members may learn the fundamentals underlying the Order and develop initiative so that they can step into the places of responsibility now occupied by older patrons.

The value of an organization rests, finally, in the type of men and women it trains to carry on the work of the organization. For that reason an effort must be put forth to create a greater desire on the part of our younger and newer members to work for the Grange and work for it enthusiastically. They must also be encouraged to seek positions of responsibility and leadership both within and without the Grange.

Farmers Not Profiteers

THE American farmer is not a profiteer as he has been frequently accused of being lately. If he was he would leave his farm and take a job in one of the many industrial and defense plants where he could earn considerably more than he can hope to receive on his farm even with all the investment and worry he must carry with his effort. It is true that thousands of farm people have left the farms for the better paying jobs elsewhere. But the American farmer at large has stayed by his farm producing the food so sorely needed to bring about final victory. He knows that without victory we will all suffer. For the super effort which he and the members of his family are putting into the food production program he deserves not the accusation of being a profiteer but the praise of the public which will lend encouragement in maintaining that effort.

Economists don't associate farm prices with inflation. That sort of talk has come from politicians. Professor W. I. Myers, of Cornell University, widely known authority on agricultural finance and former Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, says: "The buying power of factory workers has nearly doubled since 1914, but the buying power of farm products is just getting back to where it was in 1914." Such disparity makes it increasingly difficult for the farmer to maintain his production and endangers the food supply of this nation and its allies.

Thanksgiving

MAKE a joyful noise unto the Lord all ye lands. Serve the Lord with gladness; come before his presence with singing. Know ye that the Lord is God: it is he that hath made us, and not we ourselves; we are his people, and the sheep of his pasture. Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise: be thankful unto him and bless his name. For the Lord is good; his mercy is everlasting: and his truth endureth to all generations.—*Psalm 100.*

Farm Price Subsidy

THE Grange has taken a very decided stand in opposition to the use of subsidies from the Federal Treasury as a means of arriving at a price structure that will enable farmers to continue producing the needed food supplies for this country and its allies. It holds that subsidies which meet increased costs in order to spare any segment of our society from feeling the economic effects of war are unjust to future generations. We should pay the cost as we go as far as we are able, and so far as the dislocations of a war economy will permit. Taxation alone cannot be relied on, for no tax has ever been devised which falls equitably on all.

Subsidies are inflationary. They create greater spending power and at the same time impair production by destroying initiative. Those who receive subsidies do not strive to produce to the same extent as those whose income depends on their own efforts. Reduced output creates shortage, one of the greatest causes of inflation.

Subsidies lead to future inflation. It is sometimes argued that subsidies are deflationary because they increase debt, and debt is deflationary. This is not true. Increased debt is deflationary only to the extent that taxes are levied to retire it and because taxes reduce purchasing power. When debt rises to a point where taxes are as high as can well be levied and increased debt is not reflected in any increase in taxes, the increase in debt is no longer deflationary but, on the other hand, becomes a dangerous threat of inflation. The history of the world shows that over-burdensome debt has been wiped out either through outright repudiation or through partial repudiation by inflation.

Our national debt has become so vast that it has passed out of the deflationary stage and is a constant threat of inflation. Any subsidies which must be paid from an empty treasury by means of more borrowing thus add enormously to the threat of inflation.

Subsidies conceal costs and delay or defeat efforts to correct excessive expenditure.

Subsidies promote inefficiency.

Subsidies open the way for political abuse.

Subsidies make everyone pay for the benefits enjoyed by the few.

Subsidies when once used are very hard to get rid of. They become issues in political campaigns, and men are elected to office on the pledge of their continuance.

Subsidies destroy initiative and undermine character. They are not the means of building an independent, self-reliant people.

Subsidies are an expedient way of dodging a hard or disagreeable issue. They are a means of evading fundamental corrections in an unbalanced economy.

Subsidies are a means of building and maintaining a strongly centralized government and they lead to dictatorship.

Every means should be employed to avoid the use of subsidies. If emergencies arise under which they become necessary, let them be applied at the point of processing or distribution where profits and prices can be kept under control. They should be limited to an amount absolutely necessary to avoid a collapse in the productive and distributive machinery of our economy, and then only after all other means have failed.

COMING EVENTS

November 14—Lebanon County Pomona Grange will meet with Heidelberg Grange, Shaefferstown.

November 19—Chester and Delaware County Pomonas will meet in the New Century Club House, High St., West Chester.

November 21—Centre County Pomona Grange will meet in the I. O. O. F. hall at Stormstown, Half Moon Grange acting as host.

December 2—Lower Bucks Pomona Grange will meet with Edgewood Grange at the Woodside Community House.

December 3—Lycoming County Pomona Grange will meet with Pine Run Grange, No. 250.

December 3—Montgomery County Pomona Grange will meet with Community Grange at New Hanover in Swamp Reformed Church.

December 5—Allegheny County Pomona Grange will meet with Penn Grange.

CHANGED LOCATION IS FORCED FOR COMING GRANGE MEET

War conditions have compelled the National Grange to make a "quick jump" in planning for its next annual convention, due November 11th-19th, long scheduled at Spokane, Washington, and expected to be a great rallying event for the several states of the Grange Northwest. The Army very recently took over all the hotels in Spokane, thus rendering a convention in that city out of the question. Immediately steps were taken to find a new location, and the city of Wenatchee, Washington, has been selected, with session dates and plans going on as scheduled. Naturally attendance at the Wenatchee convention cannot be large, but it is expected that at least the voting delegates from all the 37 states in the National Grange group will be represented.

Although Wenatchee is a small city and with somewhat limited facilities, much interest will center there because of its being the "apple capital" of the Northwest and therefore affording many points of interest for the visiting Grange people to enjoy. This is the 76th annual National Grange session, and its nine days' program will deal with many of the big problems now facing agriculture and the nation as a whole.

HEARTY WELCOME AWAITS NATIONAL GRANGE DELEGATES AT WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON

If the high enthusiasm and eagerness of the folks in Wenatchee, Washington, can be counted, the delegates, officers and members of the National Grange are assured of an unprecedentedly hospitable welcome when they hold their 76th annual convention in "the apple capital of the world" next November 11th to 19th.

Chelan County, two-thirds rural in population, has virtually resolved itself into a committee of the whole to make certain that nothing is left undone toward making its National Grange guests comfortable and happy. Near-by counties of Douglas, Grant and Okanogan are pitching in to help.

With less than a month in which to prepare for the big session—and right in the peak of the apple harvest season at that — Wenatchee and Chelan County people are nevertheless undaunted. They have confidently assured officials of the State and National Granges that ample housing and convention facilities will be ready for the visitors, that none need be worried about cramped quarters or insufficient equipment and help.

Wenatchee backs up its claim of ability to entertain by citing the fact that it has accommodated eight major conventions this year; that it normally entertains from 30,000 to 40,000 guests over a four-day period at its annual Apple Blossom Festival; and that from 1932 to 1941 inclusive, no less than 128 conventions have been held here.

The enthusiasm and eagerness of this community is likewise reflected in Grange circles throughout the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, which are acting as co-hosts.

When Richard G. Hedges, Chelan County Pomona Master, appealed to Subordinate Granges of Washington for contributions of $2.00 each to help defray expenses, the response was immediate and astonishing. The average contributions exceeded $4.00 per Grange.

When State Master Henry P. Carstensen of Washington, and Ray W. Gill, member of the National Grange Executive Committee, met with local business people and Grangers of Chelan and near-by counties October 9th, the Chamber of Commerce rooms were overflowing with the crowd which had temporarily recessed apple harvest operations in order to help plan for the convention.

Mr. Gill found, too, that virtually every residence in the city was prepared to accommodate guests during the convention period, at surprisingly reasonable rates.

At last week's meeting State Master Carstensen outlined plans for a division of work and appointed working committees to handle all local assignments from "housing" to "flowers." A total of 102 persons were named to serve on the various committees, with more committees to be added.

Meanwhile, throughout the Pacific Northwest, State Grange officers have outlined schedules of district meetings for exemplification of the sixth degree, preparatory to the seventh degree, which will be the climax of the National session.

In Washington, State Flora Agnes Johnson, originator of the famous Washington Rose Drill, has called together the same group of Rose Drill girls who performed the work so impressively in connection with the sixth degree initiation at the Washington State Grange session in Wenatchee last summer, and the girls are practicing regularly. The sixth degree will be presented November 12th, the day before the seventh degree ceremonies.

The Wenatchee session will be one of the first in the history of the National Grange to be held in a city of less than 100,000 population.

Mr. Carstensen pointed to this fact as a distinct advantage at the present time, however, declaring that it would be a "real grass roots convention, close to the back country, which is the lifeblood of the Grange." Washington apples will be featured in connection with convention publicity, which will be widespread.

A GOODLY SUM ACCUMULATED FOR HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

More than ordinary interest attaches to the drive for funds which has been in progress among the Granges of the country the past 18 months, looking toward the creation of a sufficient sum to purchase or erect a National Grange headquarters building at Washington, D. C. This drive has been in charge of Louis J. Taber, of Columbus, Ohio, former National Grange Master, and the final report shows the collection of nearly $40,000, coming chiefly in small sums from Subordinate, Pomona and Juvenile Granges and individual members in upwards of 35 different states.

This brings the funds available for this purpose up to approximately $125,000, which is a good start toward the coveted project. The National Grange has for nearly a score of years maintained legislative offices at the National Capital, and its influence in legislative directions has been far-reaching. It is the hope of the membership that as soon as war conditions give place to peace-time normaley sufficient money will have been collected for the Grange to establish quarters in its own building, housing not only its legislative activities, but those of various other departments now located at different points throughout the country, which will then be assembled under a single roof.

A TAX ON FREIGHT CHARGES IS DECLARED VERY UNJUST

As the new revenue bill was reported to the United States Senate on October 2d, it was shorn of a provision adopted by the House, which called for a tax of five per cent on freight charges throughout the country. The only exception to this rule was in the case of coal, which was to be taxed at the rate of five cents a ton.

In opposing the proposed tax at a Senate hearing, Fred Brenckman, Washington Representative of the National Grange, declared that it would be inflationary and would infallibly increase the cost of living. He likewise declared that a tax on transportation charges would be pyramided, and that the ultimate consumer would have to pay more than the government would receive.

It was also pointed out that such a tax would be discriminatory, because it would rest more heavily on those sections of the country that are farthest removed from market, than would be the case of other sections within easy reach of their markets.

The Grange took the position that the distance a man lives from market is not a just measure of the tax he should pay to support the war effort, and that war taxes should bear equally on all parts of the country, with every element of discrimination eliminated, so far as possible.

THE SAME STORY IS COMING FROM NEARLY EVERY SECTION

There is something decidedly ominous about the tone of the reports regarding farm labor shortage throughout the country pouring into Washington. Just to cite a few examples:

The agricultural committee of the New England Council declares that the farmers of that section have lost 50 per cent of their hired help. The dairy industry of the New England states is particularly hard hit. One dairyman who had 900 cows sold 700 of them because he couldn't get any help. Since his neighbors were generally in the same fix most of the cows went to the butcher.

The *Green Bay Gazette* of Wisconsin reports that there were 300 farm auction sales within a radius of 20 to 30 miles of that city during the present year.

A traveling salesman who covers western Minnesota declares that he talked to a farm auctioneer, who cried from one to two sales every day in September, including Sundays. He was booked solid for the whole month of October.

Representatives of the livestock industry in western Nebraska and South Dakota recently said that as a result of a shortage of capable labor on the ranches and in the feed lots, there would be a scarcity of beef, mutton and wool. They report that herds and flocks are being reduced or discontinued.

So the story goes from coast to coast. The labor famine in the Pacific Northwest is so acute that it is forcing the sale of many dairy herds. Charles E. Payne, who has been selling farms and livestock in the State of Washington for more than a third of a century, says he has never seen anything to equal the present situation.

"I have had a sale every day for six weeks," he recently said. "The worst of it is that these dairy herds are going into beef; 85 per cent, I'd say, are butchered."

One dairyman in the vicinity of Seattle offered $175 per month, including board and room, for a man to milk his cows, but he failed to receive a single bid.

If the existing situation is permitted to continue for even a little while it would be interesting to know where the diary products are to come from to supply the needs of the American people, not to mention our requirements under the lease-lend program.

PUTTING HALLS TO NEW USES

It is interesting to note how many war-time activities are being carried on in Grange halls during the present season. Many of them prove meeting places for first aid classes and the regular assemblies of local Civilian Defense groups; while squads of air raid wardens and lookout watchers have also received their instructions in Grange halls. Some of these buildings have been fitted up to serve as emergency hospitals in small communities, located far distant from established hospitals. Numerous halls have been taken in a dozen states for military headquarters, and in other instances complete preparations have been made to use the halls for air raid shelters if needed or as evacuation points should it become necessary to move people out from nearby cities.

In numerous instances, where Granges occupy meeting places in town halls, schoolhouses and other public buildings, the Grange has paid the expense of complete blackout equipment, made ready if needed during any of the meetings of the community held in such halls.

SUICIDE RATE IN UNITED STATES RUNNING HIGH

According to the Census Bureau, 18,907 persons committed suicide in the United States in 1940. This is a rate of 14.4 for every 100,000 population, as compared with 17.4 in 1932, the high record.

In 1900, when the pace at which we traveled was not as swift as it is to-day, 10 persons in every 100,000 took their own life.

More than three-fourths of all suicides are males. The ratio of white persons ending their lives is nearly four times as great as that of Negroes.

The suicide rate of Nevada, which ranks highest among the states in this connection, is 40.8 for each 100,000, while South Carolina and Arkansas tie at the bottom with a rate of 6.3 Persons between 45 and 54 show a greater tendency to commit suicide than those of any other age level.

COFFEE GROWING SCARCE

Coffee shortages are being reported in many cities throughout the country, with hoarding by housewives aggravating the situation. New York City's supply of coffee on October 1st was estimated at 300,000 bags, as against 1,415,000 a year ago.

Connecticut Granges initiated more than 600 new members during the last quarter—hot summer months, too.

Mrs. Ethel H. Richards, *Chairman*, New Paris.
Mrs. Georgia Kresge, Falls.
Miss Margaret Brown, State College.
Mrs. H. R. McDougal, Butler.
Mrs. Furman Gyger, Kimberton.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE HOME AND GRANGE

By Home Economics Committee

TEACHING CHILDREN TO PLAY

Train a child to amuse himself and you have gone a long way toward his happiness not only during childhood but all through life. It is not the number of toys, but the proper ones for each child which is most satisfying. No doubt you have noticed a little girl clinging to Raggedy Ann, possibly homemade, in preference to an expensive doll. A small boy will enjoy building a whole farm yard with barns, garage and sheds out of small discarded pieces of lumber, wooden cheese boxes, spools, clothes pins and many other things right in every home.

All they need is a little guidance to have them use their imagination and a few minutes to get them started. If toy animals are not available, cut pictures from magazines and paste on cardboard so they will stand and see how delighted the child will be. There is no end of amusements right at hand just waiting to be used. Tin cans of various sizes, bright colored spice boxes, buttons to string, and many more handy articles may be used to delight a child. Have a drawer for playthings and every time you find something to please a child put it in the drawer and watch as he surveys the treasures.

Do take time to enjoy and play with your children. The years rush along so fast that in such a short time they will be children no more. The opportunity of playing with them and amusing them is gone forever.

A MANIFESTO TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS

We must remind you that the things you are doing now are the very things that brought down upon you the eighteenth amendment. You are the same old crowd. Your evil actions never change despite your pretentious promises. Your avowed interest in revenue to help the State, your protest that you did not want the return of the saloon, your assertion that more liquor brewed would mean less liquor consumed, your assurance that the damnable traffic could be controlled, we have found to be just another covenant with death and agreement with hell. Your advertisements are bent to one end, that of debauching both boys and girls to make brewers and saloonkeepers rich. We find you are the same vulture minded men. We find that where you enter gambling enters, paying its hush money to corrupt politicians; the sale of dirty, unclean literature keeps company with you, fouling the minds and souls of our boys and girls; prostitution flits about like a nasty moth stinging society with the filth of social diseases; the press is degraded by you and becomes to you like a kept woman; the streets and public highways become unsafe for decent and clean living citizens to go abroad; broken homes, ragged children, slattern women and besotted men are the stragglers you leave behind.

We who try to live cleanly, decently serve notice upon you that we are not going to stand idly by and see our young people damned, our noble army debauched and our country defeated by saboteurs like you. We are not going to lose this war. You have proved to be an enemy of our country more dangerous than Hitlerism. It is inescapably a very short time now when we shall fall upon you like a thunderbolt. Your end is upon you.

MAINTAIN MORALE BY KEEPING HOMES CHEERFUL

Keep your spirits up and you won't let the service boys down. All our men in the armed forces, young and old alike, rely (whether they admit it or not) on the cheerful support of the folks back home for that extra ounce of courage needed to face and fight the enemy.

Those who stay at the home front must keep their own morale high if they are to succeed in bolstering the spirits of the boys at the battle front. There are countless ways of doing this, through service in the many civil activities designed to aid the war effort, through work in the war industries, and through maintaining the even tenor of life in the home for the families left behind.

Carelessness and neglect of the home should not be the handmaidens of war service. On the contrary, care of the home is just that much more vital in these times. Keep the windows washed and the silverware polished. Paint the woodwork, and repaper the walls. For one of the simplest ways to brighten hearts is to brighten homes.

KIMBERTON GRANGE REFINISHES TWO KITCHENS

Kimberton Grange, No. 1304, of Chester County, is very proud of its two refinished kitchens. The work was sponsored by the Home Economics Committee headed by Mrs. Walter Scheib.

New floor linoleum was laid, new oilcloth for dressers and tables was furnished, a sink installed, the woodwork freshly painted, and new shades provided. The color scheme is red and ivory. A new cupboard is also in the making.

The method used for covering the expense of this project is a "Traveling Apron" on which are 141 pockets, a pocket for each member. With the apron goes a little verse, explaining the idea and asking for a contribution of not less than a quarter. From this apron we expect to raise at least $40 and maybe more.

In the large kitchen are several cupboards for dishes and a wood or coal range for heating and cooking. In the small kitchen we have one gas range with oven, two three-burner gas plates and a steamer.

We are very well equipped to serve suppers. Each year we have a standing invitation from the various clubs of the community to serve dinners to their members. Thursday, October 1st, we fed the Kiwanians of Phoenixville together with farmers and their wives as guests, making a total of 103 people at $1.00 per plate. The menu was as follows: Fruit cup, individual chicken pies, buttered and browned sweet potatoes, stewed tomatoes, yellow kernel corn, chicken gravy, apple sauce, pickled cabbage, celery with raw carrot strips, buttered rolls, coffee, ice cream, cookies and mints. From this supper we realized a net profit of $60.00.

The Pennsylvania State Home Economics Committee would be pleased to hear from other Granges. Pass your good work along.

HOME ECONOMICS AT MARSHALLTON GRANGE

The regular meeting of Marshallton Grange, No. 1394, was held in regular form on October 2nd in the hall at Marshallton, with Master Clarence J. Young presiding and five officers substituting. The welcome song was sung as an opening number. Slips were drawn by each member, those having slips with "yes" on to provide a number for the next meeting. Due to the shortage of gas and tires the Grange decided not to exhibit at the Farmers' Picnic at Lenape this month.

A recess was declared for the literary program and the lecturer turned the program over to Miss Lillie Ferree, a member of the Home Economics Committee, who presented the following program:

Violin duet, "Minuet in G," by Mrs. Marshall Chambers and Joseph Mattson, accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Lovell.

A report was given by Master Clarence Young, who attended the Salvage Meeting held in Coatesville on July 20th, stressing the point that all metals should be turned over to junk dealers so the steel mills may be kept running.

A Hawaiian guitar solo, "America, the Beautiful," was played by Lenwood Becker, accompanied at the piano by Alice Shoemaker, the Grange singing the first verse.

"Marshallton Grange Gazette," prepared and read by Mrs. Edith Webster, was much enjoyed.

Piano duets, "Plantation Melodies" and "Merry Widow Waltz," were given by Mrs. Chambers and Mr. Mattson, accompanied by Mrs. Lovell.

A talk on nutrition and planning well balanced meals was given by Miss Mayme Lovelace, of the home economic extension service. Some very helpful advice was received from Miss Lovelace's talk, and she stressed the point that we should not waste anything in these war times, and try to collect and save everything we can to help win the war.

Miss Ferree gave a talk on making table covers, aprons and other articles out of feed bags. Mrs. Webster had an apron on display.

An Hawaiian guitar solo, "Love's Old Sweet Song," was rendered by Lenwood Becker, with Alice Shoemaker at the piano.

Reading of household hints, by Dorothy Gray, closed the program.

There were different articles on display, afghan, crochet table covers, centerpieces, buffet set, bread tray cover, hot mat sets, quilt, luncheon set, handmade scarf, apron, pocket books of different kinds and some made of needle point, also jelly and pickles.

Refreshments of fruit drink and cookies were served by Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Miss Dorothy Gray and Gilbert Gray.

The hall was decorated with cut flowers of different kinds and also a handsome basket of gladiolus, which were grown by one of the members, Mrs. Virginia Wickersham.

These Flower Exhibits Were Part of the Flower Show Staged by Bedford Grange in Its Grange Hall on September 1st and 2d

STAINS HELP CUT LIFE SPAN OF FURNISHINGS

Edith Morton

Spots and stains mar the appearance of household furnishings, and it is important today that everyone conserve materials. Giving stains prompt attention is one way to assure every homemaker of getting greater service from her furnishings.

Some stains weaken fibers if they are allowed to remain on the fabric, others act as dirt and dust catchers, while some make the material more tempting to the moth. If possible, start working on the stain while it is fresh and damp. Dry stains are harder to remove. Before laundering linens, look them over carefully for stains. Some stains are set by the action of soap in washing and of heat in ironing.

Simple remedies are all that are needed for most stains. First, analyze the stain. If you are not sure of the type of stain and the material, work cautiously. It may be necessary to try several different remedies or make several applications of the same one before the stain is finally removed. Boiling water will remove most fruit stains and tea and coffee stains from washable white cottons and linens. If a stain still remains after such treatment, a bleach may be used.

Ammonia, lemon juice and salt, hydrogen peroxide, and Javelle water are common bleaches that give satisfactory results. Javelle water may be made successfully at home. Directions for making and using it are given in Circular 219, "Laundering at Home."

NEW RULINGS AFFECT READY-MADE CLOTHING

Mabel McDowell

Women who buy their clothing ready-made this fall will want to become better acquainted with the much talked of term "L-85."

"L-85" is the ruling, made by the War Production Board, which controls the amount of material used in women's dresses, suits, coats, and blouses. The purpose of the ruling is to conserve material and do away with excess yardage formerly used for wide skirts, large pockets, wide belts, and long jackets. The ruling also restricts the duplication of material, such as double yokes, cuffs, and wide hems.

Redingotes, jackets with dresses, and three-piece suits are considered a duplication of material and cannot be sold as one costume. However, they may be bought separately and worn together.

The effect of the ruling on the clothing industry has been a simplification of styles. It means that the trim silhouette will last more than one or two seasons and that skirts will remain at a length becoming to the individual. Hems in ready-made dresses are two inches wide, and the sleeves are simple and usually are short or braclet length.

Some clothing is exempted from these restrictions. Included in this list is clothing for children from one to four years of age, maternity dresses, and clothing for persons over 5 feet 8½ inches in height, or persons of abnormal size or physical deformity.

Women who make their own clothes and use commercial patterns also will encounter similar restrictions. "Limitation Order L-153" has two exceptions to the order for ready-made clothing: First, there are no severe restrictions for the amount of wool in a dress because it is impossible to know which pattern is used for wool and which for rayon or cotton. Second, a five per cent leeway in measurements is allowed, so that patterns now in use which only slightly exceed the maximum measurements permitted in "L-85" may still be used.

By February 1, 1943, new patterns will all be in circulation; however, there already are many patterns that conform to the ruling. It is easy for the woman who sews to alter patterns which are too generous with material so that they may conform to the new ruling.

FRIENDSHIP

As we gather here together, in this
friendly sort of way,
Let us all relax a moment and forget
the cares of day.
Finding pleasure in each other's
cheer,
Knowing that our time spent here
Will help us all somehow to start a
bright new day.
For ere we part, I dare say all of us
will find
A thought he's gleaned, or left behind.

It may be just a friendly Brother's
smile,
A Sister's greeting, or a handshake
worth while.
It may be a child's sweet voice you've
heard,
The message of a song—the speaker's
word
That's touched you most.
Whate'er it be, may it help us all to
see
It's gatherings like these that lead the
way
Toward making a united world today.

Friendship and love are what this old
world needs,
And you and I must help to intercede
By pledging, side by side, hard labor
Till every nation's a friendly neighbor.
We can start and do our bit right
here
By giving each his neighbor friendly
cheer.

—Edith Gyger Dodge.

HELPFUL HINTS

Wax paper placed under ice pans in refrigerators will prevent them from sticking.

If potatoes are placed on the broiler rack instead of the floor of the oven they will bake quicker.

Add two-thirds cup of peanuts, coarsely ground, to your regular stuffing recipe. It is a delicious addition.

If shredded cocoanut becomes dry, it can be softened by steaming in a thin cloth over boiling water.

A tasty "frosting" for cup cakes can be made from marshmallows. Just before removing the cup cakes from the oven, place half a marshmallow on each cake and allow it to melt slightly.

Sweet Potato Balls

6 sweet potatoes
6 marshmallows
2 eggs (beaten)
1 cup corn flakes

Peel potatoes, boil in salt water until tender. Mash and form into balls, placing a marshmallow in center of each. Dip in beaten egg, roll in corn flakes and fry or brown in oven.

Spiced Cider Cocktail

2 cups cider
6 whole cloves
bit of root ginger
1 tablespoon red cinnamon candy
½ teaspoon cinnamon
½ cup sugar
3 red skinned apples
3 oranges
1 cup canned pineapple

Heat cider with spices and candy until it reaches the boiling point. Add sugar, strain and chill. Core and dice apples (leave skins on), section the oranges, drain pineapple and dice. Arrange fruit in sherbet glasses and pour the chilled cider over it. Makes six to eight servings.

Hot Meat Loaf

Mix together a pound of veal and one pound of smoked or fresh ham which has been finely ground, with 1½ cups of rolled cracker or bread crumbs, ¼ cup green peppers, ¼ cup chopped celery, 2 tablespoons of chopped onions, 3 beaten eggs, ⅓ cup catsup, 1 cup canned cream of mushroom soup, salt to taste. Pour into large pyrex baking dish, brush the top with bacon fat or butter, and bake 1½ hours in a moderate oven. Of course, this meat loaf can be served hot or cold, and has a flavor unusual to most meat loaves.

In place of the potato salad, which is harder to digest than a baked potato, try baking large potatoes greased with lard while you are baking the meat loaf. A heated pyrex dish with a cover will keep them hot and tasty for quite awhile before serving.

A very effective way to close a meeting on "National Defense" or a "Neighborhood Meeting" would be to all sing the following *verse* to the tune of "America."

Eternal God to Thee
We come in unity
Praying for Peace.
May every voice that rings,
May every soul that sings,
May every heart that speaks
Cry out for Peace.

Grandpa: "Don't get scared, Willie. The lion is about to be fed; that's what makes him jump and roar so."

Willie (easily): "I ain't afraid of him, grandpa; pap's the same way when his meals aren't ready."

An official, completing the records of a young woman volunteer for war service, asked who was her next-of-kin.

"I haven't any," she said.

"What!" said the official, "no father, mother, aunts, brothers, uncles?"

"No," she said, and then, after a pause, added doubtfully, "There's my husband, if he'll do."

Farm homes need at least two coat closets—one for good coats and wraps and one for work clothes. Better still are three coat closets, the third one for children's wraps. Often it is possible to have a children's coat closet in odd spaces that cannot be used for anything else, such as under the hall stairs. If possible, this closet should be convenient to the entry most used by the children.

Our Fashion and Pattern Department

All patterns 15c. each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

2000—Do make some child's Christmas happy by making her this huggable, lovable rag doll (13 inches tall), and the cute but simple clothes that also come in the pattern. One size. Body of doll requires ⅝ yd. 35-in. fabric, and the clothes ¾ yd. with 2 yards ric rac.

3259—What a thrill to find a complete set of clothes for a favorite doll, waiting under the Christmas tree. And what fun for you to make them for some lucky little girl. Pattern may be had for 14-in. doll, 16-in., 18-in. or 20-in. See pattern for fabric requirements—and do use up scraps you have in the house.

3178—Any little girl will also appreciate this pretty ensemble for her own particular wear. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, for coat, 1⅞ yds. 35-in. fabric; and for dress, 2¼ yds. 35-in. fabric with 1½ yds. binding.

2629—It's a real find, when you put your finger on a pattern that will make an attractive apron like this from a mere yard of 35-in. fabric, plus 2¼ yds. of bright ric rac. Pattern comes in one size.

3284—This pattern includes both blouse and jumper frock. Either one would make a wonderful Christmas present, and both would be a bonanza. Perhaps you owe yourself a Christmas present like this. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, for jumper, 2¾ yds. 35-in. fabric; and for long-sleeved blouse, 2 yds. 35-in. or 39-in.

3350—This would make a scrumptious date dress for holiday affairs. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 2⅞ yds. 39-in. fabric with 1⅜ yds. for the dickey.

3372—For parties and for Sunday best, make her this delightful basque-dirndl in velveteen. It's a design that also looks so well in fabrics not quite so dressy. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8, 2 yds. 35-in. fabric with 1½ yds. ruffling.

3096—And of course the littler girls also adore a basque effect. This little jumper frock is pretty in anything from gingham up. Sizes 4 to 10. Size 8, for jumper, 1½ yds. 35-in. fabric; and for blouse, 1⅛ yds.

2002 is the Sailor Doll, so jaunty that any child will love him. The pattern comes in one size, for a 16-in. doll, and the body requires ½ yd. 35-in. fabric. See pattern for fabric requirements for clothes—the yardage is small.

2697—If you lean toward this branch of the Service, you'll enjoy making this soldier doll—also 16 inches tall—out of ½ yd. 35-in. fabric, and his clothes, also, take only a little fabric. One size.

Now! The Fall-Winter Fashion Book. Full of smart styles that are easy to make and inspiring to wear. Over 150 pattern designs shown in full color and the season's choicest fabrics. Selections for all sizes, ages and occasions. An indispensable book for home sewers. Price, 15 cents, or only 10 cents when ordered with a pattern.

Address, giving number and size:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, GRANGE NEWS
427 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

OUR JUVENILE GRANGES

MRS. LUCY SHUMWAY, Wyalusing

FALL

"I'll tell you how the leaves came down.
The old tree to her children said,
You're getting sleepy Yellow and Brown,
Yes, very sleepy, little Red,
It is quite time to go to bed."

The leaves have been very lovely this fall, and it has been hard during these past few days of rain to see them all come tumbling down at once. I comfort myself by saying, "Bare branches can also be lovely." If you don't believe me try this some Grange night: Have about five members bring in bare branches that seem to them to be interesting in shape. Place them against panels of light blue paper—a little ways away so that they cast a shadow. Have the members vote as to which is the loveliest or most interesting. See how many of them they can identify. Have someone give this little poem of Margaret Widdemer's—and there you have a program.

WINTER BRANCHES

By Margaret Widdemer

When wintertime grows weary, I lift my eyes on high
And see the black trees standing, stripped against the sky.
They stand there very silent, with the cold flushed sky behind;
The little twigs flare beautiful and restful and kind.
Clear-cut and certain they rise, with summer past,
For all the trees can ever learn they know now, at last.
Slim and black and wonderful, with all unrest gone by,
The stripped tree-boughs comfort me, drawn clear against the sky.

GAMES

A very unusual thing happened this month. Several Matrons sent me games that their members had enjoyed playing. Here is one; take some simple drawing. Let a member look at it for 20 seconds, then draw it from memory. Take his drawing to a member in another part of the room. Let him look at it and then draw it from memory. After about five people have done this, compare it with the original and see how easily mental impressions may become distorted.

Another game was called "Shoe Pile" and is played as a relay. Divide into groups of five or six. On signal the first member of each group removes his right shoe, runs with it to a designated spot, runs back and touches his next neighbor, who removes his right shoe, and so on. The next time around they remove left shoes, the third time hunt out from the pile and replace the right shoe, fourth time replace the left shoe. A good race, but be sure you can tell your left shoe from your right.

NATIONAL ESSAY CONTEST

I want to thank all the Juveniles who entered essays in the National contest. I was pleased with them, for they proved that boys and girls in our Juvenile Granges do realize that they have a very real part in national defense and are doing something about it. Every essay naturally spoke about buying stamps and bonds, scrap collection, and helping with farm work, but it was fine that all the writers recognized the fact that there are other things, less obvious but no less important, for they went on to speak of such things as preserving health, practicing good citizenship, taking care of clothes, small tools and machinery, and trying to lift some of the burden of overwork now laid on fathers, mothers and teachers.

I thought you might like to see the winning essay in the state, and am sure Wayne won't mind our putting it on this page.

We are also sending a picture of Bloomfield Juveniles on their picnic. Wayne is the tall boy standing at the end of the line of children.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION

There are one or two things that I think girls and boys might do in the way of national defense that were not mentioned in any of the essays. We might use these as subjects for discussion in Juvenile meetings. One of these is accident prevention. Accidents to people of all ages are taking many precious hours from industry, filling our already crowded hospitals and taking the time of doctors, nurses and busy fathers and mothers (perhaps this subject has a great appeal to me because I have been taking care of an accident case for the past three weeks). You would be surprised to know how many accidents children might prevent. I was reading just the other day that an appalling number of accidents are caused by people stepping on roller skates left on stairways or in dark halls or on porches. See if we can't, in one of our lecture hours, formulate ten commandments for children that will help to prevent accidents. The first one would be: Never leave toys lying around for people to stumble over. The second one: If you ride a bicycle, watch traffic carefully. Don't expect the motorist to watch out for you. You do the watching. Others might have to do with keeping playground equipment in good condition, never taking unnecessary risks when coasting, never skating on ice that has not been tested by an older person, picking up pieces of glass, wire, or anything that might cause injury to an animal, person, or to an automobile tire. You see it will be easy to get ten commandments. Why not have one of your members type them on small cards and give each member one to keep in their pocket or on their desk at school? Here you have a good November project.

RAT EXTERMINATION CAMPAIGN

Another important thing in national defense has to do with the preservation of plants and animals that are of benefit to us, and the extermination of harmful plants and animals. There are endless possibilities in the way of discussions and projects in this connection. For instance, in our part of the state rats have suddenly appeared in great numbers. Wherever farmers meet you will find them talking about rats. Personally, I don't want a thing to do with rats, but I have an idea that farm boys and girls might help a lot in a rat extermination campaign. It is going to call for dogs and cats and traps because some of our best rat poisons are now off the market or available in only small quantities.

FIRE PREVENTION

Fire prevention is another thing that children can well think about. We are now making great inroads on our forest reserves, and should be planting every bit of waste ground to forest trees. This wont be done to any large extent in Pennsylvania because farmers are just too busy. But fortunately very small boys and girls can set out forest seedlings. Why not discuss this in one of your winter meetings. You have to plan for it soon if you want to set out trees next spring, for they have to be ordered early. Ask your Extension office about it. This is a very real piece of work that Juveniles can do for national defense.

"MY PART IN NATIONAL DEFENSE"

Winning State Essay in the National Contest

By Wayne Stone, *of Bloomfield Juvenile*

One of my first and largest parts in National Defense is to go to school and prepare for life afterward. I can learn to become a good citizen. Education is going to make a big difference in winning the victory and the peace afterward.

I am taking care of my health, which may mean that I can better help my country later, either in the armed forces or on the home front.

I am buying as many defense bonds and stamps as possible. I am giving up some movies, candy, pop, and other such things so that I can buy more.

I am helping to collect scrap. Also trying to be very careful of things that have needed materials in them, so that they will not have to be replaced as soon as if I did not take care of them.

I try to help and obey my teachers, knowing that because of the lack of teachers each one must teach more pupils.

The youth of America must not only do the work they usually do, but must try to take care of someone else's part. I am trying to take care of the farm and let Dad go to work in a defense plant. That releases a skilled man.

Due to the war, help to harvest the crops has been scarce. I have been helping to get in hay, fill silo, thresh oats and wheat, and other things on our own and a neighbor's farm.

One thing I think we ought to do is, not just listen and think about what we can do, but get busy and do it. We should remember the thing to do is not to wait and say, "I'll do it later," or, "Let someone else do it," but do it yourself and do it now.

I try to find more entertainment in and around home. It saves on tires and gas, which are so much needed.

I am helping the Grange. It is a very vital organization, both now and later. The Juvenile is the Grange of the future.

Bloomfield Grange Juveniles Enjoy a Picnic

Reading from left to right: Mrs. Stone, Matron, Noel Obert, Jimmie Green, Marion Cross, Nola Obert, Mary Lou Weed, Joanne Green, Rosaline Cross, Peggy DeWolf, Charles Linn, Wayne Stone, and Mr. Fred Pratt (honorary member).

HARMONY GRANGE HONORS BOYS IN SERVICE

Harmony Grange of Crawford County honored its six boys in the nation's military forces at its Booster Night meeting on October 2d. The meeting opened with prayer and the reading of the greetings and letter from the National Master by Master F. E. Martin of the local Grange. Miss Elizabeth McElvain, music supervisor of the Beaver high school, led in group singing. This was followed by an essay, "The Grange Service to America," by Miss Ruby Tower. The men's chorus of the Grange then entertained with suitable selections, following which special tribute was paid to the boys in the service and their parents. Grades four and five of the Beaver school presented a number, "The Flag Speaks." This was followed by a girls' chorus.

The address of the evening was given by Mrs. Ethel Nicolls, Master of Crawford County Pomona Grange. Her subject was, "Are We Ready?" Following the program refreshments were served to the large number who were in attendance.

TIRES ON HAND

It is reported that certain automobile tire dealers in New York City have stocks on hand which at the present rate of rationing would last from 10 to 25 years. One concern, the Westminster Tire Corporation, has 80,000 passenger car tires. Under rationing it would move 250 tires a month, or 3,000 a year. This means that the stock it has on hand would last for 27 years at the present rate of doling it out.

How Animals Keep Fit

By W. J. Banks

Mother Nature Teaches the Way to Fitness—A Buck Seeks Lime to Nourish His Antlers

If we would keep healthy we could do worse than study the ways of the animals. In the wilds there are no doctors or physical culture magazines, but mother nature teaches the way to fitness.

Cleanliness is one of her cardinal rules. Some mice and other furred animals spend nearly half their lives in cleaning and combing themselves. Many have special equipment for the job, such as the comb-like split nail of the beaver's second hind toe, or the six lower front teeth of the lemur.

Baths in clear water, mud or dust are popular with most animals. Many birds enjoy a dip but usually content themselves with a dust bath, as drenched feathers impede flight dangerously. Not only the tiny sparrow, but the huge elephant dusts himself, blowing earth powdered by his shuffling feet over his back. The American bison, too, likes nothing better than a good hole to wallow in.

Animals have clever schemes to rid themselves of vermin and may help each other. The crocodile bird devours the host of tiny lodgers that infest the big "croc's" mouth. A skunk was observed backing slowly into the water until a crop of lice had transferred themselves to a mouthful of dried grass which he carried. Then he ducked suddenly and swam away.

Diet, we are told, holds the key to health. Only man is foolish enough habitually to eat in a manner likely to produce ill-health. The animal folk never heard of vitamins but few of us approach their good sense in eating.

Nature has arranged that the wild folks' ordinary needs can be satisfied near at hand. But on special occasions extra groceries may be required, and the animals know enough to seek them. Thus cattle or deer periodically visit the salt lick. A buck seeks water containing lime to nourish his new antlers. The spring's first green grass, rich in vitamins, is sought eagerly by wild and domestic animals. The moose, lean from the hard winter, go after the lily roots and other water plants.

Your dog may not know what the spring sunshine can do for him in technical terms, but he is eager to get out into it. When pussy licks her fur after a good sun bath, she may be transferring some of the essential vitamins, which she cannot absorb through the skin.

In spite of every provision of nature and their own wisdom, animals sometimes fall ill; then remarkable cures may be effected by self-treatment. A large zoo found that it was best to leave sick animals alone with a selection of herbs and vegetable foods common to its native land. The patient would select from the heap the medicines required for the cure. Probably it would not have fallen ill had these been available before.

Animals know that different ailments require different treatment. If feverish they resort to cool spots, remain quiet, eat little and drink a lot. Rheumatic joints are exposed to the warm sun or healing springs and sulphur baths. In their own saliva the animals possess a fine antiseptic dressing which often heals terrible wounds. Ants will amputate the broken limb of one of their number.

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

BANNER GRANGE HAS EXCELLENT BOOSTER NIGHT PROGRAM

The Annual Booster Night Meeting of Banner Grange, No. 1115, of Cambria County was held on Wednesday evening, September 30th. The Master, H. M. Mohler, gave the address of welcome. The entertainment program was under the direction of Mrs. Blair Stoltz, the lecturer. Janet Farabaugh and William McNulty gave a reading. A men's needle threading contest was won by Pat Illig. Mrs. William Farabaugh gave a humorous recitation, "Tony the Wop," in masquerade. Rose Strittmatter and Patsy Burley won a marshmallow eating contest.

Philip Strittmatter, Master of the Cambria County Pomona Grange, discussed farm parity and its relation to the war effort. He pointed out that the term "parity" is too often confused with "equality" whereas parity is merely the relationship which existed between farm and industrial purchasing power during the years 1910-1914. He explained that during that period, 34 per cent of the people were engaged in agriculture, but they only received 12½ per cent of the national income, and therefore when we speak of 112 per cent or 115 per cent of parity, it is well to remember that absolute equality would be nearer 300 per cent of parity. The Master also pointed out that the often criticized Farm Bloc in Congress seeks merely to insure the full scale output of farm products for the duration of the war.

Marie McNulty and Mrs. Blair Stoltz gave a piano duet. Dolores Dumm and Ellen Strittmatter gave a skit on "Buying Oil Stock." Six small children recited Mother Goose Grange Nursery Rhymes. An obstacle race was won by Lucy Mangus.

G. H. Dumm, Past Master, gave a very inspiring address on "Grange Purposes and Usefulness" and the necessity of adding new members. His remarks included a number of interesting anecdotes from the early history of the Grange.

The concluding feature of the evening was the showing of pictures of beauty spots of Pennsylvania and snapshots of local people on the screen by H. C. McWilliams, County Farm Agent.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY COUPLE CELEBRATE WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Myers, of Homestead Farm, Whitpain Township, Montgomery County, celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary Saturday, September 19th, by entertaining many of their Grange friends.

At four o'clock the wedding ceremony of 25 years ago was reënacted. The wedding march was played by Miss Ruth Lentz, the wedding certificate as prescribed by the Society of Friends was read by Elwood A. Webster, who had been appointed by Gwynedd Monthly Meeting 25 years ago to be an Overseer at the wedding. The spiritual message was given by Charles W. Sheppard, of Plymouth Meeting. T. Duncan Just, of Ambler, read an original poem appropriate to the occasion. After supper was served a musicale was enjoyed.

Sister Myers, the former Ida G. Conrad, is Master of Cold Point Grange, No. 606, and has been Secretary of Montgomery County Pomona for the last thirty years. Brother Myers is a Past Pomona and Subordinate Master. They have one son, Harry C. Myers, who is also a Grange officer and Seventh Degree member.

ACTIVITIES IN CARBON, MONROE AND PIKE COUNTIES

Close coöperation, for the duration, is the watchword of Patrons of Husbandry in this area, as was evidenced in the latest large gathering of Grangers at Towamensing Grange hall, when the Carbonites enthused and edified a large Monroe County delegation.

The big occasion of Towamensing Grange, No. 1806, was its wonderful oral degree exemplification, when a class of many recruits was admitted to Grangedom.

Hamilton Grange had the largest number of visitors at the session. Out of Hamilton's group of 24, eight received the degree.

Towamensing added a large number to its roster.

The program was varied, and included patriotic features, with flag salute, singing the national anthem, and numbers by individuals present. The degree work took nearly two hours. Much business was transacted.

Monroe-Pike Pomona Master Oscar Praetorius, of Hamilton Grange, Master William Hessler, Philip Kishpaugh, and Frank Thomas, Captain of the Hamilton degree team, which is now forming, were among those heard in interesting talks on P. of H. activity and the fruits of the Grange movements. The wonderful repast furnished by Grangers, served by the ladies, was a social feature long to be remembered, and provided a get-acquainted session that brightened the grange-hall's every corner, while a copious rainstorm "held reign outside."

October 21st, Towamensing Grange will stage a Halloween party, to which all Grangers are invited. Hamilton Grange will hold a social night, October 23d.

Junior Grange activity is spreading in Carbon County as well as the Monroe-Pike area, the Monroe countians who were present at the Towamensing affair, will report to respective P. of H. bodies, this fall and the coming winter.

TUNKHANNOCK GRANGE OBSERVES BOOSTER NIGHT

In spite of the shortage of tires and gasoline rationing, about 150 persons were in attendance at the annual Booster Night meeting of Tunkhannock Grange held Tuesday evening, September 29th. Of course, the rationing program did affect the attendance, because those from a distance who usually are present at these meetings were absent, and the group was made up mostly of people near-by, showing a decided increase of interest by local citizens in what the Grange is doing in this community.

Mrs. Percy Brunges, Lecturer, of Tunkhannock Grange, is to be highly congratulated upon the varied and excellent program which she had prepared for the meeting. Its contents ranged from the inspiring to the humorous, the latter making those in attendance relax and forget for a short time the turmoil and chaos in the world of today.

In opening the program, Mrs. Brunges greeted the guests and read a letter from A. S. Goss, National Grange Master. Throughout the program the Grange orchestra, composed of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. George Robinson, Dr. John L. Tyler, Russell Stark, Mr. Lazar and daughter, presented musical selections.

Highlighting the events of the evening was an address by Rev. Thomas P. Monahan, pastor of St. Joachim's Church, in Meshoppen, his subject being, "What Constitutes a Good Citizen?" All who have heard the Rev. Mr. Monahan anticipate hearing him again and again as his talks are always interesting and worth while, and the message of last Tuesday evening was no exception.

The talk by Rev. Monahan and selections by the orchestra were only a part of the program, other numbers including: A reading, "What Women Wear," by George Russell; a dance, "The Minuet," by six small boys and six small girls of the local school, directed by Miss Josephine Bunnell; a playlet, "Aunt Sally and the Tramp," by Mr. and Mrs. Otto Harvey and Mrs. Charlotte Johnson; selections by a men's quartette, composed of Miles W. Bliss, A. B. Jackson, George A. Robinson and Ernest Harned; patriotic solos by Mrs. Freda Henninger; numbers by a musical trio made up of Fannie, Emmons and

TIGHT BINDING

Shirley Harvey, and a reading by Mrs. C. D. Vaughn.

Much interest had been aroused previous to the meeting by the announcement that a wedding would take place. Many guesses had been ventured as to who the couple would be, so the last number on the program was eagerly awaited. The bride and groom proved to be none other than Mr. and Mrs. J. Irwin Jennings, with George Russell as officiating minister. With a group of attendants the mock wedding was very amusing.

And with this there came to an end a most enjoyable evening, filled to overflowing with entertainment worthy of being presented under the auspices of the Patrons of Husbandry, long the outstanding agricultural social society of the United States.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY POMONA INITIATES LARGE CLASS

Allegheny County Pomona Grange held its regular quarterly session at Mt. Nebo Grange Hall on Saturday, September 5th. The meeting was well attended and the program proved educational and interesting.

It was voted to meet on December 5th with Penn Grange, at which time the final spelling match will be held to determine who shall represent the Pomona at the State Spelling Match in December at the State Grange meeting.

Allegheny County is pleased to have initiated in full form a class of sixteen candidates.

SOMERSET COUNTY POMONA SELECTS SPELLING CHAMPION

Somerset County Pomona Grange met with Milford Grange at New Centerville for its fall session. Greetings were extended to the visitors by Irvin Gindlesperger of Milford Grange, and the response was given by Elizabeth Kregar of Kingwood Grange. The morning session was devoted to the usual business of the order.

The afternoon session opened with devotional exercises in charge of Rev. L. W. Gross, of New Centerville Lutheran Church. This was followed by a reading by George Friedline, of Jenner Juvenile, after which Mrs. Lulu Hostetler, Recorder of Deeds in Somerset County, outlined the duties of her office, and the duties of the Sheriff's office were discussed by Deputy Sheriff Karl Hare, while the duties of the Coroner's office were outlined by Dr. P. C. Dosch, Coroner of Somerset County. Each of these officials gave an interesting and enlightening talk about the work of their respective offices. The audience was then given an opportunity to ask questions, which were answered by the officials. An instructive talk was also given by Hon. Kenneth H. Wagner, who spoke concerning the duties of assemblymen.

After a stunt by Rhoda Rhoads and Myra Shaffer and special music by Milford Grange, C. C. McDowell, the County Agent, gave an address on "Wartime Helps Which the Extension Office Has to Offer." Then Miss Joan D. Crowley, who was recently appointed Home Economics Representative for the county, was introduced and spoke briefly.

At the evening session the county elimination spelling contest was held. M. A. Baker of Somerset Grange was the winner and will represent Somerset County at the State contest at Harrisburg in December.

The following resolutions were passed at the evening session:

WHEREAS, There is a wide difference between wages paid farm laborers and wages paid industrial workers, and this unbalanced situation is made much more acute since passage of recent Federal legislation; farmers must sell products under ceiling prices which are often too low to meet increased costs of production; they must then buy supplies from industries using much higher priced labor, thus making the farmer's plight more acute; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we ask the Federal Government to modify and change laws and regulations so as to permit American agriculture to receive its fair share of the national income, and in turn be able to pay equitable prices to farm labor, so that agricultural production may not be forced down and threaten our national food supply.

WHEREAS, The liberty and freedom of American citizens is being curtailed by bureaucratic and unnecessary regulations, and the sound principle of government of the people, by the people, and for the people is being ignored, the dictatorial labor policy is setting up Communistic principles; therefore, be it

Resolved, That every American citizen be urged to go to the polls and vote at the coming election, voting for candidates who will uphold the Constitution and our American way of life.

WHEREAS, There is a shortage of necessary farm labor needed to produce sufficient food to successfully carry on the war to a successful and victorious culmination; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Somerset County Grange go on record requesting Congress and those in authority to amend the draft laws and regulations so as to permit the exemption or deferment for the period of the war of essential farm labor from selective or war service; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to our Congressman and copies to our United States Senators and to the President of the United States.

FOOD PRICES AND FOOD SHORTAGES

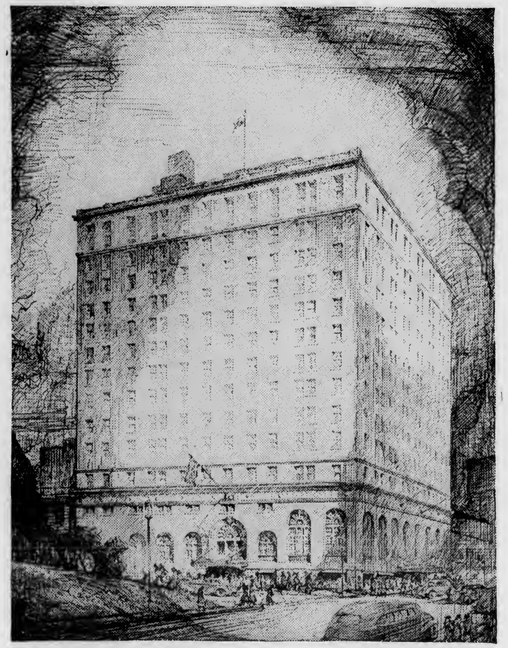
By A. S. Goss

(Concluded from page 6.)

our tea, our coffee, our corn meal, and most of our food, home in a paper bag. In some of our fancier food lines the package now costs almost as much as the food it contains, and in some instances I am informed it costs even more. It may well be that before we are through with this terrible war, we will have to return to some of the more simple ways of living and dispense with some of the frills and extra service we have come to think of as essential. What I am saying is that we must attack this problem of food costs from a very practical basis and above all we must do what is necessary to continue to produce the food necessary to win the war. The only thing we accomplish by following a price ceiling policy which strangles production is to increase our shortages and augment the danger of inflation. We do not reduce costs one penny, and because of that we will fail to reach our goal.

It does not seem to me out of place here to say that one of the basic concepts of the Grange is to do all in its power to cut down the spread between producer and consumer. We have always believed that the cost of distribution of those things the farmer raises is far too high, and with a resultant burden on the consumer which is beyond economic right or reason. In its declaration of purposes the Grange states clearly and distinctly its attitude on this matter.

Let me close by repeating that the greatest single cause of inflation is a shortage of goods, and the surest remedy is ample production. Ample production can come only when the costs of producing are assured. Do not be deceived. Any price ceiling policy which fails to recognize costs will result in strangling production, creating shortages, black markets, and chaos just as it has done throughout the history of the world whenever it has been tried.



THE PENN-HARRIS HOTEL WILL SERVE AS HEADQUARTERS OF SEVENTIETH ANNUAL SESSION OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE DECEMBER 8TH, 9TH, 10TH

URGES THAT OLD SAWS BE KEPT FIT FOR USE

W. W. Simonds

A recent announcement by the War Production Board states that saw steel is a critical war material and that few saws will be available for civilian purchase. This means that instead of buying a new saw it will be necessary to sharpen the old one.

Under the circumstances the woodsman will have to use what he already has. However, old saws may be made to cut like new with proper treatment. If the saw is rusty, lay it flat on a bench and polish it with emery cloth or sandpaper wet with kerosene. After it is polished, the saw may be fitted by jointing the teeth all to a uniform length, cutting the rakers down a sixty-fourth of an inch and sharpening them, then setting the teeth about one-hundredth of an inch and sharpening them. If the saw is wiped with an oily rag after each using, rust will be prevented and the saw will run more easily.

JUST KEEP ON

Just keep on a-livin' an' keep on a givin',
An' keep on a-tryin' to smile;
Just keep on a-singin', a-trustin' an' a-clingin'
To the promise of an after while.

For the sun comes up and the sun goes down,
An' the morning follows night.
There's a place to rest like a mother's breast,
An' a time when things come right.

Just keep on believin' an' a-hidin' all your grievin'
An' keep on a-prayin', a-lovin', an' a-sayin'
The things that we love to hear.

For the tide comes in an' the tide goes out,
An' the dark will all turn bright;
There's a rest from the load an' end to the road,
An' a place where things come right.

—*Clifton Abbott.*

Soybeans, first grown in this country as a forage crop, is now coming into use as a valuable addition to our list of vegetables for the table. From the dry beans also come a number of products such as flour, milk, curd, refined oil for salads or cooking purposes, and the flavorful sauce widely used as a condiment.

A woman who fasted for sixty-two days,
To prove that the stunt could be done,
From hundreds of Scotsmen had letters of praise,
And proposals from seventy-one.

Patronize Grange News Advertisers

FARM MAN-POWER PROBLEM MOVES CLOSER TO SOLUTION: CONGRESS AND FEDERAL AGENCIES WORK ON FARM DEFERMENTS

Hope of some early solution to the farm labor problem—or at least some phases of it—is held in Washington as the War Man-power Commission, Selective Service, Civil Service Commission, Department of Agriculture, and the farm organizations seek to rush action on an order which would defer farm people from military service.

Late in October, the proposed order was still in the discussion stage. As originally drafted, it would defer only workers on dairy, poultry and livestock farms. Efforts are being made to extend this limtation, since the farm labor situation is equally severe in many of the speciality crops, particularly in areas near defense plants.

The National Council of Farmer Coöperatives is asking that any deferment plan be so written that it will include the farm operator, whether he is an owner or tenant; his draft-age family members, and his hired hands. Such deferment should apply only so long as a farm worker continues to work on the production of crops essential to the war effort. When leaving such work, he should become subject to reclassification, with the usual appeal privileges preserved, the Council asks.

Vigorous opposition to any plan that would "freeze" workers on the farm is expressed by the Council. Likewise, unalterable opposition is expressed to phases of the proposed deferment plan which would provide for the subsidization of farm workers, and for broad authority to investigate and make recommendations as to wages.

Most of the major farm organizations are strongly opposed to subsidies for agriculture, no matter what form they take, and they likewise oppose any plan which might serve as an opening through which exemptions given agricultural labor by Congress could be eliminated or rendered ineffective.

Congress has already initiated action aimed at correction of the farm labor situation, approaching the problem from as many as a dozen different angles including introduction of legislation which would make farm labor deferments part of the Selective Service laws. If effective action is not taken in the near future by the government agencies now working on the problem, the farm organizations are likely to shift their efforts to Congress, and support legislation which presents a constructive approach to the increasingly serious labor problem.

FOOD COST OFFSET BY HIGHER INCOMES

PERCENTAGE OF WORKER'S PAY NEEDED TO SUPPLY FAMILY LOWEST IN THIRTY YEARS

The grumbling and dissatisfaction of American housewives over the high cost of food during the present war crisis may not be groundless, but recent statistics prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington prove that such complaints overlook the fact that the percentage of the wage earners' income required so far this year to buy food for the family is the lowest in thirty years.

The figures are based on comparisons with the typical workingman's family of 4.9 persons, representing the average obtained in the 1918-19 cost of living survey of the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics. The survey averages were $1,513 for family income and $548 for total food expenditure, the latter representing 36 per cent of income. These figures prevailed in 1918.

Food costs in relation to family income for the other two World War years follow:

	Family Income	*Food Costs*	*Percentage of Income For Food*
1917	$1,331	$477	36
1919	1,617	611	38

The first four months of 1942 all show an appreciable drop in the percentage of income spent on food. The figures follow:

	Family Income	*Food Costs*	*Percentage of Income For Food*
January	$2,095	$474	23
February	2,122	476	22
March	2,143	483	23
April	2,165	487	22

The series of family cost of all food was obtained by applying to the $548 cost in 1918 the changes in the index of retail food prices as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The cost of all foods refers to fixed quantities of each food as purchased in 1918.

The survey points out that under circumstances of changing income and changing food prices a typical family would alter quantities purchased and alter the food outlay. The comparisons show the costs at which a family could purchase identical quantities of food and what share of income this would require each year. The survey did not include farm families. The complete figures from 1913 through 1941 follow:

Year	*Family Income*	*Retail Cost of All Foods*	*Food Cost as Percentage of Income*
1913	$1,035	$326	32
1914	1,006	334	33
1915	1,022	330	32
1916	1,168	370	32
1917	1,331	477	36
1918	1,513	548	36
1919	1,617	611	38
1920	1,847	688	37
1921	1,593	523	33
1922	1,620	489	30
1923	1,802	506	28
1924	1,822	501	28
1925	1,895	542	29
1926	1,935	560	29
1927	1,921	539	28
1928	1,935	533	28
1929	1,968	540	27
1930	1,795	514	29
1931	1,549	424	27
1932	1,210	353	29
1933	1,116	343	31
1934	1,260	382	30
1935	1,343	409	30
1936	1,540	413	27
1937	1,609	429	27
1938	1,478	399	27
1939	1,557	388	25
1940	1,645	394	24
1941	1,888	430	23

EXCELLENT SAFETY PROGRAM

From Hanover, Pennsylvania, come indications of prosperity for Gideon Grange, No. 2010, where a safety program attracted exceptional interest, with demonstrations given by members who had taken the First Aid course in the community. Talks on safety in the home and on the farm were also valuable. This Grange held its annual fair as usual, with a good display of farm and garden products, needlework, pastry and hobbies, followed by an auction on articles from the various exhibits. Proceeds of such undertakings go into the Building Fund.

FARM POPULATION

Total farm population of Pennsylvania, according to the latest census, is 912,232, which compares with a population in 1930 of 975,082. Of this total, 846,240 people live on farms in the rural areas and 10,454 people live on farms in the urban sections.

In Memoriam

WAGNER

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our beloved Brother, Past Master of Monroe County Pomona, No. 64, John H. Wagner; and,

WHEREAS, We deeply regret the loss of our brother we bow to the will of the Almighty and commit him to the care of Him who doeth all things for the best.

Resolved, That this resolution be placed on the minutes of this Pomona Grange and a copy sent to the members of the bereaved family and the GRANGE NEWS.

JULIUS W. KIEBEL,
FRANK THOMAS,
JAMES A. CYPHERS,
Committee.

BROWN

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to call from our midst Brother Laurence Brown, a member of Fawn Grove Grange, No. 1711; therefore, be it

Resolved, We extend our sympathy to the family, drape our charter thirty days, record these resolutions in the minutes, send a copy to the family, send a copy to be published in PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

HARRY TYSON,
NETTIE SLENKER,
GEORGE JONES,
Committee.

MITCHEL

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst our Brother, John A. Mitchel, a member of Venango Grange, No. 910, therefore, we, the members adopt these resolutions; be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to his family, drape our charter for thirty days, include these resolutions in our minutes, and publish them in PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

FLORENCE SMITH,
KATHRYN MOSIER,
MINNIE MERRITT,
Committee.

MURRAY

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to call from the scenes of earth to the realities of a better life, our Brother, J. Kyler Murray, a member of Girard Grange, No. 788; be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, that we drape our charter for thirty days, that these resolutions be placed on the minutes, a copy sent to the family, and published in the GRANGE NEWS.

LEWIS JURY,
REYNOLDS LINGLE,
ISAAC CONDON,
Committee.

IMPORTANT

Send Resolutions to Secretary Before December 1st

To expedite the work of the State Grange meeting to be held at Harrisburg, December 8th, 9th and 10th, State Master K. S. Bagshaw requests all Granges who have resolutions to present to the State Grange for its consideration during the session to mail same to the State Secretary's office, Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa., by December 1st, if possible. By doing so all resolutions can be typed and sufficient copies made in advance of the session, so that committees can have them early in the session. This does not mean that the usual procedure of receiving resolutions during the session will be omitted. Rather it is an effort to get committees working on reports and resolutions as early in the session as possible.

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In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,

MILES HORST, *Secretary.*

R. D. 3
MEADVILLE, PA.

WILLIAM PENN'S DREAM *

"Mercy, justice, truth, peace, love and plenty."

These words might have been uttered by an impassioned orator describing the way of life we Americans are fighting to preserve in this world-enveloping war. Probably nowhere could a more concise and explicit definition of democratic ideals be found. They are in the language of freedom.

Actually, these words were inscribed three and a half centuries ago on the Great Seal of a young man who was a dreamer and who had the ability to translate his visions into action.

His name was William Penn, born high in the social scale of England in the seventeenth century, the son of Admiral Sir William Penn. The greatest of all his dreams was, in his own words, "to lay the foundations of a free colony for all mankind." The living memorial to this dream is the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Keystone of Democracy.

William Penn was one of the first great apostles of democracy, one of the staunchest fighters of bigotry and tyranny. He was a pioneer cutting his way through a wilderness of antagonism for everything he stood for. There were only a handful of companion spirits to aid.

The entire world of that day was notable for nothing so much, perhaps, as its turbulent intolerance of minorities and the rights of individuals. Social lines were rigidly drawn. Political tyranny was rampant. Religious freedom was unknown. Aggressive wars oppressed the world.

The story of the young visionary who created and lived to see flourish the greatest refuge of "mercy, justice, truth, peace, love, and plenty" of that day, has a great significance for us today.

His father, Admiral Penn, was a distinguished officer of the British navy who stood high in royal favor and who had been knighted for distinguished service in the war with the Dutch. He was born, therefore, with the pedigree par excellence and seemed slated for a "courtly, gallant" career.

Joins the Quakers

Young William, blessed with a handsome physique, intelligence, personality and the social flair, seemed well on his way to his hereditary destiny when an event occurred that must have shaken the foundations of the great House of Penn from its Irish estates to Westminster Abbey. William was expelled from Oxford for associating with a sect of heretics from the Church of England known as the Quakers. The cause given for his expulsion was "non-conformity." It was prophetic.

All efforts to change the course of the strong-minded youth ended in failure. He was sent from England on trips to the continent and was plunged into social whirls that were calculated to make him forget his folly. He even served for a time as a soldier in Ireland, helping to suppress an insurrection.

But he stuck indomitably to his course and eventually became not only an active follower but a preacher and foremost writer on Quaker thought, principles and practices. For one of his writings, "The Sandy Foundation Shaken," he was imprisoned in the Tower of London for seven months. But imprisonment didn't even slow down his fight for the things he believed in, for while so confined he wrote the most famous of his works, "No Cross No Crown."

William Penn, however, wasn't content to continue a fight for the sake of fighting. He was to be no martyr to a forlorn cause. He cast about for a practical solution and the answer he found lay west across the Atlantic Ocean in the land of promise. Here, he concluded, was the place to build a home for free peoples.

Fortunately, he was well prepared to lead a successful colonization movement in America for he had had experience as one of the proprietors of the Jerseys, two provinces occupying territory that is now the State of New Jersey. The Jerseys themselves, however, he felt were unsuited for his purposes.

Granted Land in America

In the year 1680, when Penn was 36 years old, he petitioned King Charles II for a grant of land in America in payment for a claim of 16,000 pounds he held against the crown. The claim was for losses sustained by his father while in the service of the king. The treasury being empty and the cash payment being therefore out of the question, Penn got his grant. King Charles signed the charter on March 4, 1681, and the document was published by royal proclamation on April 2, 1681.

The realization of his dream near at hand, Penn set machinery into immediate action. William Markham he appointed deputy governor of the colony. Penn himself remained in England to clear up matters there and get colonists to come to the new lands. While there he prepared a frame of government, effected some land sales and commissioned a commercial company known as the Free Society of Traders to carry on commerce here.

When he arrived here October 24, 1682, on the ship "Welcome," with about 100 other passengers, one of his first acts was to call a general assembly of all freeholders (landowners) at Upland, what is now Chester. It was here that the Great Law, the code that remained the basis for Pennsylvania colonial government, was enacted by the people themselves.

Religious Liberty

Its first and most important provision was that it established religious liberty by declaring that no one should be "molested or prejudiced for his or her conscientious persuasion or practice," or "compelled to frequent or maintain any religious worship, place, or ministry, whatsoever, contrary to his or her mind, but shall freely and fully enjoy his or her Christian liberty in that respect without any interruption or reflection."

Treason and murder were made the only two crimes against the state punishable by death, whereas in England of that day numerous crimes were so punished. The poor and the orphans were to be cared for. Prisoners were to be well treated and the prisons established as workhouses, virtually a revolutionary idea in itself. No customs and taxes were to be levied except by law. Oaths were abolished and false affirmation made punishable by the penalty of perjury.

As significant as the list of things incorporated in this basic law of the new land was the list of things omitted. No restriction was placed on immigration. The doors, in effect, were to be left open at all times for the oppressed to enter. No provisions were made for forts, munitions and militia, for Penn deemed such provisions unnecessary. The only possible enemies here would be the Indians, and these people were to be given the fairest treatment and the utmost consideration. It was declared a crime to sell rum to the Indians.

Nowhere in the world was there a more liberal or democratic code of government framed up to that time. Only in the Rhode Island colony was religious liberty so secure. The inherent rights of man were recognized such as few times in history before or since. William Penn had made his dream come true.

The new colony prospered in peace and contentment. More and more immigrants arrived and were happily absorbed in the making of a new world. Much of the spiritual impetus that went into the forging of the United States of America nearly a century later was given to the sons and daughters of this and other colonies by the democracy molded from the dreams of William Penn.

* This is one of a series of articles prepared by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission to better acquaint the people of the State with the part Pennsylvania has played in the development and preservation of American democratic ideals and institutions.

Does This Opportunity Interest You?

WE have a few openings in our organization for men interested in developing a profitable and highly respected business of their own. These men will become insurance advisors and represent us in agricultural areas. Experience is not required.

This is an unusual opportunity to help friends and neighbors plan for the future protection of their wives and families. Men between the ages of 25 and 45, with a record of success in farming or any other enterprise should write for details.

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FOOD ADMINISTRATION, ASKED BY AGRICULTURE, IS EXPECTED SOON

Donald Nelson, director of the War Production Board, reportedly will ask President Roosevelt to establish a Food Administration, to control the nation's food supply as completely as Rubber Director William M. Jeffers controls the rubber program. It is not yet clear whether Nelson favors a Food Administration set up within the War Production Board, or an agency entirely independent. The latter arrangement is generally favored in Washington, since it is felt that any Food Administration, if it is to exercise real authority, must be answerable only to the President.

There has been talk of an over-all food agency ever since Pearl Harbor. When the Food Requirements Committee was set up as a group to advise W. P. B. on food matters, many people felt that it would function much as a Food Administration would. It developed, however, that F. R. C.'s recommendations and programs would often progress no farther than the W. P. B. food branch, where they would be plunged into controversy, or placed on a shelf and forgotten.

Basic differences of opinion in F. R. C., W. P. B.'s food branch, and the Department of Agriculture have led to a tangle of confusion, and no particular effort appears to have been made to iron out these differences.

Last month, however, recognizing the need for immediate action to eliminate the "widespread conflict, bickering and confusion" which was balking the nation's food program, the National Council of Farmer Coöperatives went on record as favoring establishment of a Food Administration. The Council demanded "effective coördination and centralization in an adequately equipped food administration . . . of all authority having to do with every phase of planning, production, processing and distribution of all agricultural food products."

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VOL. XXXIX HARRISBURG, PA., DECEMBER, 1942 No. 9

National Master Albert S. Goss Voices Convictions of Rural America in Opening Annual Session of National Grange at Wenatchee, Wash., Nov. 11, 1942

FAR-REACHING interest always attaches to the annual convention of the National Grange, America's oldest and largest farm organization, because its membership is of bona fide character and because it voices the earnest convictions of rural people. The Grange is 75 years old, has weathered many a financial and political storm, and today is stronger in membership and assets than ever before, holding the respect of the entire nation because of its invariably sane program.

The Wenatchee session opened November 11, and the keynote address was the annual message of National Master Albert S. Goss, a recognized farm leader with wide experience along agricultural, coöperative and financial lines. As Federal Land Bank Commissioner for several years, Mr. Goss' work was outstanding, while few men in the United States have been so closely connected with agricultural and coöperative undertakings. He therefore spoke for the farm people of America when he addressed the Wenatchee session, and his message was unusually informative.

The Supreme Task

First emphasis was placed by Mr. Goss on the supreme task of mobilizing all forces for the winning of the war, and to this end he pledged the united efforts of American farmers, with the Grange everywhere taking its stand behind a unified war program. There was no mistaking what must be done as one read these words in Mr. Goss' address:

"Our course has been made plain—to destroy the armed power of the aggressor nations which aim to rule the world by brute force. Should we fail, all we hold dear in life would be lost. We have the example of what has been done to captive nations and no one need doubt what our fate would be if we were to fail.

"The task is greater than anything ever before undertaken and the chief energies of the nation must be devoted toward its fulfillment. This means longer hours of labor for all. It means less of the comforts of life. It means accepting substantially lower standards of living for most of us. It means the will to sacrifice everything, if need be, in order to win. It means winning the war must come first—that it is our Supreme Task. To that task we must devote the best we have."

Preserving Essentials

In equally stern language Mr. Goss warned of the grave national danger in the apparent trend toward centralization of power, whose results may be the destruction of the very principles of democracy for which we are now so bravely fighting; and these timely words were addressed to the American people in the midst of the present crisis:—

"One of the gravest dangers to our democratic form of government lies in the tendency to centralize control. In time of war considerable centralization is necessary but every proposal for added grants of power should be examined carefully to determine if they are really necessary. If so, a terminal date, and the safeguarding recapture clause sponsored by the Grange, should be included. This provides for the recapture of the powers granted by joint resolution requiring a simple majority vote in each House. To override a veto requires a two-thirds vote. The chief object should be to see that all extraordinary powers are returned to local control when the emergency is over, and Congress should have the say as to when that time comes. Democracy can survive only when government is kept close to the people."

Preservation of the freedom of the press and of the right of criticism of methods of government were also stressed by Mr. Goss as now threatened. In plain language he warned America of an impending food shortage unless speedy recognition is taken of the dangerous handling of the farm labor situation, with immediate steps for effective correction.

Equally impressive was the warning of the National Master against the continued use of government subsidies to bolster up agriculture; summed up in these significant words:—"One of our worst dangers is that in striving to benefit agriculture attempts may be made to make an unsound system work by the use of subsidies, thus passing the burden of our mistakes on to future generations."

Significant Guide Posts

Remarking that "Every step in the progress of civilization has been marked by a greater consumption of goods and service," the National Master set up three definite "guide posts" as pointing the way to the goal of "how to produce enough food, clothing and shelter so that all men may enjoy an ample supply." Here are the "guide posts":—

National Master A. S. Goss

"Any program which retards the production of wealth is unsound.

"The compensation of each should be based upon what he contributes to the general welfare.

"The prime purpose of government is to protect its citizens from aggression."

The soundness of Mr. Goss' reasoning was indicated by these thought-provoking paragraphs in his address:

"We must face the fact that some day we warring nations of the earth have got to live together again. If we are to live in peace, we must establish some sort of code or agreement under which we will live without trying to kill each other. Since now for the first time in history there is the possibility of abundance for all, if we will devote our energies to the creation of the things we need, it would seem as if there should be a practical way of working out a code of relations which will let us live and create those things. We venture the assertion that 95% of the common people of the world want that and nothing more.

"While we should devote our entire energy to winning the war, we should not overlook the necessity of preparing for peace, and we may well find that adequate preparation will prove the best means for winning the war. When the war is over, if the machinery of war is devoted to producing the needs of peace, we will find that we have the means of producing more wealth than the world has ever known. Thus and only thus will the debts of war ever be liquidated."

The Farm Problem

Naturally the portion of the National Master's address which will receive closest scrutiny is his analysis of the farm problem and his views concerning its solution. Declaring that "instead of a problem of surplus we now face a problem of maintaining ample production," Mr. Goss warns against such a coming collapse of farm prices as followed the last war, and at the same time indicates the possibility that if present labor conditions continue this nation will face the grave danger of not being able to produce sufficient food to meet the demands coming from every side. In a single paragraph Mr. Goss put his finger on the weak points in our farm problem and furnished therein cause for serious reflection by all:—

"The farmer's particular responsibility is to produce the food and fiber necessary to win the war. This he has done, and this he will continue to do to the extent of his ability. For years, due to lack of a sound marketing system, farmers suffered from the effects of surplus production. Yet when war came and they were asked to increase production, they did not hesitate, they did not quibble over prices, hours of labor, overtime or guarantees on investment. They went to work and have produced the two largest crops in history. They met and exceeded almost every goal set for them. Unfortunately, however, this cannot be kept up, and unless something is done, food production will fall off sharply. We have had

(Continued on page 13.)

Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all Patrons

In the months since Pearl Harbor the railroads of the United States have carried three times as many soldiers as in the same months of the last war.

Of the 6,800 Pullman sleeping cars and 17,500 passenger coaches on the railroads today, a great part are assigned to military movements—and the armed forces have first call on all the rest.

Besides troop movements, there are those who must travel on essential war business. There are service men on furlough. There is the shortage of tires and the rationing of gasoline—all adding to the demand for space on the trains.

That demand must be met with the cars we have—other war needs make it impossible to get any more.

So please help the other fellow who *must* travel—and help yourself—and help us to get the best use out of what we have.

DON'T WASTE TRANSPORTATION. ***Plan early.*** **Make reservations and buy tickets as far in advance as possible.** ***Avoid week ends.*** **Do your traveling in the middle of the week whenever possible.** ***Travel light.*** **Limit your hand baggage to actual requirements. Other baggage can be checked.** ***Plans changed?*** **Cancel your reservation promptly if your trip is deferred or called off. It will help the other fellow.**

ASSOCIATION OF **AMERICAN RAILROADS** WASHINGTON, D. C.

In time of war, as well as in time of peace, the policies of government should be determined by the representatives of the people. Any attempt to deprive the Congress of this authority and to break down the confidence of the people in their representatives, and in the representative form of government, is a blow at the principles of democracy.

We can never attain abundance unless individual initiative is encouraged and rewarded, and it is time we did some hard-headed thinking and some courageous planning if we are to escape national disaster.

A wisely planned peace may prove that the war has presented an opportunity for establishing an economy so sound that war has outlawed itself.

THE CHAPLAIN'S MEDITATION

REV. ROSS M. HAVERFIELD

CALLED TO SERVICE

"Be ye doers . . . not hearers only."

These are days when multitudes of men are being "called to service." A vast army and navy is being built up, and the sky is full of planes, and the paths of the sea are carrying the heavy traffic of modern warfare. Service men, wearing the uniform of our country, are stationed at strategic points all over the world, and are alert for duty.

* "God bless our soldier boys,
We pray with heart and voice;
God save our boys
On land or stormy sea,
Fighting for liberty;
Give them the Victory,
God save our boys."

Many of these "boys" are Patrons of Husbandry. Service flags bearing several stars adorn the walls of many Grange halls throughout the land, and these sons of our order who have been called to service are defending with their lives the ideals and principles embodied in this great Republic. We can readily visualize these young men, well trained and well equipped, standing at attention and offering themselves, saying in spirit:

"To serve my country day by day
At any humble post I may;
To honor and respect the Flag.
To live the traits of which I brag;
To be American in deed
As well as in printed creed."

As your Chaplain I send you my fraternal greetings in this final Meditation, and pray that the bonds established since 1935 may be mutually helpful in the years that lie ahead. I, too, have been "called to service." When you read this, I shall have assumed a new responsibility in a wider parish than I have ever served before; I shall be a Chaplain in the United States Army. Several months ago I offered my services to minister to the moral and spiritual needs of our men in the army, and in the Providence of God, I have been found physically able and sufficiently qualified to receive the endorsement of my denomination and to be accepted for this duty. I have resigned my pastorate and will devote my time and energy to this new chaplaincy, wherever I may be sent.

As a Chaplain in the army, I shall have the opportunity to serve a lot of our finest young men, at a time when such service is most needed. The government has placed worshipful chapels on the posts, and has provided splendid equipment for this special ministry. Each chaplain has about 1,200 men assigned to him, and he holds a unique place in the hearts of these men. As a Chaplain, I shall continue to conduct worship services and to preach the Gospel on Sundays in these chapels, or wherever I may be stationed, but my greatest opportunity to serve will be in the "man-to-man" conferences I shall have in my office, as we endeavor to get over some of the rough spots in the adjustments and heartaches of military life and experience.

Thus being "called to service," I want to express to my fellow patrons my very sincere gratitude and appreciation for all the kindness and courtesy you have shown me during these past years, and I go into this new chaplaincy with a sincere request that you follow me with your prayers and your spiritual support. Through the columns of THE GRANGE NEWS you will probably hear from me from time to time, and "may the divine Master guide, protect, and bless us all, now and ever more."

God grant me these: the strength to do
Some needed service here;
The wisdom to be brave and true;
The gift of vision clear,
That in each task that comes to me
Some purpose I may plainly see.

God teach me to believe that I
Am stationed at a post,
Although the humblest 'neath the sky,
Where I am needed most;
And that, at last, if I do well,
My humble services will tell.

God grant me faith to stand on guard,
Uncheered, unspoke, alone,
And see behind such duty hard
My service to the throne.
Whate'er my task, be this my creed:
I am on earth to fill a need.

—*Edgar A. Guest.*

* This may be sung as a prayer-hymn to the tune "America."

BERRY ACREAGE REDUCED FOR 1943

The acreage of strawberries in Pennsylvania for 1943 is placed at 3,800 acres, which is a reduction of 100 acres below the 1942 acreage, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service survey released by the Department of Agriculture. Indications are that approximately 40 percent of the beds for picking next year will be old beds. Throughout the central and southeastern areas of the State beds are looking excellent with a good matting of plants. In the western counties unfavorable, wet weather made cultivating difficult and weeds got ahead in many beds. A shortage of pickers last spring and the current lack of labor has caused growers to reduce new settings, particularly in the western counties.

Similar conditions prevail throughout the country, the acreage on a nation-wide basis having been reduced about 20 percent from this year to 138,000 acres.

ASKING FARMERS TO STORE SOYBEAN CROP

The Department of Agriculture has been informed that the Federal Government is urging farmers to store soybeans on their farms wherever possible because of insufficient commercial storage and transportation facilities to handle the large crop, and in order to prevent the possible loss of this valuable product. It is pointed out that only a limited quantity of soybeans can be marketed immediately but that farmers will be protected on farm-stored beans through Commodity Credit Coöperation loans, storage payments and purchases. The latest indications place the total yield in Pennsylvania of soybeans for beans at 612,000 bushels compared with a total of 225,000 bushels last year. The acreage this year planted to this crop is 35,000 acres compared with 15,000 acres last year.

State Grange, Harrisburg, Dec. 8-10.

MAKE HOUSES WARM FOR COLD WINTER WEATHER

J. R. HASWELL

Valuable heat may be conserved this winter if a careful check of the house is made to find causes for lost heat. With fuel rationing in force, it is important to conserve as much as possible.

One cause of lost heat is the leakage of air around windows and doors. Weather-stripping or tightly-fitted storm doors and windows will help to curtail this loss. Closing the openings between wall studs from the cellar to the attic will save heat and eliminate a dangerous fire hazard. Such openings are virtually chimneys for any fire starting in the basement.

Fuel savings can be made and comfort improved by insulation over ceilings and attic walls. The same insulation that protects from cold in winter aids in keeping the house cool in summer.

If exterior doors opening directly into frequently occupied rooms can be moved so as to open into entries or halls, much of the heat in these rooms will be saved.

Stoves utilize fuel more efficiently than do fireplaces. Sometimes fireplaces are made with a circulating system which sends more of the heat out into the room instead of up the chimney. Some types of these circulators may be installed in large existing fireplaces and the extra space walled up with fireproof masonry. Farmers' Bulletin 1889, "Fireplaces and Chimneys," obtainable from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, illustrates several ways of doing this, along with much other valuable information.

STORE ROOT CROPS TO PROVIDE WINTER FOOD

WALTER NISSLEY

To prolong the season of using root crops, they need a cold, moist storage place. In most instances they may be kept for 3 to 6 months in the cellar or an outdoor storage pit.

Beets, carrots, rutabagas, and turnips are included in the root crops which may be stored for later use. Some gardeners also store parsnips and salsify for convenience but these two crops are improved by freezing.

If the root crops are stored in the cellar they may be placed in covered crocks or in discarded milk cans or similar containers with the lid on or covered with moist sand or soil. Where part of the cellar is separated and provided with a ground floor and a window for ventilation, this makes an ideal place for storing the root crops. The air can be kept cold and moist for good storage conditions.

Where the gardener feels that his cellar conditions are not satisfactory, he can dig a trench 12 inches deep and 2 or 3 feet wide and as long as necessary for storage. The roots are placed in the trench in pyramidal form, covered with burlap, a layer of straw, and soil. As the weather becomes colder, alternate layers of straw and soil are added as needed to keep out frost.

If only small quantities or a few bushels are to be stored, a slat barrel or large box may be placed partly underground. The barrel should be in a horizontal position. Fill the receptacle with the roots and cover the end of the barrel with the barrel head or the box with boards, and cover the same as the open pit with layers of straw and soil. The outdoor storage may be opened at intervals to withdraw a supply for 2 to 3 weeks for family use.

In selecting root crops for storage, use smooth, small to medium sized beets, carrots, rutabagas, and turnips and larger but smooth parsnips, salsify, and horseradish. Remove the tops. Carrots should be free from rusty or green shoulders.

Cabbage may be stored under the same conditions as root crops. Danish Ballhead is the best keeper. Store only mature, disease-free heads with the loose outer leaves removed. The stems are removed except in trench storage, when the stems are placed down to prevent penetration of frost. Individual heads retain crispness longer when wrapped in paper.

HOW TO MAKE YOUR ELECTRIC MOTOR LAST LONGER

These suggestions will help you get the longest possible life from your motors.

A motor needs only a little care but give it REGULAR attention. To make your motor last, do these 5 things:

1. Keep motor clean.
2. Lubricate regularly.
3. Avoid overloads.
4. Provide proper mounting.
5. Provide sufficient ventilation.

and—BE SAFE! Always open the switch before working with the motor.

1 KEEP MOTOR CLEAN

(See figures 1 and 2.) Keep the motor as free as possible from *dust, moisture* and *stray oil.* Dust causes a motor to overheat and, when it reaches the bearings, shortens motor life. *Moisture* combines with dirt and fumes to form an acid that attacks insulation and metals. *Stray oil* attracts dust and softens insulation. Oil-soaked insulation causes failures.

2 LUBRICATE REGULARLY

(See figure 3.) Follow these general instructions:

1. Do not lubricate while the motor is running.
2. Do not over-lubricate.
3. Remove excess or spilled lubricant immediately.

3 AVOID OVERLOAD

Overloads can be accidental. CIRCUIT FUSES DO NOT PROTECT *MOTORS.* THEY PROTECT *WIRING.* To protect motors from damage due to overloads, some type of overload relay should be used. Your motor may have this relay built into it. If it has, the motor name plate will say so. Built-in overload protection devices are usually of two types—(1) Automatic and (2) Manual reset. If your motor has a manual reset control, it must be reset by hand before the motor will start after cooling.

For motors without a built-in control, install a protective device in the electric circuit feeding the motor. One such device is a cut-out switch. Another type is the time-delayed fuse. When purchasing these controls, always mention the amperage and horsepower given on your motor name plate so that you will obtain a control of the correct size.

4 PROVIDE PROPER MOUNTING

Misalignment and excessive belt tension will overload motor, consume power, cause bearing to heat and damage belt.

5 PROVIDE VENTILATION

An electric motor must breathe. Do not place a motor where it is shut off from air.

FIGURE 1. CLEANING COMMUTATORS. When brushes spark, the trouble may be caused by dirt in commutators. To clean, attach 2/0 sandpaper to stick and press *lightly* against commutator while motor is running. Do NOT use emery cloth.

FIGURE 2. CLEANING MOTOR WINDINGS. Motor windings should be cleaned occasionally with a vacuum cleaner or air hose. If dirt is allowed to collect in windings, motor may not cool itself properly.

FIGURE 3. LUBRICATING. Never use too much lubricant. If the motor has ball bearings, keep the housing one-third to one-half full of special ball bearing grease. Do NOT use ordinary cup grease.

HELP YOUR NEIGHBORS. If you can suggest any good methods for keeping farm machinery and equipment running longer, send them to us. We want to publish many helpful suggestions. Write Rural Department, Pennsylvania Electric Association, Harrisburg, Pa.

Electric Companies of Pennsylvania

MEMBERS OF PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION · HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

FALL CLEAN-UP HELPS CURB FLOWER DISEASES

A. H. BAUER

Flower diseases were very prevalent and severe in many gardens this year. If unchecked, they may become more severe next year.

A fall clean-up will help to prevent many disease losses in the flower garden next year. Since there will be a shortage of fungicidal materials used in disease control, gardeners should make full use of alternative measures.

In the clean-up, all old plant parts, such as leaves and stems of hollyhock, peony, delphinium, etc., should be removed from the garden and burned. The stems should be cut off at the ground level. This helps to control the rust on hollyhocks and the blights of peony and delphinium. Destruction of the leaves and stems also helps to control mildew and other diseases. If a compost pile is available where the trash may be left for several years, it will be safe to use it there. Complete control of flower diseases is not promised through use of clean-up measures, but they help in the garden program.

State Grange, Harrisburg, Dec. 8-10.

WAR needs the wires this Christmas

War can't wait—not even for Christmas. So please don't make Long Distance calls to war-busy centers this Christmas unless they're vital. . . . BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

NOW IS THE TIME TO ORDER HALL'S Quality CHICKS

to AID UNCLE SAM. Start your broods earlier—get your birds producing sooner. It's the patriotic thing to do. With government restrictions apparent on red meats we must produce more eggs and meat than ever before. Let's get busy BUT keep your production profitable with stock bred with profit-making qualities —Hall's Quality Chicks. SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOG—and ORDER NOW.

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WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS

"RHEUMATIC PAINS"
MAKE THIS TEST FREE

If you'll just send me your name and address, I'll mail you ABSOLUTELY FREE a generous trial test supply of the NEW IMPROVED CASE COMBINATION METHOD with full instructions for relief of those agonizing pains commonly associated with RHEUMATIC, SCIATIC, ARTHRITIC, and NEURALGIC conditions. No matter how long you have had those awful pains you owe it to yourself and your dear ones to try my new Improved Case Combination Method. IT DOESN'T COST YOU ONE PENNY TO TRY IT. SO SEND YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS TODAY TO

PAUL CASE, DEPT. B52, BROCKTON, MASS.

FARM PRICE FACTS

"Farm prices are not out of bounds, despite what we often hear over the radio and read in the big city press," M. G. Mann, general manager of Farmers Coöperative Exchange, Raleigh, N. C., says. To back up his statement, Mr. Mann points to these facts:

"In a can of beans that had advanced 20 per cent in price, in the first instance the farmer who grew the beans received only half a cent for the beans that went into the can that increased in price from 15 to 18 cents.

"If you buy a work shirt for a dollar there is less than 15c worth of cotton in that work shirt. . . . The same example can be applied to practically everything that is produced on the farm and manufactured for consumers of the world. . . . It is not farm prices . . . the prices farmers get . . . that causes higher living costs or inflation. It is the manufacturing, processing and distributing charges that are bringing about higher living costs and the threat of inflation."

Patronize our advertisers.

*Public Policies Dealing With War Time Agriculture Scored by Manager O. H. Hoffman, of Interstate Milk Producers**

WE ARE seeing milk, as well as other food, change overnight from a surplus to a deficit commodity. This last year, with approximately 120,000,000,000 pounds of milk as our total production, 7,000,000,000 of it was purchased for military and Lend-Lease purposes. Total national consumption of milk in October of this year increased more than 15 per cent above the consumption of last year, and in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, just as in Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, or in San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego, the quantities of milk being produced at the present time are falling so far short of the total demands for milk that distributors from one end of the country to the other are engaged in a mad scramble in order to find enough supplies to take care of their day-to-day requirements.

At the same time that these demands have so materially increased, we have seen farm labor flow out in a steady stream to the industrial plants and into the Armed Services, at a ratio incidentally of more than five into industry for every one going into the Army. And, on top of this shortage in manpower, have come the restrictions on automobile and truck transportation and the impending regulations of ODT with respect to the transportation of milk.

Food Production Overlooked

Worst of all for the farmer and the milk producer, and for the country as well, is the fact that, in the Nation's very proper rush to prepare for its defense with adequate arms and armies, there was tragic oversight of the fact that nationally, we had quite as big a job to do in the matter of the production of foods as we had in the training and arming of men. The country so long had been accustomed to a plentiful supply of agricultural commodities that it apparently never occurred to us that this condition could be changed by the impact of war. It must be said, however, to the credit of the Department of Agriculture that, in connection with its Lend-Lease program last year, it did ask for certain increases in production. We, too, must admit that some of agriculture frowned upon these very suggestions for more production, and did not sense the new demands which would be made upon us.

Our national failure to anticipate and prepare for this matter of production was responsible for the tragic misunderstandings of last spring when farmers were completely unable to get the nation to comprehend what they were talking about when the first price ceiling bill was passed. This failure likewise was responsible for the still more tragic occurrences which took place several months ago in Washington. To my mind, no more unfortunate misunderstanding has probably ever occurred between the farmer and his Government than the one which took place last Labor Day when the country people of America had laid at their door the responsibility for the inflationary spirals then suddenly discovered.

You and I both remember what followed. The press took up the cry and, from one end of the land to the other, farmers heard themselves called greedy and selfish. This in a time of war. Next, the country was told that the farmers themselves were neither selfish nor greedy, but that it was their leaders, and that these leaders were not truly speaking for agriculture in their insistence on the inclusion of farm labor costs in the calculation of food ceiling prices. All this precipitated a major legislative fight in which the farm organizations were obliged to wage a war of their own in the face of the strongest odds,—a war to enable them to continue to supply the country with its food. You remember how the House and Senate passed bills specifically requiring the inclusion of farm labor costs in these ceiling prices, but how, later, a compromise bill was passed and made law which, while carrying little of the specific guarantees of the earlier proposals did constitute a major moral victory for agriculture.

Public Attitude Changes

As a result of this fight, the facts began pouring into Washington as to the true agricultural situation all over the country, and the press and commentators, who generally are fair when they have the truth, switched in their attitude and overnight, the America that had been damning the farmers woke up to the fact that she had done an excellent job in arming herself, but in the doing, she had clean lost sight of the food production problem and the impact of the war program upon the farmer and, ultimately, the consuming public. This realization has hit the Capitol, and country generally, a stunning blow, and right now practically every branch of Government in Washington has turned doctor for the farmer and is busy mixing up drenches for the patient, so busy, that our chief fear is that the patient may be killed by one of those sure-fire cures being cooked up for him. By the way, Senator Tydings, of Maryland, has just distinguished himself in this curative field in a really helpful fashion. As the result of his hard work, the Selective Service Act is now amended so that deferment is specifically provided for bone-fide farm workers. This was done when the 18-19-year-old provision was added.

The plain facts are that we had been so very properly busy concentrating on war production and the building of our army, so all-fired anxious to keep labor from striking, so completely industrious shooting hypodermics of morale into our workers, that we had entirely lost sight of the farmer,—the man who had taken the Secretary of Agriculture at his word last season, when Mr. Wickard said that food would win the war, and who had been working 70 and 80 hours a week ever since without any strikes or even any thought of overtime pay. In fact, the farmer so took the Secretary at his word that this year saw the greatest production of food in our national history. However, by midsummer he was reaching the end of his rope. Agriculture had been able to furnish its fair share of men for the armed forces, but when the combination of extraordinarily high wages and extraordinarily low hours, which industry held out to farm labor, began to take its toll the farmer found himself really desperate. With larger herds of cows to milk and larger crops to harvest than he had ever had before, he found himself practically

(Continued on page 14.)

* Part of address given by O. H. Hoffman, manager of the Interstate Milk Producers Coöperative, before the annual meeting of that association held in Philadelphia, Nov. 15 and 16.

Farm Deferment Queries Answered

From Federal Register, November 10, 1942

TO MAINTAIN and increase production on livestock, poultry, and dairy farms by stabilizing employment, a War Manpower Commission program is about to be put into effect which includes among other details the following: Selective Service recommendation for deferment of farmers and for workers on such farms; Army and Navy agreement not to accept enlistment by such individuals; Government directives to war contractors not to hire them; assistance in increasing production and in putting additional farm land to such production.

The following questions and answers explain some details of the program:

Farm Size a Factor

Q. To what men does this program apply?

A. Those who work most of the time the year round at dairy, and poultry or livestock production.

Q. Does the farm size matter?

A. Yes. For deferment of one skilled operator, it must have at least 12 dairy cows with minimum annual production of 45,000 pounds of milk, or the livestock or poultry equivalent. Equivalents for 1 cow are: 8.5 hogs (raised), 3.2 beef cows, 4.8 yearlings, 3.9 two-year-old steers, 3.5 feedlot cattle, 16.5 ewes, 80 feedlot lambs, 74 hens, 250 chickens (raised), 500 broilers or 40 turkeys (raised). Or a combination of these animals may total enough to qualify the farm as an essential one.

Given Time to Qualify

Q. Can a farm with less stock qualify?

A. Yes. A farm with eight dairy cows producing at least 30,000 pounds of milk a year, or with the equivalent in other animal units, can qualify if the operator takes steps to increase the number. He will have three months to increase by two cows, or the equivalent, and three more months to increase the total to 12 cows, or the equivalent.

Q. Just what will draft boards do?

A. The Selective Service System has told them to consider occupational deferment for such workers on such farms, to reclassify as III-B those now in III-A on grounds of dependency, and to give skilled workers on farms which do not qualify as essential by the foregoing yardstick a chance to locate on essential farms. Local boards will not automatically defer all workers on essential farms, but will consider whether their leaving would hurt production on the farms to a material degree.

Q. What about voluntary enlistment?

A. Both Army and Navy have agreed not to accept for voluntary enlistment any man without a certificate from his draft board showing he is not in a class or classification as an essential dairy, livestock, or poultry producer or worker.

Q. What about war plant jobs?

A. All employers doing work for the Government will be instructed not to employ farm workers skilled in these types of production without approval of the U. S. Employment Service.

WMC to Head Program

Q. What about increasing production?

A. Two agencies will help, the U. S. Employment Service and the Department of Agriculture.

The Employment Service will recruit essential farm workers from less critical occupations and assist skilled workers who are not performing essential functions on the farm where they are, to locate on other farms. The Department of Agriculture will coöperate by finding skilled operators and laborers in areas of rural labor surplus to be relocated.

In addition, the Department of Agriculture will help operators and tenants to obtain more animals to buy or lease more land and, if necessary, to locate on more productive farms. The Department will assist in farm wage stabilization. It will coöperate with the U. S. Office of Education in training courses for farm workers and with the War Production Board in controlling sales for slaughter of dairy cattle.

Q. Who heads up all this program?

A. The program is directed by the War Manpower Commission. In addition to preparing and issuing to other Federal agencies the directive to carry out these and other details of the program, the Commission also urges nonagricultural employers not to hire help from intensive dairy, livestock, and poultry farm areas.

FOOD SHORTAGE GROWS MORE ACUTE

At this time when the public generally is beginning to be concerned over the shortages and increased cost in some lines of food, and with the prospect of many other foods being similarly affected in the very near future, it is essential that the consumer have an intelligent understanding of the farmers' position in this whole manner.

Unfortunately, when anything becomes scarce the easiest and most natural thing for the affected consumer to do is to place the blame upon the producers of the product. This is often done without any knowledge of the problems confronting the producer—in the case of foods, the farmer. It has been very evident during the past six months, as food shortages began to develop, that the farmer is being held up before the public as the "bad boy" responsible for this condition. This is far from being correct.

First, it should be thoroughly understood that the production of most food crops is not a short-time proposition. Careful planning and preparation must be made from one to four years in advance.

For ten years prior to 1942, farmers were encouraged by government to curtail production of food and fibre. Late in 1941, when the fact that we were soon to be in war was evident to all who would face the facts, an intensive drive was started by government to get the farmer to right-about-face and increase, rather than decrease, his production. Farmers were given to understand, by the highest federal authority, that they could expect to have the necessary manpower and machines to produce the extra crops and could expect to receive a price for these crops that would enable them to pay for the cost of production.

Farmers generally responded to this appeal, first because of their very nature they prefer to produce in abundance; second, because they fully realize an abundant food supply is an essential requisite to the successful prosecution of the war. Hardly had this program of increased production got under way before the farmers' realized that they were out on a limb.

Industry in its search for workers began to draw on the farmers' labor supply in a large way. It took those farm workers who could be influenced by the lure of shorter hours, easier work, and more pay. At the same time the draft made great inroads on those farmers and farm workers who had not been lured away by industry. As a result, farmers generally found themselves in a position of having an expanded program and larger harvests, with no help to handle them.

It is a mistaken idea that inexperienced labor can be substituted for experienced farm labor. It is about time that the public generally—unless they wish to go hungry—realized that it requires as much skill to properly operate a farm as it does to make tanks or airplanes.

It is time for the public to decide whether or not at this time of greatest employment with the highest wages ever known, they are willing to pay the cost of production of the food they need, or would rather go hungry. It is very important that this decision be made before it is too late to plan for the 1943 harvest.

—*Coöperative Digest.*

Consumers Must Understand

By R. N. Benjamin, *Secretary, Penna. Farm Bureau Coöperative*

AT THIS time when the public generally is beginning to be concerned over the shortages and increased cost in some lines of food, and with the prospect of many other foods not at this time in that category being affected in the near future, it is essential that the consumer have an intelligent understanding of the position of the farmer in this whole matter.

Unfortunately, when anything becomes scarce the easiest and most natural thing for the affected consumer to do is to place the blame upon the producers of the product. This is often done without any knowledge whatsoever of the problems confronting the producer—in the case of foods, the farmer. It has been very evident during the past six months as food shortages began to develop, that the farmer is being held up before the public as the "bad boy" responsible for this condition. This is far from being correct.

First, it should be thoroughly understood that the production of most food crops is not a short-time proposition. Careful planning and preparation must be made from one to four years in advance.

For a period of ten years prior to 1942, due to the inefficiency of our distribution methods, farmers as a class were encouraged by various government schemes to curtail production of food and fibre. Late in 1941 when the fact that we were soon to be in war was evident to everyone who would face the facts, an intensive program was started to get the farmer to right-about-face and increase, rather than decrease, his production. At that time farmers were given to understand by the highest of federal authority that they could expect to have the necessary manpower and machines to produce the extra crops needed and could expect to receive a price for these crops that would enable them to pay for the cost of production.

Farmers generally responded to this appeal, first because of their very nature they prefer to produce in abundance; second, because they fully realized an abundant food supply was an essential requisite to the successful conducting of the war. Hardly had this program of increased production got under way before the farmer realized that he was out on a limb.

Industry in its search for workers began to draw on his labor supply in a large way. This took from the farm those workers who could be influenced by the lure of shorter hours, easier work, and more pay. At the same time the draft made great inroads on those farmers and farm workers who were willing to stay on the farm and had not been lured away by industry. As a result of these two influences, farmers generally found themselves in a position of having an expanded program, larger harvests, and no help to reap them.

It is a mistaken idea that inexperienced labor can be substituted for experienced labor on farms. It is about time that the public generally—unless they wish to go hungry—realized that it requires as much skill to properly operate a farm as it does to make tanks or airplanes.

As a result of this condition, the inevitable has happened. Farmers today in planning for their 1943 production are forced to plan for only as much as they, together with their women and children, can take care of. This is particularly true in the dairy industry where prices received by farmers are extremely low, and as a result many dairy herds are being drastically reduced or dispersed altogether. And remember it takes four years' time to bring a new dairy cow into production!

Farmers up to the present time have received very little of the increased cost of living, and have made a superhuman effort under the greatest difficulties and uncertainties to produce in abundance, and they are in no frame of mind to quietly submit to being made the goat of mistakes and bunglings that have contributed to the shortage of food in many lines.

The farmer does not want a subsidy, and I venture to say that a subsidy will not produce the needed food. He has the land and the knowledge of how to operate it. If he can sell the produce of his farm for enough to pay the necessary labor to produce it in competition with other industry, we will need have no fear of a lack of food.

It is time for the public to decide whether or not at this time of greatest employment with the highest wages ever known, they are willing to pay the cost of production of the food they need, or would rather go hungry. It is very important that this decision be made before it is too late to plan for the 1943 harvest.

Agriculture should not ask blanket deferment of farm workers, but the importance of preserving the food supply of the nation demands that the necessary labor supply of this industry be protected against further inroads.

World history has proved that no man is wise enough to know all things and no man is so infallible as to be trusted with complete power.

Echoes From the National Grange

THE 76th annual meeting of the National Grange at Wenatchee, Wash., was an all-out business session for serious consideration of problems facing agriculture and the nation. Delegates from 37 states came together with remarkable unanimity that the most vital problems of farmers are manpower to maintain production and fair prices to enable them to carry on.

Summing up the condition of agriculture in his annual address, National Master Albert S. Goss said farmers had worked with a will to do their part in the national war effort, but that obstacles were almost too great to expect that production could be maintained.

He made it plain that farmers are patriotic, that they will work hard and for long hours, but that in spite of this there is the possibility of food shortage. For years, he said, due to unsound marketing and distributing systems, farmers had suffered from low prices and surplus crops. "Yet, when war came and they were asked to increase production they did not hesitate; they did not quibble over prices, hours, overtime pay or guarantees on investment. They produced the two largest crops in history. They cannot keep this up, and unless something is done food production will fall off sharply."

Goss attacked subsidies as a substitute for fair prices as dangerous and unsound. He said the public would believe that farmers were tapping the public treasury for such subsidies, whereas they were given to consumers in order that they could buy food at prices admittedly too low to give a fair return to farmers.

"Farmers should ask no more nor agree to accept less than actual parity," Brother Goss declared, "but it is essential that a just rule be provided for determining parity." He said that when farm organizations had asked for an honest parity they had been branded as profiteers, and that a consistent effort had been made to blame them for imposing unnecessarily high cost of living upon consumers.

The National Grange session originally was scheduled for Spokane, but the army took over the hotels in that city. State Grange masters in the northwest had been planning the meeting in that section of the country for almost a year and they were able to transfer it to Wenatchee with little difficulty. That city calls itself "the Apple Capital of the Word" and did itself proud in entertaining its first national convention.

One of the first acts of the conventions was to send a telegram to President Roosevelt "pledging anew to our commander-in-chief and to the American people our unlimited efforts toward achieving victory. We urge priorities on war materials and manpower policies such that agriculture be given the opportunity to render maximum service in food and fiber production."

In a message to the Grange the President said "need for American food and other farm products is almost without limit. This year American farmers made a magnificent response to the demands upon them. Those demands are increasing; so are the obstacles to meeting them."

Lieut.-Col. James T. Coatsworth came from Washington to represent General Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service. He met with executive, legislative and public welfare committees of the Grange, and in an address to delegates and members outlined the status of the draft. He said steps had been taken to defer essential farm workers. Of men and boys gone from the farms so far he said the draft had taken only 30 per cent, while 70 per cent had gone into war industries.

In one of the few addresses to the Grange, Dr. E. O. Holland, president of Washington State College, said "it will not be enough when we go into Germany to destroy heavy industries so they can't make guns and tanks. Unless we go into the schools and teach the ideals of liberty we may have another war on our hands."

Michigan was selected as next year's convention state, provided the National Grange executive committee can make suitable arrangements. Selection of a city and other details, dependent upon wartime conditions, will be announced some time next year. California put in a bid for the 1945 convention, Tennessee wants it after the war, and Washington State urged it return after the war.

Ray W. Gill, of Portland, Ore., was reëlected to the executive committee. All other national officers carry over until next year.

In accordance with custom, national officers and delegates attended church in a body when Former National Master Louis J. Taber aptly stated that the church and Grange have much in common because "agriculture feeds the body and the church is the medium through which the soul is fed."

Seriousness of the transportation problem affecting farmers was voiced to the convention by John Welsh, chairman of the Washington State War Board. He mentioned the case of a dairy farmer with a milk route who had been allowed 13½ gallons of gasoline per month for his truck. "Agriculture has been left by the wayside," he said, "because some responsible person forgot us. Why is agriculture not represented on the ODT? The War Board has no power, but the ODT can tell farmers they must do this or that. It is our fault if we don't fight this thing. If we crack it, it means food on the tables. If we don't crack it there are going to be hungry people."

CONFIDENCE AND UNITY

If democracy is to succeed, we need mutual confidence and unity of purpose. We deplore the vicious attacks made on Congress. They destroy confidence in our democratic processes. They create disunity. They serve to tear down the very type of government for the preservation of which we are now at war. They tend to develop one-man rule or dictatorship. When analyzed it will be found that most of the attacks made on Congress have been based on its resistance to domination by the Administrative branch of government. These attacks have been against the very principles of democracy. They constitute a real danger to our form of government.

—NATIONAL MASTER GOSS.

State Master Bagshaw Reports Progress in Pennsylvania

IT is again our pleasure to bring fraternal greetings from the Patrons of the Keystone State to the National Grange.

The past year of all-out war effort has increased and accentuated many of our agricultural problems. The farm labor shortage caused primarily by the exodus of skilled agricultural workers from our farms to higher paid industrial jobs and military service is seriously threatening the continuation of the production of a normal food supply at a time when the production of an increased supply is imperative.

In some instances dairy herds are being dispersed and farm operations decreased or totally abandoned.

Despite this discouraging agricultural condition our Granges have maintained a normal and active membership. Early in the year a series of Regional Officers' Conferences were conducted and plans for the year's work were made. A Lecturers' Conference, under the direction of the State Lecturer, was held at The Pennsylvania State College.

Our Granges and Grange members have responded loyally to every war and home defense effort and are ready to meet any emergency that may arise. Our Grange halls have become community centers for Red Cross First Aid instruction and other activities helpful in building morale and winning the war.

Our Group Hospitalization project has made remarkable progress during the year. Our Grange Scholarship funds are aiding many worthy Grange college students.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS, our official Grange publication, has rendered a fine service in bringing Grange and other farm news to our members. Legislative work has gone steadily forward until the Grange is regarded as the chief spokesman for agriculture in the state.

Many new problems are facing us now. Taxation, labor shortage, low farm income, and many others will need the help of the Grange in their solution.

Subordinate Grange attendance has been maintained at a high level regardless of gas and tire rationing and we are looking forward to an enthusiastic and harmonious Annual Meeting in Harrisburg next month.

DEMAND FOR FERTILIZERS HEAVY NEXT YEAR

"Due to the great need for increased production to meet crop goals and to increase farm income, the demand for commercial fertilizers next season will be the heaviest in our history," said Dr. F. W. Parker, head of the Division of Fertilizer Investigations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in addressing The National Fertilizer Association. "Of the three major plant-foods, nitrogen has been most affected by the war. Imports from Europe have been cut off, imports from Chile have been increased, exports have been reduced, production of by-product ammonium sulphate has been increased, and synthetic nitrogen has been diverted from fertilizer to war purposes. The net result is that there will not be quite enough nitrogen to meet the increased demand. The extent of the shortage depends on how much Chilean nitrate can be brought in, and a part of the shortage will be made up by using surplus oilseed meals in mixed fertilizers, mainly in the Southeast.

"Production of superphosphate will reach a new high this year, and, barring difficulties in the transportation of phosphate rock and sulphur, there will be enough to meet all demands. The supply of concentrated superphosphate will be somewhat reduced, due to export to other United Nations.

"The potash situation is favorable due to the rapid development and expansion of our domestic potash industry. It would appear that there will be enough potash to meet our increased fertilizer and chemical requirements.

"A large amount of information as to fertilizer used by crops and States has been assembled since Pearl Harbor by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, with the assistance of the Land-Grant Colleges and The National Fertilizer Association. Also, since Pearl Harbor the problem of distribution has been studied by the Fertilizer Industry Advisory Committee. These studies indicated clearly the advisability of reducing the number of grades sold in most States; of reducing the nitrogen content of mixed fertilizers, without reducing phosphoric acid and potash; and of increasing plantfood content where large tonnages of low analysis fertilizers have been used. Conferences between representatives of the war agencies, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Land-Grant Colleges, the farm organizations, and the industry were held throughout the country during the summer, at which lists of grades to be sold in fertilizer-consuming States were selected and recommended to the War Production Board; and these lists of grades were made official by the War Production Board through the publication, on September 12, of Conservation Order No. M-231. By this order the number of grades sold in 33 States has been reduced from over 900 to 90; the number per State varying from 3 in Mississippi to 33 in Florida. Also through the coöperation of agronomists and horticulturists, greater uniformity in recommendations within regions has been obtained. The order of the War Production Board also prohibited the use of chemical nitrogen in mixed fertilizers for fall-sown small grains to be harvested for grain and for such nonessential uses as lawns and golf courses.

"A schedule has been worked out for each State, showing which of the new grades are to be substituted for the grades formerly sold in the State. It is expected that the indicated substitution of grades will result in the manufacture and sale of a tonnage of mixed fertilizer approximately equivalent to the 1941-42 tonnage; and, due to the saving of nitrogen in mixed fertilizers, the tonnage of nitrogen materials available for direct use will be about the same as in 1941-42."

In closing, Dr. Parker stated that, "The fertilizer industry is to be commended for the way in which it has worked with various governmental agencies on fertilizer problems. It has assumed a real task in accepting this responsibility for the equitable distribution of fertilizers in 1943. It is expected to measure up to the task and to the responsibility."

Our efforts at inflation control have been pitifully superficial. They have ignored causes and treated symptoms.

THE LECTURER'S CORNER

O. WALKER SHANNON, *State Lecturer*

A CHRISTMAS CAROL PROGRAM

Opening—If Grange has access to victrola, a record of Christmas carols might be played to create the mood and setting for the following:

Introductory Talk — Christmas — the time for thought—fellowship—birth of Christ—chaos of the world—etc.

In Dulci Jubilo—Good for an alto and soprano duet or violin and piano duet. Joy and lullaby are combined to make this song a favorite in many European countries, especially in Germany where it has been sung ever since the Middle Ages. It was written in Latin in the 14th Century by J. Klug and later translated.

O Come All Ye Faithful—Entire group can sing this. You could have a processional of four or six candle-bearers come in at this time and place the candles in a designated spot. This song is perhaps one of the most popular of the American churches—from unknown Latin source sung and danced around the creche (krash) and according to tradition written by St. Bonaventure in the 13th Century, a disciple of Mary St. Francis. It has over forty English versions. It comes to us as a song about the Birth of the Prince of Peace—out of a time when hatred and malice knew no bounds; and when the Bastille held poor men in its dungeon simply because someone in power didn't like them.

Following this song a portion of the Gospel of St. Luke might be read, beginning perhaps with Luke I verses twenty-six on into Luke II.

Silent Night! Holy Night! Lights dimmed—candles burning—no piano accompaniment. Divide singers into two groups—Illustrating with verse—group 1 sings Silent Night—2 answers Holy Night—all sing Round yon virgin mother and Child, Holy infant so tender and mild—group 1 Sleep in Heavenly Peace, Group 2—(Softly) Sleep in Heavenly Peace. Sing all verses, humming one if you like. The well known story of the hymn can be told.

The First Noel—Sung antiphonally—soloist for verses and everyone singing on refrain. Violin accompaniment.

This song brings to us a realistic picture of the great experience of the shepherds. This is a mediæval shepherd's tune of very old French origin. It first appeared in print in England and is really the story of the Nativity told to the shepherds by an angel.

Hark! The Herald Angels Sing—Everyone sing entire song. The words to this English carol were written by Charles Wesley, the brother of the famous divine, John Wesley, and the music is by Felix Mendelssohn. In 1840, he composed a cantata to commemorate the invention of printing. This melody is from the second chorus of that cantata.

O Little Town of Bethlehem—Everyone sing the first three stanzas with violin and piano accompaniment. A tableau can be presented while the story is being sung, using as characters Mary, the mother; Joseph; the babe; Shepherds.

Following America's Civil war, Phillips S. Brooks, minister of the Trinity Church in Boston, thanking God that the bloodshed had ceased and the horror of war was over, had crossed the sea to compose his soul in that land of peace. It was Christmas 1865. On horseback he had ridden down from Jerusalem to the scene of Nativity. As the sun set, the twilight faded and the stars began to shine; and as the shepherds led their flocks home he gazed at the town of Bethlehem lying there as it had nearly 2,000 years ago, when a Babe had been born in a manger. Something within the minister was deeply stirred. Three years later he found the words to express it in—the words of "O Little Town of Bethlehem."

Closing—Our program has come to a close. Through fellowship in songs of several lands, we have visited the "little town of Bethlehem" and paid tribute to the Manger Child. In the light of nineteen centuries of fulfillment the words of the prophet stand out as an ever unfailing truth. The Child born, the Son given has indeed merited the title: Wonderful Counselor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace. Earthly dominions rise and fall, but Christ and His Kingdom endure forever. Let us read together the last verse of this carol. The same record played again will give a finishing touch.

Prepared by Adelaide Schraegle, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio.

NEW YEAR'S PROGRAM

Announce the meeting on bell decorated cards and worded:

Come and bring a bell with you
To ring out the old and ring in the new.

Time (date of meeting) Place

Bells cut from gold and silver paper may be strung about the hall, sleigh bells, or small metal bells hung on windows and hooks.

Opening Song: Jingle Bells.

Recitation: Chapel Bells or Grange Candle Lighting Service.

Roll Call of officers: What I resolve to do as an officer in my Grange this year.

Solo: Bells of St. Mary—members joining in chorus.

Discussion:

Group singing Patron No. 8-15-28.

Recreation: *Find the Bell.* Group forms a circle standing closely together with "it" in the center. A small bell which tinkles is passed around the circle on the outside. "It" tries to locate the bell with its ring. The one caught with bell is "it."

Scrambled Bells. Cut large bells from cardboard, then cut each bell in eight pieces. Pass out the scrambled bells and have the crowd find their group by matching pieces.

Chapel Bells

Listen, the chapel bells are ringing
Their sweet familiar tunes are singing.
If I a chimney swallow were
Upon the bells I'd cast my spur
And hear the ancient tones commune.
Speak, Oh bells of metal mind.
No bird am I thy way to find
Please tell to me your secret dance
And let me know of man's advance.
Ring, chapel bells of holy tune.

DICK FICHTER.

Worthy Lecturers—By this time election of officers is over in most Granges, many of you are preparing to wind up your year's program. For you a year of unceasing toil and endeavor is over and you look back on the fruits of a year's work with the satisfaction of a job well done. Many others are entering on a new field of endeavor. The opportunity of leading and directing the thought of your people is opening for you. To both of you we offer our congratulations. Yours is, in many respects, the most important of all Grange officers. World conditions challenge the very best that you have in making the work of your Grange a vital part of your community life. It will be necessary for you to avail yourself of every aid that is possible. Some of the more easily obtained are listed below. We suggest to the new Lecturers that they write immediately to the agencies and obtain what help they can and begin now to plan your year's program with some definite objective.

1. County Agricultural Office — Free material for all occasions.
2. Reader's Digest Program Service—Free monthly discussion material.
3. Good Housekeeping Club Service—Free.
4. Leadership for Rural Life—Dwight Sanderson.

Price: $1.25 Association Press, 347 Madison Ave., New York City.

5. Handbook for Recreation—Supt. of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price 20 cents.

LET'S BE DEMOCRATIC WITH YOUTH

By C. P. LANG, *Asst. Club Leader*

In these days when our daily lives are being regulated more and more by governmental agencies, one sometimes wonders whether there is any democracy left to maintain for our youth. However, in war time we must realize that in dictator nations these orders are given and carried out by the only authority which they recognize, that of the dictator, while in the United States it is done, in the main, with the consent of the governed. We still have the power, if we choose, to exercise it, of electing representatives who can take away those powers as well as give them.

The United States has been founded upon the principle of freedom of living, freedom of speech, of the press, of each citizen having a voice in determining who shall govern and how they shall govern, of freedom of worship, according to the dictates of our conscience. These are fundamental principles which we must preserve.

The spirit of community life has always been the foundation of democracy in this country. Now one common characteristic of most all communities is their enormous fund of good will toward young people. Youth is generally accepted as a period of development, a time of growth, a time for play, a period of education, a time when character habits are formed and in most rural communities a time when youth also learns to work. Therefore, in most communities it is not necessary to argue for a program for the maintenance of democracy but rather to come to some decision as to how it may be done.

Certainly this much is true that a program designed to help young men and women live intelligently, confidently, and courageously is a prime essential. So the home, the school, the church, and all organizations dealing with youth must endeavor to give *an understanding of* and *a practice in* democracy. For Democracy is a living thing found in the spirit and lives of the people, not gleaned from being taught, but infused into the lives of individuals by being lived and practiced.

Organizations have a great opportunity to see that youth are put into situations whereby they may have a chance to understand and practice and work democratically. At the risk of being presumptuous I will offer a few suggestions.

1. We learn to choose by choosing. The oftener an individual makes his own choice the more that individual will develop his ability to choose.

2. If youth has membership in an organization it should have a voice, not only in carrying out the program but also in planning it.

3. The voice of youth should never be belittled or sneered at. They will make mistakes but they must learn by experience with sympathetic understanding by the older people.

4. Youth needs experience not only in an organization with adults but also in some organization planned and managed by themselves. There should be youth propelled instead of adult dominated, for although counsel and assistance are often needed from the older generation, young people profit from experience. Youth's inexperience requires a breadth of vision on the part of adults, who can guide youth effectively by helping them find the needed stability and at the same time capitalize on their boundless enthusiasm and energy.

5. Youth's confidence in themselves needs to be built up by giving them a task which can be carried out in a successful manner. The difficulty of these tasks should be increased as they increase in confidence.

6. Youth's desires for recognition should be satisfied by giving them public credit for what they do and by letting them do things that will provide them an opportunity to appear in a favorable light before the group.

7. Youth needs a challenge—a job worth while. They should not be given all the "dirty" work, cleaning up, arranging chairs, etc. See to it that they are part of the responsible committees and officers.

8. Divide up the responsibility. Do not rely upon a certain few young people to do everything. Work all of them in to do something according to their ability. This will help to develop new leaders continually.

9. Youth resents unfairness. In all organization activities it is necessary to see that decisions are made fairly and that all are given an equal chance.

10. And finally, expect youth to do things. Most people have a tendency to react as they think other people expect them to react. Your expectations will be rewarded if you expect the right things.

Someone has said, "what men want is not talent, it is *purpose;* not power to achieve, but the *will* to do." May organizations and leaders of organizations not only plan what can be done but develop the will to carry out those plans.

There is a great economic waste in taking skilled workers from the farm and then attempting to replace them with untrained men.

The surest cure for inflation is an abundance of production. This can be achieved only by allowing producers to receive production costs.

Pennsylvania Grange News

Published monthly by the Pennsylvania State Grange
Room 426-28, Telegraph Building
216 Locust Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

5 cents a copy 50 cents a year

VOL. XXXIX DECEMBER, 1942 No. 9

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ADVERTISING is accepted at the rate of 25 cents per agate line, or $3.50 per inch, each insertion. New York representative, Norman Co., 34 West 33d Street.

Christ Is Born

AND Joseph also went up from Galilee, out of the city of Nazareth, into Judæa, unto the city of David, which is called Bethlehem; (because he was of the house and lineage of David:) To be taxed with Mary his espoused wife, being great with child.

And so it was, that, while they were there, the days were accomplished that she should be delivered. And she brought forth her firstborn son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the inn.

And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night. And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them: and they were sore afraid. And the angel said unto them, Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord. And this shall be a sign unto you; Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger.

And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.

And it came to pass, as the angels were gone away from them into heaven, the shepherds said one to another, Let us now go even unto Bethlehem, and see this thing which is come to pass, which the Lord hath made known unto us. And they came with haste, and found Mary, and Joseph, and the babe lying in a manger. And when they had seen it, they made known abroad the saying which was told them concerning this child.

And all they that heard it wondered at those things which were told them by the shepherds. But Mary kept all these things, and pondered them in her heart. And the shepherds returned, glorifying and praising God for all the things that they had heard and seen, as it was told unto them.—*Luke 2: 4-20.*

State Grange

THINGS are shaping up well for the holding of the 70th Annual Session of the Pennsylvania State Grange at Harrisburg, December 8, 9 and 10. A tentative program of the meetings appears on another page of this issue. This program naturally is but an outline of the general proceedings. The real program of the session will center around the reports and recommendations of officers and committees and the resolutions presented by the several Granges of the state. Guest speakers will present viewpoints on national and state problems.

Facilities for holding the Session at Harrisburg are adequate and comfortable. Some difficulty has been encountered in the preparation for the Degree work because of gas and tire limitations. But this is being worked out satisfactorily. A normal attendance is expected throughout the sessions.

Price Ceilings

THE National Grange expressed the conviction not only of its 800,000 members but also of the agricultural industry as a whole when it declared at its annual session that "any price ceiling that has the effect of reducing farm prices below cost levels will result in curtailed production, food shortages, and increased costs to consumers." Price ceilings must be flexible so as to give producers assurance of equality in individual purchasing power with their fellow Americans who work in industry, thus assuring maximum production of essential foods in industry. Regulations must include all segments of the population alike. They must if they limit the farmer also limit wages, costs, margins or profits by handlers or processors so as to avoid pyramiding of such costs.

The National Grange further expressed the general feeling of farmers when it said that "the use of subsidies to hold down the general price level to consumers is unjust to future generations. They add to the national debt, conceal costs and delay correction of excessive spending, because they promote inefficiency and open the way for political abuses."

Vocational Education

THE United States Office of Education indicates that there were 9,079 Vocational Agriculture Departments employing 9,069 teachers of vocational agriculture in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942. Of these there are approximately 350 vocational departments in the State of Pennsylvania. By far the larger proportion of these departments are situated in rural communities or in rural towns of less than 2,500 population.

These schools are contributing greatly to the war effort. Not only are the thousands of boys enrolled in these courses assuming greater responsibility on their home farms but in their projects have added greatly to the increase of food production during the past year. They have also done a most excellent job in repairing farm machinery. This latter item is of special significance at this time due to the ever increasing shortage of farm labor which necessitates a further mechanization of agriculture if the farms are to produce in the amounts needed. This is further complicated by the very considerable reduction of new farm machinery being made available because of the necessity for utilizing all available iron and steel in the manufacture of the implements of war.

Preserving Essentials in Our Government

NATIONAL MASTER GOSS did well to emphasize at the National Grange sessions that "one of the gravest dangers to our democratic form of government lies in the tendency to centralize control." This tendency has been evident in our country for better than a quarter of a century. It was very evident during the last decade.

Now we are at war. In such times considerable centralization is necessary. But even in time of war every additional grant of power to the central government should be carefully scrutinized by the Congress as to its real necessity and only granted if it is necessary to the successful prosecution of the war. If such grants are necessary, a terminal date and a safeguarding recapture clause should be included in every law making the grant.

The real object should be to see that all extraordinary powers are returned to local control when the emergency is over and Congress should have the power to say when that time comes. As the National Master well says, "Democracy can survive only when government is kept close to the people."

Workable Manpower Policy Prime Need in Winning War

FRED BRENKMAN, *Legislative Representative, National Grange*

AMONG the many pressing and complex problems with which the nation is confronted today none clamors more loudly for solution than that which relates to the mobilization and use of our manpower. Millions of men are needed for our armed forces, and many millions more are needed to properly equip and supply our fighting men and to perform the huge tasks developing upon transportation. But with the whole world turned into an armed camp, and with the forces of destruction unleashed on an unprecedented scale, it is absolutely vital to maintain a sufficient number of trained workers on the farms of the country to produce the food and fiber required to feed and clothe our armed forces and our civilian population, besides making up the deficiencies of our allies.

It is only by keeping the whole picture in mind and by properly allocating and distributing our manpower that we can hope to win the final victory.

Size of Armed Forces

Manifestly, it would be a hindrance and not a help toward winning the war to place more men in the armed services than it would be possible to equip, transport and supply. While no definite figure has been set as to the size of our army, we have been told that before the end of next year there will be 7,500,000 men in the army alone, and now and then there is reference in official quarters of raising the army to 12 or 13 million men. In considering this matter, even in a casual way, it is important to ask at the outset how many men would be required to equip, transport and supply an army of that size. As Major Alexander P. de Seversky, one of our most intelligent writers in this field, reminds us, in the days when men fought with bows and arrows, one artisan could make weapons for 20 soldiers. In the time of Napoleon, every man in the ranks called for one man behind the ranks to keep him armed. One hundred years later, during World War I, it took six civilians to provide for one soldier in action, but in the present war it is estimated that about 18 civilians engaged in industry and agriculture are required to keep one soldier continually supplied and equipped.

Assuming the correctness of this statement it will be seen that an army of 13 million would call for 234 million men to keep it equipped and supplied. Our present population is only 130 million, counting men, women and children. On the face of it, therefore, it would seem that an army of 13 million men must be regarded as nothing more nor less than an idle dream.

Russia, with a population of approximately 180 million, has an abundance of manpower. There are more than 15,000,000 Russians who are willing and anxious to fight. They have demonstrated in the most convincing fashion that they know how to fight. But they lack the mechanized equipment that is necessary to defeat Hitler's legions.

Then, there are the teeming millions in China, who have for years been putting up a heroic struggle against the Japanese invaders. The greatest lack of the Chinese in dealing with their ruthless foes is modern equipment.

Under the circumstances many people are wondering whether it would not be a good policy to send more war supplies and equipment to the Russians and to the Chinese rather than to attempt to raise an army of our own so large that it would be virtually beyond our capacity to equip, transport and supply it.

Farm Labor Shortage

Considering the question of manpower in connection with argiculture, there is justification for saying that if we had deliberately tried to create a farm labor shortage we could not have brought it about in any better way than under the policies that have been pursued during the past few years.

For example, when the forty-hour week, with time-and-a-half for overtime, was adopted, it was done to spread opportunities for employment and to make overtime so expensive that it would only be called into play as a measure of last resort.

Clearly, such a program was not adapted for wartime use, when there is imperative need for all-out production. France blindly insisted on holding fast to her "social gains," and she fell, but the people of the United States seem to be very slow in learning the lesson that this teaches.

One of the fundamental traits of human nature is that we try to gratify our wants in the line of least resistance. That being so, who can blame the farm worker who is foot-loose if he pulls up stakes where he must put in long hours at comparatively small pay, and if he goes to work in one of our war industries where he gets the forty-hour week with time-and-a-half for overtime and where he earns perhaps as much in a week as he could get in a month of hard labor on the farm?

If the existing situation is permitted to continue, and if it becomes necessary to conscript farm labor, as is being hinted from time to time, we may rest assured that it will take at least six of the conscripts to do as much work or to produce as much food and fiber as is now being done by one man who knows his job and has an interest in making the farm a going concern. Aside from all this, conscription for civilian employment has never been resorted to before in this country. It is alien to the American way of life. Every effort should be made to secure the voluntary coöperation of the civilian population in our war effort before giving any serious thought to compulsion. However, it is proper to say that if we are to depend on the voluntary coöperation of the people certain disparities and inequities existing between those engaged in agriculture and those who work in industry must be corrected.

The National Grange and other farm groups warned the responsible officers of the Government and the country at large months ago that the policies being pursued were jeopardizing our food supply. Fortunately, we have always had an abundance of food in this country, thanks to Providence and the industry, enterprise and thrift of those who till the soil. It is no surprise, therefore, that the warnings of an impending food shortage were little heeded at first; but as time passed unmistakable evidence accumulated on every hand that owing to the farm labor shortage, combined with the difficulties in securing farm equipment and supplies, we were headed into serious trouble.

Findings of Agricultural Committee

Among the first to take official notice of the situation was the Agricultural Committee of the House of Representatives, headed by Hampton P. Fulmer of South Carolina. During the latter part of September and the beginning of October this committee conducted an investigation with a view to securing remedial action. Among the witnesses called before the committee were: Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture; Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of the Selective Service System; Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, and Paul McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission.

In reporting its findings the committee declared that while at the moment we have adequate supplies of food and fiber, it is likely that before another twelve months have passed a critical shortage will exist as to many necessities of life.

The committee said that our present ample supplies were due to (1) the accumulation of surplus during the last several years; (2) the wholehearted response of the farmers to requests for increased production in order to meet war needs, and (3) an exceptionally favorable growing and harvesting season.

Continuing, the report of the committee declared:

"The present supplies will be rapidly consumed by our armed forces, by our civilian population, and by the enormous requirements of our Allies. Few people have any comprehension of the magnitude of shipments of food to our Allies or the shipments which will be required in the future. The demands for our armed forces and Allies will increase, rather than diminish.

"The farmers of the Nation are ready, willing, and anxious to produce to the utter limits of their capacity. We concur in the statement of Mr. Donald Nelson that 'the farmers of this Nation have done a job not equalled by any other group.'

(Continued on page 14.)

Tentative Program for State Grange Sessions at Harrisburg, December 8, 9 and 10, 1942

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7

Registration of Delegates at the Penn-Harris Hotel.
Evening—Informal reception to delegates and visitors in the Penn-Harris Ball Room.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8

Morning—Session in the Forum, Education Building

10:30—Opening of the 70th Session of the Pennsylvania State Grange in full Form in the Sixth Degree.
Appointment of committees.
Master's Address.

Afternoon—Session in the Forum

1:30—Reports of Officers.
Introduction of Resolutions.
Address by National Master A. S. Goss.
4:30—Reception to Grange ladies, Penn-Harris Hotel.

Evening—Open Session, State St. Methodist Church

Addresses of Welcome by local officials.
Responses.
Statewide Grange Spelling Bee.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9

Morning—Session in the Forum

9:00—Group singing and Devotionals.
Presentation of names for all officers for a term of two years, and one member of the Executive committee and one member of the Finance Committee each for a term of three years.
Address by Dr. F. F. Leininger, State College, Pa.
Memorial Service.

Afternoon

1:30—Annual Meeting of the Keystone Grange Exchange, Penn-Harris Hotel.
2:30—Meeting of Pomona Masters and Deputies, Penn-Harris Hotel.
2:30—Meeting of all Lecturers, Penn-Harris Hotel.
3:00—Juvenile Degree, Penn-Harris Hotel.
5:00—Fifth Degree, Penn-Harris Hotel.

Evening—In the Forum

8:30—Conferring the Sixth Degree.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10

Morning—Session in the Forum

9:00—Group Singing and Devotionals.
Reports of Committees.

Afternoon—Session in the Forum

1:30—Reports of Committees. (Con't)
Election of Officers.

Evening—Session in the Forum

7:30—Unfinished Business.
Reports of Tellers and Installation of Officers.
Closing the Grange Session.

Mrs. Ethel H. Richards, *Chairman*, New Paris.
Mrs. Georgia Kresge, Falls.
Miss Margaret Brown, State College.
Mrs. H. R. McDougal, Butler.
Mrs. Furman Gyger, Kimberton.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE HOME AND GRANGE

By Home Economics Committee

CHRISTMAS GREETING

We cannot be so lighthearted this Christmas as in years past. Yet we must not forget that Christmas still exists. Millions will remember other Christmases and ask what has become of peace, kindness, generosity, and good will.

We in America believe that the home is more precious to absent soldiers than it was in peacetime. Thus war is teaching the world afresh the supreme importance of the home and filling those left behind with the desire and purpose to make homes that are true to their highest mission.

There are in the world so many shocking realities that make merriment impossible, but let us make the most of the opportunity to spread happiness, show consideration and keep alive the friendliness that is the very essence of Christmas.

We miss the spirit of Christmas unless we are softened by it. Christmas means love, affection, charity, brotherhood. If we had always kept the spirit of Christmas, the old world could not have gone so entirely wrong.

May this Christmas hold the promise of brighter days to come.

THE TRUE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS

"I haven't the heart for Christmas this year," sighed Mrs. Brown as she nipped off the thread and folded the garment she had just completed. "We'll have something for Junie and Frank, of course, but with the whole world at war and John maybe in the thick of it right on Christmas Day —well, it's just as I say, I haven't any heart for Christmas."

"Peace on earth, good will to men," smiled Mrs. Ames ruefully, "We can hardly be expected to have the Christmas spirit this year."

"And why not this year same as any year?" spoke up Mrs. Andrews vigorously. If you've got peace and good will in your heart you've got it come war or come famine. To be sure you maybe can't always give gifts, but what's gifts? I just said to Will the other day that it was gifts that spoiled Christmas."

"Why, Mrs. Andrews, how about the gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh on that very first Christmas?"

"Well that was different than the fur coats and nylon hose the young folks wants nowadays. Them gifts was given cheerfully and Wise Men knelt down and give themselves with their gifts. Not that Will and me don't give enough of ourselves with our gifts too, hard as we work, and the girls are tickled pink of course, but I don't think it's a case where the Lord would give us much credit like 'Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these.'"

"Then how about the baskets of food we always take down to the families in the Hollow. Isn't that real Christmas giving?"

"Well it is and it isn't. No, I still stick to it that gifts spoil Christmas. If we brought the folks from the Hollow into our homes and give 'em a nice friendly time,—but no, we get out of it easy, just give 'em some food we can spare and clothes we don't need any more and set back and feel virtuous.

"Yes, sir, if we couldn't give things we buy with money and had to give *ourselves* some Christmas—you know, just slices of neighborliness and interest and, sounds kind of sentimental, but if we gave some love, and see to it that we spread ourselves that way over this community and over the Hollow and just as far as we know in takin' an interest and lendin' a hand, I guess we'd have far more Christmas spirit than you'd find in a dozen fur coats and a whole flock of baskets."

"'Who gives himself with his alms feeds three'" murmured little Miss Hill.

There was a silence while Mrs. Andrews knitting needles clicked and the women digested her philosophy.

"Trouble is," she added, "some folks is goin' to have to grow lots bigger or they can't spread themselves very far."

HOLIDAY BIRD PROPERLY COOKED WINS APPROVAL

Eleanor B. Winters

Turkey is the traditional meat for the holiday meal, but chicken, capon, goose, duck, or roast pig may take its place. But whatever it is, serve it in the spirit of Thanksgiving itself.

With good selection, proper grooming, tasty stuffing, and correct cooking your Thanksgiving bird is bound to be just the best.

Choose your bird carefully for this meal, she points out. If it is to be roasted, select a well-fattened bird. A roasting bird of high quality has a well-rounded body, a well-fleshed breast, a good coating of fat under the skin, few blemishes, and few pinfeathers.

If you are going to have turkey, select a bird so as to allow ¾ to 1 pound per person. If chicken is your choice, allow 1 pound per person. Groom the bird properly before stuffing and select an unusual stuffing for this occasion.

Observe just two cooking rules if you wish to be proud of king turkey or chicken. Rule one is cook at a moderate heat, 300 to 350 degrees F, depending on the size and kind of bird, so the meat will be juicy, tender, and evenly done to the bone. A large turkey needs to be roasted at 250 degrees while smaller turkeys and chickens may be roasted at 300 to 350 degrees. A low temperature is both economical of meat and fuel.

Rule two is select the cooking method to suit the age and fatness of the bird. Young, tender, well-fattened birds are best roasted in an open shallow pan on a rack. Young, very lean and full grown birds past their roasting prime, yet not ready for stewing, are best cooked in a covered roaster.

EXTRA CLOTHING PROVIDES WARMTH IN COOL ROOMS

Lower indoor temperatures in many homes this winter, owing to shortages of fuel oil and coal, will call for warmer clothing for all members of the family.

A search through closets and trunks may uncover forgotten garments that may be used to provide a little extra warmth in cooler rooms.

Old garments, too faded, shabby, or outgrown, may be remodeled into clothing to supplement regular clothing budgets. For example, you will want the best sweaters for school or town wear. But there may be old sweaters or other knitted garments that could be brought back into service. If they are worn under a jacket, their appearance does not matter seriously.

If there is any way of mending, blocking, or otherwise reclaiming old knitted garments, the effort of fixing is worth-while, for it would be too bad if anyone had to look unattractive merely to keep warm.

Another type of extra garment to ward off cold is a sleeveless vest to wear under a dress or suit jacket. One may be made from an outworn woolen dress by using a plain waist pattern and finishing all the edges. A garment of this sort also can be made by quilting two layers of cotton or rayon with an interlining between.

To protect the feet when one is in a chilly room for some time, heavier socks or stockings may be worn over the regular hose. For cold feet at night, knitted or crocheted bed socks will provide extra warmth. Bed socks also may be made from woolen scraps.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS

By Margaret Brown

As the Christmas season draws near, thoughts turn to suitable decorations for this most loved season.

Emphasis will be placed this year on our holiday greens, such as pine, spruce, and holly, our red berries, brown cones, silvery bayberry, and gay red ribbons. Bells of copper and nickel are still on the market and these with the ones saved from past years will add interest to swags and wreaths swaying in the breeze. Angels and cherubs of candle wax, pottery Madonnas' heads crowned with greens for the mantelpiece, and twinkling candles on the dinner tables will continue to be prime favorites indoors.

Outdoor lighting, such as lights on living trees, strings of bulbs on house eaves, and flood lights illuminating pageant-like scenes might be cautiously used or eliminated this year. Saving of electricity is necessary in many defense areas. Then, too, the lights might be overlooked during a blackout and give aid to the enemy. Wreaths, swags, and festoons with gay ribbons and bells hanging outside our doors and windows will more safely add the touch of festivity, gayety, and dignity—yes, carefulness also —that the season demands.

A new wreath this year is the Victory wreath. It can be used either outdoors on indoors. Make a V-shaped foundation of two slender boards for a large wreath or bend heavy number 9 wire into shape for a smaller one. Cover the wood with green paint or wrap it with green paper.

Obtain a supply of six-inch sprigs of spruce, white pine, hemlock, or other Christmas greens, or a mixture of all of them. Some firm green cord or wire is also needed.

Begin at the upper end of one of the arms of the V. Place a few sprays of the evergreens against the wood or wire and bind to the frame with green cord or fine wire. Continue down the arm lapping the sprays so that none of the binder shows. When one arm is completed, bind sprigs to the other one. Where the two arms join at the bottom, add a cluster of cones, or red berries, or a gay red ribbon.

Sprigs of berries can be bound in with the greens as each arm is being made.

Such a wreath can be used as the outstanding feature for a front door, a large window, or indoors above a mantel.

HOME FURNISHINGS SHOW NEW TREND IN WARTIME

Edith Morton

The demands made by wartime industries on textiles are affecting the trend in household furnishings.

Though there still are available some all-wool rugs and carpets, they are limited in size and color. The trend of new ones is toward a combination of wool and rayon. As far as tests show, these fibers are proving to be durable.

Regardless of the rugs now being manufactured, homemakers are urged to take good care of their present floor coverings. Careful cleaning and repair will prolong their usefulness. Also rug cushions will help them to wear longer and make them softer and warmer during cold weather.

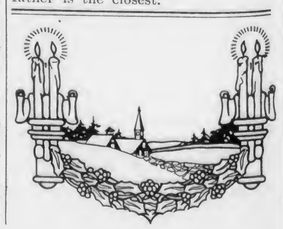
The new "war" or "victory" blankets appearing in the stores are blends of wool, rayon, cotton, and other fibers. They are available in soft pastel colors and two-tone effects the same as the prewar blankets. These new blankets generally carry washing directions which must be followed carefully.

As for drapery and upholstering materials, designs and colors have been simplified so as to save dyes and metal rollers used for printing. The trend is toward more neutral backgrounds and widely spaced patterns. Pressed cellulose draperies of good design and color are available. They are colorfast and may be cleaned with a damp cloth.

Blackout draperies may be both decorative and effective. Flowered chintz may be lined with dark sateen. Some folks prefer removable curtains for blackouts, but these mean extra time and energy to put them in when needed.

Little Ethel: "Mother, are you the nearest relative I've got?"

Her Mother: "Yes, dear, and your father is the closest."



GET YOUR SHARE OF SAUERKRAUT

(Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture)

The cabbage situation this autumn is like the third act of an old-style melodrama, with the beautiful and good heroine rescued in nick of time. It is a matter of opinion whether cabbages are beautiful, but worth saving they surely are, and with sauerkraut packers and eaters to the rescue, the bountiful crop has good chance of rescue from the villian Waste.

Imperiled cabbages are the domestic big-headed kind, great quantities of which ordinarily go into the commercial sauerkraut pack. This year, the packers had no tin allotted for kraut. With some help from the Agricultural Marketing Administration, packers sped their share of rescue by converting from tin to wood, putting millions of gallons of kraut into barrels. There is still cabbage—some on the market now, some stored for selling through the winter. So, when you buy kraut in bulk from the grocer's barrel or buy cabbage to make kraut at home—or eat the cabbage raw or cooked, for that matter—you are lending a hand, so that one of the country's wartime food dramas may end well.

Sauerkraut furnishes a good contrast in flavor at a meal, home economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture point out. It's the pickle dish moving right into the vegetable line, and generally getting a welcome. Sauerkraut also contributes to wintertime meals some minerals and vitamins—not so much of the vitamins as raw cabbage, it's true. And sauerkraut has more varied possibilities in meals than are sometimes realized. It goes well with some of the dishes you can use to spare-the-meat.

Sauerkraut and . . .

Famous teams are kraut and sausage, kraut and spareribs, kraut and pigs' knuckles. But these are only a starter, say the home economists. Diced apples and kraut, browned together, make good teammates. To some people turkey or goose stuffed with kraut is a festive dish. It is traditional also to team kraut with such foods as fried liver or baked fish.

When you are planning dishes to spread meat flavor or main dishes to alternate with meat, try sauerkraut scalloped with macaroni and bits of meat; or kraut scalloped with leftover mashed potatoes and a generous amount of cheese.

And when fitting sauerkraut into meals, don't forget that the juice chilled makes a good first course. Some like it straight. Some prefer it with a little lemon juice, or mixed half-and-half with tomato juice.

Kraut International Ways

There is more than one way to cook and season sauerkraut itself. Probe into the past of "sour" cabbage and you find that it has been known in kitchens round the world. Asia invented the fermenting of cabbage, so they say, and it is a Chinese dish still. The Tartars are credited with bringing it to Europe. As it spread, borrower groups tried new ways to fix it.

When you eat savory sauerkraut, as it's sometimes called, you are having the Norwegian style. It is done quickly, this way: Lightly brown ¼ cup or less of fat in a skillet and add 1 quart of sauerkraut and ¼ teaspoon of celery or caraway seed. Mix well, separating the kraut with a fork. Cover and cook for 5 minutes, and serve hot. You give the kraut a Pennsylvania Dutch touch when you add onion, apple, and a chopped potato.

To Make Kraut at Home

If you put some of the cabbages to use by making kraut at home, first thought goes to containers. You can pack it in stone jars or crocks or in wooden kegs. Or you can put it in glass jars with lids and rubbers. Small jars, such as the 2-quart size, keep the kraut better because they are not opened so repeatedly.

Select solid heads fully mature and sound. This kind makes the best kraut. You would get poor kraut from loose-headed varieties or immature or defective heads. Allow 3½ pounds of cabbage to a 2-quart jar. And allow salt at the rate of ¼ pound to each 10 pounds of cabbage.

To make the kraut, first shred the cabbage and mix in the salt. Then pack into containers. Pack tight, but don't ram down.

If you are packing in glass put on the lids and rubbers but don't seal the jars. Place an enamel pan under the jars to catch juice that bubbles out and let the jars stand at 75 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit for two or three days or until there is good fermentation. Then pour the juice back in the jars. As soon as bubbling ceases—which will be in a few days —snap down the lids and seal. Timing is important, so keep an eye on the jars. For if sealed before bubbling stops, pressure may break the jars. If sealed too late, the kraut will spoil. If you pack in big stone or wood containers, cover with a clean cloth and a board or plate weighted down, and let it ferment for about 10 days.

Once the cabbage has fermented and become kraut, keep it clean and covered and safe from insects, and stored in a cool place until wanted.

Make kraut or buy it—the main thing to remember is to use the cabbage now, while it is plentiful.

CHRISTMAS EVE

Our hearts tonight are open wide;
The grudge, the grief, are laid aside;
The path and porch are swept of snow;
The door's unlatched; the hearthstones glow—
No visitor can be denied.

All tender human homes must hide
Some wistfulness beneath their pride;
Compassionate and humble grow
Our hearts tonight.

Let empty chair and cup abide!
Who knows? Some well-remembered stride
May come as once so long ago—
Then welcome, be it friend or foe!
There is no anger can divide
Our hearts tonight.

—Christopher Morley.

ARE YOU WILLING?

To stoop down and consider the needs and desires of little children;
To remember the weakness and loneliness of people who are growing old;
To stop asking how many of your friends love you, and ask yourself if you love them enough;
To bear in mind the things that other people have to bear in their hearts;
To try to understand what those who live in the same house with you really want, without waiting for them to tell you;
To trim your lamp so that it will give more light and less smoke, and carry it in front so that your shadow will fall behind you;
To make a grave for your ugly thoughts, and a garden for your kindly feelings, with the gate open—
Are you willing to do these things even for a day?
Then you can keep Christmas.

—Henry Van Dyke.

An old mountaineer came down from the hills to prowl around the camp site of some city tourists who had gone home. There he found a mirror, something he had never before seen. "I swigger!" he said, "thar's a pitcher of Paw. Never knowed he had one made." He carried the mirror home and hid it in the attic. His wife, noticing his peculiar actions, went to the attic, suspecting her husband of having a dark secret. She looked into the mirror and mused: "Thought somethin' was funny. This here's some woman he's a-runnin' around with." So she took the mirror over the mountain to her mother, for her Maw's disapproval. The old lady looked in the mirror and handed it back. "Aw, I wouldn't worry too much—she's such a ugly ol' devil, ain't she?"

Mrs. Brown: "Whenever I'm in the dumps, I get myself a new hat."

Mrs. Jones: "I was wondering where you got them."

Brooding over one's troubles assures a perfect hatch.

Our Fashion and Pattern Department

All patterns 15c. each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

3414—Hand-made lingerie is luxurious, yet how inexpensive when you sew it yourself! Sizes 14 to 52. Size 36, 2⅛ yds. 39-in. fabric, 2 yds. lace for lower edge, 2½ yds. lace for top, for camisole slip; 2½ yds. 39-in. for slip with built-up top; 1⅝ yds. 39-in. for combination.

2674—It's as right as rain . . . this shirtwaist dress that you'll wear 'round the clock. Sizes 10 to 50. Size 36, 3⅝ yds. 39-in. fabric.

3113—Have the time of your life this vacation in a basque dirndl that works wonders with your figure. Appliqué a rosy red apple over your heart just for fun! Sizes 11 to 19 years (29 to 37 inches bust measure). Size 15, 3¾ yds. 39-in. fabric. Applique is included in pattern.

2652—Team or trade this jacket, jerkin and skirt, and see your wardrobe stretch like magic! Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 1⅝ yds. 54-in. fabric for jacket; ⅞ yd. for jerkin; 1¾ yds. for skirt.

2627—You can't beat this princess frock for all-out figure flattery, whether you take a size 12 or a size 48. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 3⅝ yd. 39-in. fabric.

3494—This indispensable coat-and-dress ensemble is as cute as can be, and ever so easy to make. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4 years. Size 2, 1½ yds. 35-in. fabric, ¼ yd. contrasting, 1 yd. ruffling, for dress; 1¼ yds. 54-in. for coat and hat.

2625—This slick blouse and jumper outfit is a "must" for up-and-coming "tween-agers." Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8, 1¼ yds. 39-in. fabric for blouse; 1 yd. 54-in. for jumper.

2698—Gay scraps from your work-basket turn into every little girl's dream —a wardrobe for her favorite doll. Designed in four sizes, for 12, 14, 16 and 18-inch dolls. For fabric requirements, see pattern.

The full-color Fall-Winter Fashion Book is 15 cents,—just 10 cents if ordered with a pattern. Send for your copy now!

Address, giving number and size:
PATTERN DEPARTMENT, GRANGE NEWS

OUR JUVENILE GRANGES

MRS. LUCY SHUMWAY, Wyalusing

"Because a little child was born
So many years ago,
A brighter light this winter morn
Is thrown across the snow;
A mystic glory shines above
The place of every birth,
To summon universal love
For every child of earth."

"We who have knelt at Bethlehem
Return to deepened days,
Eyes are alight with kindliness,
A star has changed our ways.
Oh, may we keep the whole year through
This loveliness aglow,
And share the radiance we have found
With all we come to know."

OBSERVING CHRISTMAS

We hope you are making much of Christmas this year in all the Juvenile Granges of the state: not so much of fun and feasting and receiving of expensive toys, but more about the real meaning of Christmas. Someone has said that most of the year our hearts are busy inns, like the one at Bethlehem that had no room for the Christ Child, but for a little while at Christmas time they become cradles for the living Christ.

We all like parties and I find as I read letters from you and talk with you that we have a lot of parties and fun programs during the year. We have parties for New Year's and Valentine's and St. Patrick's Day, for April Fool's Day, Fourth of July and Hallowe'en. Certainly we can well afford to celebrate one holiday during the year by putting on a program of a thoughtful even worshipful nature.

If your December programs are not all planned when this reaches you you will still have time to work up this very simple program for your Christmas meeting built around a crèche.

You all know what a crèche is; the representation of the story of the birth of Christ by means of figures. It is being used more and more in American homes and we should encourage it, for it centers the observance of the Day on the real theme of Christ's birth.

You can make a crèche for your Juvenile room very easily. I once saw a very lovely one that had for the background half of an old butter bowl. The inside was painted dark blue with silver stars pasted on it. Within this dome of the sky were arranged tiny kneeling figures, Mary, just back of the manger where the light shone on her face; Joseph at the foot of the manger, two or three shepherds and a tiny lamb. It was wired so that the light came from the manger.

Along with the crèche you can have someone tell a little bit about St. Francis of Assisi—found in any encyclopedia—and of how he longed to make the story of the Nativity real to his people and so set up in the village of Greccio near Assisi the first crèche, or *prasepe*, as it is known in Italy. He used a real stable, living people and animals. Great crowds came to see it and to hear St. Francis tell the story and sing the hymns. They carried bits of straw from the manger home with them to keep them from evil and sickness during the year.

If you have time to learn one new Christmas hymn this year, could it not be that very lovely old poem, "In the Bleak Midwinter," written by an Italian, Christina Rossetti, and set to music which seems to fit the delicate beauty of the words, by a Swede, Gustav Holt.

The music is fitted to children's voices and the poem worth their memorizing, ending with the verse:

"What can I give him,
Poor as I am?
If I were a shepherd,
I would bring a lamb;
If I were a wise man,
I would do my part;
Yet what can I give him—
Give my heart."

ALL READY FOR 1943?

Your state dues and reports for 1942 are all in, I trust, and your officers for the new year have been elected, but have you, by any chance, failed to send the names of your new officers to the State Secretary? A little slip for that purpose came with your last report blanks. Please use it. Every year a large number of Juveniles fail to report their new officers in time to have them printed in the register. Let's see if we can't do better this year.

NEWS

From Oak Valley Juvenile in Allegheny County reports that they held an open meeting on August 25 with special program. Repeated program in Suboridnate Grange before Mt. Nebo Grange. They had a Tin Can party with 46 children present. A Gypsy Hike on a late afternoon; and Indian Trail party on a Saturday afternoon; an outdoor picnic with games, and a Skill Social.

From Union City Juvenile in Erie County came the following good news write-up: When our Master asked for communications at a recent meeting, we were very much surprised when our Matron rose and read a card from Phoenix, Ariz., and one from Buffalo, N. Y., saying that twenty-five witches and fifteen goblins would be at our next Grange meeting, October 24, bringing doughnuts and pumpkin pie and they would like us to have apples and cider ready.

Well! Were we mystified? What did it mean? We decided to comply with their request and see what happened. Those who wanted to do so "dressed up." We had just started our meeting when there came a rap at the door and the strangest lot of people came in. Oh, my! The more they came the worse they looked! Tramps, goblins, darkies, society ladies, colonial ladies, farmers. I couldn't name them all. You bet we made them give the password.

After they were seated (we had to bring in a lot more chairs) we started our meeting over again. And still more came! Well, when we came to the program the visitors were asked to go into the next room and march in while the judges looked them over to decide on the best looking one and the cutest. A lady in hoop skirts and Dopey won the prizes. Then they unmasked and imagine our surprise when all those funny people proved to be Juvenile Grangers from Sparta and Bloomfield Juvenile Granges. Their Matrons, Mrs. Fralick and Mrs. Stone, had planned this for some time. The hoop skirt lady and Dopey were Mrs. Fralick and one of her Juveniles.

After music and games, a lunch of pumpkin pie, doughnuts and cider was served. A call came in from the big Grange asking us for a parade of our guests and ourselves and we had some more fun marching around the big Grange hall.

Union City Juveniles were very glad these two Granges and their Matrons planned such a nice surprise for us and we hope they will come again.

Oh, yes! I forgot to say that one carful of Juveniles from Sparta Grange had car trouble and never got there at all. We were so sorry and hope they will try again.

THE TABER NATIONAL FOREST

Many of you have contributed to our National Juvenile project (39 Pennsylvania Juveniles contributed a total of $67.55) and you will be interested to know that the planting of this 200 acre forest has been completed and the trees are making satisfactory growth. The dedication of the forest has been postponed due to difficulties of travel. When the dedication day does come many Juveniles in the western part of the state should be able to attend this interesting ceremony and possibly to have some part in it.

THE FIRST SNOWFALL

CHRISTMAS SEALS

. . . . Protect Your Home from Tuberculosis

HANDLE SHEETS GENTLY TO GET MAXIMUM WEAR

MAY D. KEMP

Our present stock of bed linens may have to last indefinitely, because cotton mills are filling war orders and must neglect civilian needs. For the extra wear that will be required of sheets and pillow-cases, special care will be necessary.

Sheets and pillow-cases will last longer if the wear can be distributed evenly, she points out. The parts of the sheet where the shoulders and hips rest receive the most wear. By reversing the sheet every other time it is used, additional wear may be obtained.

Another way to lengthen the life of a sheet is to give it a rest between washings. When freshly laundered, place it at the bottom of the pile in the linen closet and the next time you need a sheet use the one on top.

Always launder bed linens before they become too soiled. Long soaking sets the dirt, so soak linens not longer than 15 minutes in clear, cool water. Wash in hot soapsuds, rinse thoroughly in clear, warm water, and hang to dry. Hang sheets by the hems and do not let them flap in the breeze or freeze stiff.

Sheets that are hung carefully on the line, thoroughly dried in the sun, and carefully folded can be put away without ironing. For sheets that must be pressed, use a moderately hot iron but do not press directly on a fold. Occasionally folding off center will increase the wear of a sheet.

Handling affects the life of bed linens. When you yank a sheet from the bed or use it for a laundry bag, you increase the strain and wear on it.

Splintered or protruding parts on the bed or springs are hard on sheets. If these parts cannot be removed, cover them with gummed paper or adhesive tape.

You can add wear to bed linens if you mend thin or worn places and rips and tears before laundering. Patch a thin worn place before the threads break. Baste paper under a three-corner tear, having the edges of the cloth just meet. With a thread the size of the thread in the sheet, darn back and forth across the rip, sewing about a quarter inch in each direction beyond the tear. Take out the paper.

A sheet worn thin in the center may be torn in half lengthwise, each of these raw edges hemmed, and the two selvages sewed together in a flat seam. Sheets too worn for regular use may be torn for pillow-cases, baby bed sheets, bandages, or cleaning cloths.

The strength which lies in a just cause comes from the sacrifices which the people are willing to make to defend it.

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

WAYNE COUNTY POMONA INITIATES TWELVE NEW MEMBERS

The fall meeting of the Wayne County Pomona was held on October 28, with Unity Grange acting as host. At the morning session Warren Miller was elected to the Executive Committee, and John Westgate and Minor Crosby to the Finance Committee.

In addition to the interesting Literary Program given in the afternoon, the finals in the county spelling contest were held. Contestants from eight Subordinate Granges participated, and the contest was won by Mrs. Schaffer of Hope Grange who will be sent to the State Grange meeting with all expenses paid by the Wayne County Pomona.

Unity Grange received the Honor Certificate for having the most new members for the quarter. The subject of paying more for dinner at Pomona was discussed, and it was decided to raise the price to fifty cents. It was also decided that the Pomona pay officers' mileage and meals.

At the evening session the Fifth Degree was exemplified in full form to a class of twelve candidates. The evening Lecturers Hour, prepared by the Lecturer of Unity Grange, consisted of songs, duet, solo, readings, games, and a skit, and was enjoyed by all.

It was decided to hold the next Pomona meeting on January 27.

FARMINGTON GRANGE ENTERTAINS WARREN COUNTY POMONA

Warren County Pomona Grange held its fourth quarterly meeting with Farmington Grange at Lander recently. An all-day and two evening sessions were held, due to election and installation of officers. The meeting was opened, at 10:00 A. M. by Pomona Master, E. Leo Johnson, in the Fifth Degree, for a short business period and appointment of committees, then lowered to the Fourth Degree. Greetings were extended by Sister Jennie Lyon, Lecturer of Farmington Grange, with response by Mrs. Florence Price, Pomona Lecturer. The Home Economics Hour, in charge of Mrs. Lloyd Wilcox, Chairman, took up the forenoon, with the theme, "Nutrition Around the Home." Miss Arlene Schnure, Home Economics Supervisor, and Mrs. Thelma Prendergast, Home Economics Extension Agent, gave very helpful talks. Miss Schnure also showed slides to illustrate her talk. A lovely chicken dinner was served at noon.

Opening the afternoon session, Miss Phoebe Finley, of the Warren High School faculty, spoke on, "Education in the Home," and Rev. J. A. Davidson, pastor of the First Baptist church of Warren, spoke on the subject, "Religion in the Home." It was disappointing that more were not present to hear these excellent speakers, but due to its being a nice day, many farmers were undoubtedly taking advantage of the nice weather, as Warren County has had a very wet summer and fall, greatly retarding harvest and fall work.

In the evening the Fifth Degree was exemplified in full form to a class of six candidates, followed by election of officers for 1943 and '44: The program was concluded by a Lecturer's Hour of music, games and entertainment by all present. Six Past Pomona Masters were in attendance at the evening session, among them R. S. Hartley, of Brokenstraw Grange, oldest Patron in Warren County. Dr. C. J. Frantz, of Warren, who has been ill for several weeks, was again able to attend.

The next evening Installation of Officers was first in order, with Lloyd F. Wilcox, State Grange Gatekeeper and Deputy as Installing Officer. He was assisted by a staff of young people from Farmington Grange, Evan Wilcox acting as Marshall. Miss Helen Day was Regalia Bearer; Miss Caroline Wilcox, Emblem Bearer; Viola N. Firth, Chaplain, and Alliene Burgett as Pianist. This young staff was highly complimented upon the splendid manner in which they performed, having the work entirely memorized. During the brief business period following, it was voted for the Secretary to send greetings to all Fifth Degree members of the County now in the Service of Uncle Sam. A short musical program, with apples served to all present, and closing in the Fifth Degree, concluded the evening. Warren Grange was selected to entertain the February meeting.

—*Mrs. Lloyd F. Wilcox.*

LEBANON COUNTY POMONA INITIATES LARGE CLASS

The initiation of 18 new members into the Fifth Degree of the Order was one of the highlights of the quarterly session of the Lebanon County Pomona Grange held in the P. O. S. of A. hall at Schaefferstown, home of Heidelberg Grange, November 14th. Reports from the Granges of the county at this meeting showed them to be in good condition with but one exception.

The afternoon session was given over to the election of officers for the coming two years. Harry Anspach, present Pomona Master, was reëlected Master with most of the other officers sharing equal honors. The lecturer's program consisted of readings and musical selections rendered by members of Heidelberg Grange. A popular feature of this program was a round table discussion by seven of the members, the subject being, "Should the Government subsidize consumers in order to keep their food prices down and at the same time raise prices to the farmers."

Dinner was served at a nearby church. Before the exemplification of the Fifth Degree in full form in the evening the County Tuberculosis Society showed a series of moving pictures which were not only entertaining but educational as well.

HAMILTON GRANGE TREBLES MEMBERSHIP DURING YEAR

Hamilton Grange, No. 1560, P. of H., set the pace for Monroe County Grangers, when it observed a banner night in the canvass for new members, adding 12 to the roll. Wednesday Night, November 4, when the First Degree was conferred with signal ability by the local Grange. Speakers praised the work of the degree staff and the unified effort in Hamilton Grange to add new and effective timber to the organization. The Grange is one of the oldest in this area and is headed by ardent Grangers, many of whom attend the larger Grange units and assemblies throughout the year. Forty-four attended the meeting, including two visitors, Dist. Deputy W. H. Snyder and Mrs. Snyder, of Towamensing Grange, Carbon County, always welcome in the ranks of the Monroe Granges. Deputy Snyder instructed the new members in the secret work of the First Degree. Other speakers included Degree Captain Frank Thomas, Mrs. Mansbach. Overseer Walter Miles Hessler, who was given a farewell, inasmuch as he is an inductee of the armed forces, and left for his post on Thursday next; Charles Practorious, a naval man, who was home for a short furlough; Master Wm. Hessler, and Oscar Praetorius, Master of Monroe-Pike Pomona, were also present. Deputy William H. Snyder gave a most encouraging talk on the work of Hamilton Grange since its inception. Hamilton Grange has increased its membership threefold in a year. The Second Degree will be conferred on the new members of Hamilton Grange on November 18th next. Doughnuts, sandwiches and coffee were served in the social hour by the social committee of the hustling Grange.

C. M. PALLMAN

Brother C. M. Pallman, a Director of the Keystone Grange Exchange, died in the Moses Taylor Hospital in Scranton on October 29th after suffering from a severe illness lasting over a period of three months.

Brother Pallman was born June 23, 1863 in West Abington Township, Lackawanna County. He was married to Helena M. Henning on April 2, 1884. He first entered the grocery business in Scranton and then in 1893 moved back to his farm on which he resided until his death.

He was the founder and a charter member of the Abington Grange No. 1295, now dormant. He later joined the Newton Grange in the same community. He soon became prominent in Pomona Grange circles and in many capacities attended the State Grange. He was elected to the Board of Directors of the Keystone Grange Exchange in 1916. He became Treasurer of the Exchange in 1919 and continued in this capacity until his death. Both he and Sister Pallman, who preceded him in death, were seventh degree members. They celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary April 2, 1934.

Brother Pallman was identified with the Dairymen's League, the G. L. F., the local School Board, the County Extension Association, the local Mutual Fire Insurance Company and the County Fair Association. He was one of the organizers of the Abington National Bank and served as a Director of this bank until the time of his death.

He was buried in the Abington Hill Cemetery. The Grange Burial Service was used at the cemetery.

NATIONAL MASTER A. S. GOSS SPEAKS FOR RURAL AMERICA AT NATIONAL GRANGE SESSIONS

(Continued from page 1.)

surplus crops so long that we seem to have taken it for granted that they would continue and no adequate safeguards have been provided to give farmers the protection necessary to secure needed production. With the increased consumption, serious food shortages loom in many lines. Farm labor, the Selective Service, priorities and price control all contribute to this problem and will be discussed separately. Altogether it would appear that if we had deliberately gone about it to destroy farm production, we could not have done much worse than we have done in developing our policies on man power and price control."

Mr. Goss discussed at length the subject of price control and concluded in the words of the Grange declaration on farm prices:—"Farmers should not ask more nor agree to accept less than actual parity, but it is essential that a just rule be provided for determining parity." He then explained very completely the parity basis of 1909-14, but pointed out how completely it has been upset by changed conditions; especially the fact that farm labor costs must now be included if anything like a fair parity basis for farmers is to be secured.

HONESTY IN THE NEWS

National Master Goss searchingly analyzed the withholding of legitimate news from the people and the attempts to bridle or limit the American press. He pointed out the right of the American people to know what their government is doing, as well as to be protected against vicious propaganda which may endanger a nation's morale, both in times of peace and war. His exact words on this important question were:—

"Free speech and a free press are essential to a free people, and confidence is necessary to the preservation of democracy. A people capable of governing themselves have the strength and the intelligence to receive and weigh news and facts, both good and bad. When a government attempts to mislead its people or withhold from them information which they should have it shows lack of confidence in its people and begets lack of public confidence in the government. For months bad news has been needlessly withheld, apparently awaiting some offsetting good news. In some cases our enemies have forced our own officials to give out information long withheld, which the enemy had known from the outset. This has created a distinct feeling of distrust, which is far from wholesome. The people want the facts and the right to form their own opinions."

GRANGE SOLUTION

An effective solution of both the food and the labor problem was contained in these two significant paragraphs in National Master Goss' address:—

"The Grange feels that the only solution of the farm man power problem is a price for farm crops which will enable farmers to pay what labor is worth. Such prices

should enable farmers to pay relatively more for labor than in the past, for farm wages have never been able to compete with factory wages in securing the best men.

"Satisfied labor is the only kind worth employing. To keep labor satisfied, wages and working conditions must be relatively competitive with other opportunities."

PRESERVING SOCIAL GAINS

National Master Goss brought stern facts fully to the surface when he reminded America that our enemies are working half their people in war industries and holding them to 60 and 75-hour working weeks, while the United States still clings to the 40-hour week in industry, with time-and-a-half for overtime—all in the name of "preserving our social gains." There is a positive challenge in this paragraph from Mr. Goss' message:—

"Social gains come from the production and equitable distribution of wealth, not from restricting production or making it unnecessarily costly. It is time that we face the fact squarely that we cannot win the war on a 40-hour week, nor can we win it and try to carry on a social revolution at the same time. Just as farmers have increased their work weeks to 80, 90 and in many cases over 100 hours, so will all of us have to increase our output if we are to win and the sooner we do it, the less costly in life and treasure will this terrible war be."

STARTLING FIGURES

In an effort to awaken the nation to the seriousness of our situation, Mr. Goss reminded America that the time has passed when we could think of ourselves as so rich in all natural resources that no enemy could successfully assail us. He pointed out that "No longer is the war one-sided because the Allies have control of most of the world's natural resources. Sudden attack after years of secret preparation has robbed us of many advantages we felt made us secure. Today the war is between two great groups of nations, which strategically are almost equally matched in available men and in resources.

MAINTAINING PROPER BALANCE

Many will applaud National Master Goss' warning against "the grave danger of building an army larger than our resources will be able to support and supply adequately." On this point the National Master said:

"It would be far better to have a relatively small army fully mechanized and adequately trained and equipped, than a large army handicapped by lack of equipment or supplies. Some of the reported plans for an army of 10 or 12 million men seem to have failed to take into consideration that we must not only furnish the equipment and supplies for these men, but that we have also undertaken to furnish a large portion of the food, equipment and supplies for our allies. It is high time that a comprehensive survey be made of our man power in connection with the obligations we have already undertaken."

OTHER TOPICS DISCUSSED

The comprehensive nature of National Master Goss' address was in his concise reference to various other vital national questions. These include the frightful rise in government spending, aside from war necessities, and the burden for the future which taxpayers must face. Here is a paragraph on cost-plus methods deserving of the consideration alike of the American people and the Administration:—

"With labor uncontrolled and costs impossible to figure, cost-plus contracts may be the only way to secure ample production, but there is a fundamental principle involved which needs consideration. Compensation of laborer, farmer, manufacturer and all producers should be based on the services performed. Flat wages without regard to capacity or output are unfair to the worker and to the public. Such a system permits the idle and indolent to get more than they earn and prevents the energetic and capable workers from receiving the benefits of their capacity. Some system of compensation based on service rendered is essential for maximum efficiency."

The departure of many government field agencies from the purposes for which they were originally set up was deplored, especially the Extension Service, the Farm Security Administration and the A. A. A., all of which have seemed unmindful of the intent of their original setup and have widely expanded their activities, even into fields which contain dangerous possibilities, particularly of political nature.

The invasion of the farm organization field by John L. Lewis and his Mine Workers Union No. 50 was searchingly scrutinized. Dairymen were warned against the dangers of such a proposal and the conclusion was reached that "There is always a reasonable price which will promote the best possible balance between the consumer's ability to buy and the farmer's ability to produce, and that balance cannot be determined by strikes or boycotts."

WORKABLE MANPOWER POLICY PRIME NEED IN WINNING WAR

(Continued from page 9.)

"But the mere willingness or desire of the farmers will not bring forth abundant crops. They must have ample trained help on their farms, ample tools to work with and prices sufficient to at least cover the cost of production and living expenses. Today they face 1943 with none of the three.

"Instead of ample help, the farmers are finding it necessary, on account of shortage of labor, to sell their farms, their livestock, and their dairy herds. Many crops are going to waste in the fields for lack of help and machinery to gather them. This shortage of labor on the farm has been brought about by (1) the inducement of high wages and short hours in industrial plants and on defense projects; (2) the drafting for military service of essential and trained farm workers and operators, even to the last man on the farm, and (3) to the voluntary enlistment of our farm boys, moved by their patriotic impulses and the glamor of military service.

"Instead of ample tools to work with, the farmers are told that farm implements and machinery will be rationed. Very little has been made available and it now appears that limited repair parts are all they can hope for. On the other hand, a reasonable amount of labor-saving machinery and equipment would be most helpful in meeting the labor shortage."

Discussing the question of farm prices the committee pointed out that while the farmer is forced into the labor market in competition with high industrial wages, he is told that he will encounter unalterable opposition in trying to include his increased labor cost in the price of his commodity, notwithstanding the fact that every item entering into the cost of production has increased by leaps and bounds.

The committee expressed the conviction that the various agencies connected with the war effort had not shown a proper appreciation of the importance of agriculture in winning the war. "When requests have been made for materials for the manufacture of farm machinery," they said, "the reply has always been that such materials were needed for war production. The time has come when these agencies should recognize that necessary food and fiber is war production and that the shortage of labor has been so acute immediate provision should be made for supplying the farmers of the Nation with necessary farm equipment, machinery, and repair parts."

The recommendations made by the Committee for meeting the situation with which we are confronted may be summarized as follows: (1) That directives be issued immediately to local draft boards to place in deferred classification men engaged in the production of vital food and fiber necessary toward winning the war; (2) that a definite determination be made as to the total number of armed forces that the Nation can support and sustain, and the manpower available for such purposes; (3) that all matters be rated according to their respective importance for the winning of the war, and (4) that an appropriate priority system be established for allocating the available supply of manpower.

As the Committee aptly observed, price ceilings can protect the consumer only so long as there is something to price; a situation may easily develop under which supply will be many times more important than price.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DRAFT BOARDS

Soon after the Agricultural Committee made public its report, the War Manpower Commission, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Selective Service System worked out a temporary policy for the stabilization of employment on dairy, livestock and poultry farms.

As a first step in carrying out this policy, Major General Hershey notified all draft boards on October 26 to promptly classify in Class III-B dairy, livestock and poultry farm workers or producers who were deferred on grounds of dependency. Local boards were also instructed to give serious consideration to occupational classification for all farm workers and producers not deferred by reason of dependency but regarded as essential to continued agricultural production along these lines.

Under date of November 13, the Selective Service System sent out to all local boards the rules and regulations to be applied in passing upon the question of deferred classification for agricultural workers in the three groups named.

It should be said in this connection that Senator Tydings of Maryland sponsored an amendment to the so-called "teen-age" draft bill providing for deferred classification for workers regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort until such time that satisfactory replacements can be found. Under the terms of the amendment, if any person so deferred should leave such occupation or endeavor, he would be subject to reclassification by his local board. This represented an amendment to the Selective Service Act of 1940, and the bill was promptly approved by the President.

It is to be hoped that these steps may prove helpful. However, the broad problem of developing an effective, coherent and workable manpower policy is one which still remains to be solved.

PUBLIC POLICIES SCORED BY MANAGER O. H. HOFFMAN, INTERSTATE MILK PRODUCERS

(Continued from page 4.)

without labor. It was at this time, right at the tail-end of harvest, that he heard himself being called a profiteer by practically the whole country.

THE MOST SERIOUS PROBLEM

I dwell upon this misunderstanding in some detail for a particular reason. To my mind the most serious problem which we in agriculture today face is not the matter of prices, which is serious enough, it is not even the matter of vanishing farm labor, which is intensely grave. The biggest problem facing us at the present time in the matter of food production is a general and widely spread state of complete discouragement on the part of the average farmer. I hate to say this, but the average farmer in addition to being more worked down right now than I have ever seen him, is more bruised and sore in his spirit and soul than I have ever known him to be. He knows how hard he has worked. He knows what has happened to his help. He knows how his wife and children have worked alongside him. He just cannot understand his country calling him a profiteer and one who refuses to pay his labor adequately, at the same time that he sees industrial workers lauded to the skies for their Americanism because they work 35 hours a week in the coal pits or an average of 43 hours in industrial plants. It just does not make sense to him!

I had a man, not a farmer, say to me recently that it was the obligation of agriculture leadership, at this time, to convince the farmer that he, just as well as other men, must make sacrifices and that this inequity was his sacrifice to win the war. His advice was well intentioned and the farmer will make every sacrifice possible. However, in both times of peace and times of war one rule must be observed in the treatment of men, and this rule holds good whether it be five men on the farm or 130 million men in a Nation: All men must be treated equally or thereabout.

PUBLIC AGENCIES AND THE FARMER

I said a while ago that practically every Governmental agency which feels itself a specialist in this field is right now busily brewing remedies for the farmer. It might as well be admitted that the farmer is watching these specialists just now with a fishy eye. To him they are the same fellow who told him a few months ago that he wasn't even sick, and now they are about to tell him that he is dying from lack of labor and are going to cure him overnight. The farmer is not used to overnight cures for anything. He is in a business that is too closely attuned to nature for that. He may not even know what an efficiency engineer is, but he knows very well that there is not an efficiency expert of any sort in this country smart enough to get a cow to produce a calf in less than nine months, nor a crop of wheat grown in less than a season, nor a stand of corn grown in less than 90 days. He knows he can still get new parts for his automobile truck, provided he turns in the old, but when a careless hand ruins a cow, he cannot buy a new udder for her at the drug store.

Also, he cannot understand for the life of him why the Department of Agriculture and the OPA and the WPB and the Man Power Commission can't get together and work amicably at a time when every moment counts and time is of the essence of the contract, or what any of them but Agriculture has to do with him anyhow. It does not make sense to him to talk about increasing the wages of his labor through the use of subsidies any more than it makes sense to him to talk about subsidizing the consumer right now in order to get the farmer more money. He is pretty well tied down at home, but, at that, he gets about enough to know that the average consumer of the farmer's goods is making more money than he ever did in his life. He also has it figured out that any subsidies that are loaded onto the nation as a whole will have to be paid off, and that when the pay-off time comes, he, the farmer, will have a pretty big share of the paying to do, somehow.

I find representatives of industry and representatives of labor constantly working with the Government in the industrial program to win the war, and it is high time that the farm leadership of America be called into the councils too. I have faith enough in our country and in our Government and the men we have in Washington to believe that, if somebody like Director Byrnes, for instance, is given the authority to do this, and then with simple sincerity gets over the idea to such a group of men that their joint efforts must bring out a program to get the food to win the war, those men will respond and bring out such a program. If we do this, the farmers of America will wholeheartedly fall in line, and do their part, regardless of what the sacrifice may be. Such a movement may not only help to win the war, it may go a long way towards writing the, at least internal, peace.

MARKET 651,000 POUNDS OF WOOL COÖPERATIVELY

W. B. CONNELL

Thirty-one wool pools marketed coöperatively this year 651,000 pounds of wool for 4,101 farmers in 43 Pennsylvania counties.

Only 5 per cent of the wools were graded out as rejections this year. The average handling cost was one-half cent a pound.

This wool marketing project is conducted by the Pennsylvania State College agricultural extension service in coöperation with the 31 coöperative sheep and wool growers' associations.

The wools are sold on sealed bids direct to mills as well as to brokers. This year the medium wool handled by the pools sold for 47.2 to 50.0 cents a pound, F. O. B. at the loading stations.

Each of the associations has trained farmers who are capable of grading the wool. In the past 23 years the associations have handled more than 16,000,000 pounds of wool. During that time the rejects or unmerchantable wools have decreased 10 per cent and the handling costs have been reduced from 1½ cents to a half-cent a pound.

CARE OF HARNESS IS IMPORTANT FARM TASK

C. A. BURGE

All harness makers tell the same story. They report 15 to 20 per cent more business than ever before, but warn farmers of impending limitation of leather supplies.

One of the reasons for the shrinking supply for farm needs is that the armed forces are getting the bulk of the leather for gun covers and other equipment. At the same time, an increased demand for harness materials is expected as tractors and tractor parts decrease or run out.

Therefore farmers should consider the use of replacement parts before ordering a new harness, but if a new harness is needed it should be ordered as early as possible.

To help relieve the situation, care of the harness is of great importance. A careful inspection for breaks or weak places 2 or 3 times a year will help to avoid breaking and costly delays during the busy season.

Take the harness apart for cleaning, repairing, and oiling. The harness should be soaked in soapy water for 10 to 15 minutes, each piece scrubbed until clean, and then rinsed well. Repair or replace worn straps.

After cleaning and when the harness is nearly dry, rub edge blacking on parts where needed and oil with warm neat's foot oil or a good commercial harness oil. If the harness is very dry, a second oiling may be necessary. The oil should be rubbed thoroughly into the leather and allowed to dry slowly. After it is dry it is sometimes best to rub the straps with a lather made of harness soap to remove excess grease.

SCIENTIST SEES SYNTHETIC RUBBER TIRES WITH 100,000 MILES SERVICE

Post-war automobiles with a "high degree of visibility from all over the car" and synthetic rubber tires good for at least 100,000 miles are among the recent predictions of Dr. Gustav Egloff, President of the American Institute of Chemists.

Gasoline for sky fighting and synthetic rubber will be produced in quantity from the same kind of natural gas that now cooks many meals, heats many homes and fires industrial furnaces, Dr. Egloff said at a dinner given in his honor by the New York Chapter of the Chemists' Club.

The coming importance of plastics in construction of the post-war automobile cannot be overemphasized, the scientist said. The motor car of the future may well be substantially all plastics requiring less supporting frame work and "a clear vision rooftop with sliding window will undoubtedly take the place of present designs," according to Dr. Egloff.

Other authorities in the field of motor manufacturing expect that the first post-war cars to roll off assembly lines will be very much like the last 1942 models with such pronounced changes as mentioned by Dr. Egloff not making their appearance until several years after automobile production is resumed.

FARMERS SHOULD COUNT HOME-SLAUGHTERED MEAT IN 2½-POUND ALLOWANCE

Meat slaughtered on farms for use in homes on the farms, and that which families purchase in quantities for storage in freezer lockers, should be counted in the 2½-pound weekly sharing allowance, according to Claude R. Wickard, chairman of the Foods Requirements Committee.

ALL FAMILIES ASKED TO HELP

All families in the nation are being asked to contribute alike to the voluntary "share the meat" program by keeping weekly meat consumption to 2½ pounds per person over 12 years of age. This applies to the meat from cattle, calves, hogs, and sheep, since the "share the meat" program affects all beef, pork, veal, lamb, and mutton, except such "delicacies" as liver, kidneys, sweetbreads, feet, heads, tails, etc.

To avoid waste when large supplies of home-slaughtered meat are temporarily available, as at butchering times, farmers may find it necessary to consume a larger volume, but as an average of the year, their consumption should be held to 2½ pounds per person weekly.

STORED MEATS INCLUDED

Farmers who butcher meat for sale locally may continue to do so. However, families who purchase such meat from farmers, or obtain meat from other sources for storage in freezer lockers, are expected to consume it in accordance with their sharing allowance.

In calculating the amount of meat to be available to United States civilians during the 1942-43 marketing year, the Foods Requirements Committee included farm-slaughtered meat in the total as well as commercially-slaughtered meat.

The sharing allowance for age groups is: Under 6 years—¾ pound; from 6 to 12 years—1½ pounds; over 12 years—2½ pounds.

In Memoriam

SIEFER

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our Brother, Michael Siefer, a member of Galloway Grange No. 1970, therefore, we the members adopt these resolutions: be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to his family, drape our charter for thirty days, include these resolutions in our minutes, and publish them in PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

PEARL KEITH,
ROLAND BROWN,
ENSEL CHAPIN,
Committee.

NELSON

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst Brother Lafayette Nelson, member of Pleasant Valley Grange No. 1074, and also an officer of Wayne County Pomona Grange No. 41, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family, record these resolutions in our minutes, publish in GRANGE NEWS, *Wayne Independent*, and *Wayne County Citizen*.

MRS. J. T. WILCOX,
MINOR CROSBY,
E. O. WHITE,
Committee.

WEYGANDT

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst Brother Dr. Wm. W. Weygandt, a member of Davis Grange No. 1466, be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, drape the charter thirty days, record these resolutions on our minutes and publish them in the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

FLORENCE MUNCE,
LENA LIVELLY,
MAUDE CLOKEY,
Committee.

SWOPE

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to call from the scenes of earth to the realities of a better life, our Sister, Arlene Pearl Swope, a member of Marion Grange No. 223, be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, that we drape our charter for thirty days, that these resolutions be placed on the minutes, a copy sent to the family, and published in the GRANGE NEWS.

MARTHA CLARK,
FLORENCE BARTLEY,
MARY N. BARTLEY,
Committee.

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per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
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Secretary's Record Book	.60
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Blank Reports, Subordinate Grange to Pomona, per hundred	.75
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 25	.70
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Grange Radiator Emblems	.50
Ohio State Grange Cook Books, each	.75

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,

MILES HORST, *Secretary.*

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
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*Paris on the Susquehanna**

TO PENNSYLVANIA, refuge for the persecuted peoples of the world, late in the eighteenth century there fled exiles from a France racked with revolution. Nobles, judges, priests, soldiers, men of wealth, and ordinary folk, they had fought to make their native country a liberal democracy but were now forced to flee by the despotic group which had usurped power. They came naturally to Philadelphia, the political and cultural capital of this new nation dedicated to liberty.

Despite the charms of urban civilization, however, there were those among the French refugees who believed that the group would be swallowed by the city unless they could find a home of their own. One of these was the Vicomte de Noailles, once the best dancer in Paris as well as a general in the French armies at the side of Lafayette. Although de Noailles was a man of wealth, he could not find the means alone to build the new Paris of which he dreamed. Fortunately, he was able to obtain the sympathetic coöperation of Pennsylvania's two greatest capitalists—Robert Morris, famed as the financier of the Revolution, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General of Pennsylvania, who at one time owned one-seventh of the land in the entire State.

The Asylum Company

The partners gave to their new company the fitting name of the Asylum Company, and sent scouts into the wilderness of Northern Pennsylvania to seek a site for this asylum for the persecuted. Pushing far up the North Branch of the Susquehanna, miles beyond the Connecticut settlements at Wilkes-Barre, the surveyors came upon a lovely meadow land in a bend in the river, several miles east of present Towanda, Bradford County. A few log cabins already nestled on this spot, but the owners were readily persuaded to move on to make room for the colony of Azilum, as it was to be called.

Once the site had been chosen, the exiles started on their slow journey from Philadelphia by wagon or on horseback to the Susquehanna, where they loaded their goods into canoes or bateaux. How startled these refugees must have been to hear the Pennsylvania rivermen applying this word from their own language to these flat-bottomed boats! Poling or paddling their way up the river, they arrived at their new home to find buildings already being erected.

Nearby settlers, accustomed to their own crude one-room cabins, stood in amazement staring at these structures. Made of logs though they were, these houses were pretentious enough for city dwellings with their papered walls, shingled roofs, glassed windows and shutters. One in particular was imposing in its size, stretching eighty feet along the newly laid-off streets, proud with its four chimneys providing a fire place in each of its sixteen rooms. Known as La Grande Maison, this building it was whispered, was really to be the Queen's House, intended for Marie Antoinette, as soon as she could be spirited away from her French dungeon.

Building a Community

The exiles had no time to spend in staring or whispering, however. Gardens and orchards had to be planted to provide food for the colony; flaxseed had to be sown to furnish linen. Cows and sheep were sent for, and a mill and blacksmith shop were erected. Most important of all, however, was a road which had to be built across the mountains to the forests in the west, for the company had bought hundreds of thousands of acres of timberland in what is now Sullivan and Lycoming counties, and the success of the colony depended on getting the timber to the Susquehanna, whence it could be floated to market. Thirty or forty miles of this road were completed, and it is still know as the old French dug-road.

In the first years of Azilum, Frenchmen flocked to this colony. Among them came Captain Dupetit-Thouars, one-armed naval officer in our own Revolution, who was later to argue his way back into the French navy under Napoleon and give up his life in the Battle of the Nile. Other famous visitors were Bishop Talleyrand, not yet the clever diplomat who was to do so much for France at the Congress of Vienna, and the three Orleans princes, the eldest, Louis-Phillipe, little dreaming that he was one day to be King of France.

For a few brief years the colony seemed destined to become the New World Paris, of which de Noailles had dreamed, but ill luck dogged its path. Depressions sent both Morris and Nicholson into a debtors' prison, and deprived Asylum of its financial backing. This blow the settlement might have survived, but, with the end of the Reign of Terror in France, more tolerant rulers came into power, and the exiles were now able to return to the homeland for which they pined. One by one they left the Asylum which they now no longer needed. A few remained in the vicinity, but the town itself returned to farmland, leaving only a few traces of foundations to mark the spot where Pennsylvania once offered shelter to the refugees from the war-torn Europe of another generation.

* This is one of a series of articles prepared by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission to better acquaint the people of the state with the part Pennsylvania has played in the development and preservation of American democratic ideals and institutions.

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CHESTER VALLEY GRANGE OBSERVES HARVEST HOME SERVICE

Several years ago, the late Dr. Jules L. Prevost of Chester Valley Grange No. 1496, Chester County, inaugurated the idea of a Harvest Home Service, and each year thereafter, this service has been held in the Grange hall, the Sunday evening preceding Thanksgiving Day.

A minister from some church in the community is invited to conduct the service, and sometimes the choir of that church leads the singing and presents an offertory anthem.

Always, arrangement is made for some special music, but the singing of favorite hymns by the group is stressed.

The entire community is invited, and each is asked to bring an offering of non-perishable food, as well as a money contribution.

The food is later given to the community nurses to aid in filling Christmas baskets for the unfortunate ones in our midst.

The money is given to the Red Cross, Chest Fund and hospitals in our district, in their turn.

This annual observance makes a strong appeal to their people, is always well attended, and is considered one of their finest projects.

WYOMING COUNTY GRANGE HOLDS FALL MEETING

Wyoming County Pomona Grange No. 19 met at Meshoppen on November 4 as guests of Meshoppen Grange No. 926 for an all-day session. Worthy Past Master George White presided in the absence of Worthy Master John Moyer. The address of welcome was given by John Sherret of Meshoppen Grange, and the response by C. A. Wilson of Factoryville Grange. Reports were submitted by ten of the fourteen Subordinate Granges. It was decided to hold the February meeting with Tunkhannock Grange.

After an excellent chicken dinner, the Grange reassembled to listen to music by the Meshoppen High School Orchestra. A silver free will offering was presented to the orchestra for the purchase of new music. Mr. Dale, a representative of the Blue Cross Hospitalization Association, was present and explained the plan, after which he answered questions regarding it. After a Victory Drill and a vocal solo, an address was given by Bro. John H. Light, State Secretary of Agriculture. A vocal duet and a skit, "Pa's Daily Dozen," concluded the Lecturer's program.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this Pomona Grange urge our Congressman to oppose the sale of intoxicating beverages near all army camps where thousands of the youth of our country are in training.

Resolved, That a parity be considered in figuring the cost of farm products and that the cost of labor be included in figuring the cost of production as it is in industry.

Three candidates were obligated in the Fifth Degree.

YORK COUNTY POMONA HOLDS INTERESTING MEETING

York County Pomona held their fall meeting on November 14 at the P. O. S. of A. Hall, Kralltown, with Washington Grange acting as host. The theme of the meeting was "Thanksgiving."

After Devotions and the Address of Welcome, readings, vocal music, and monologues were given, also the finals in the county spelling contest were held.

At the evening meeting, the general business session was held, followed by a program by members of Washington Grange. A recitation, "Old Fashioned Thanksgiving," was given by Margaret Shaffer. A tableau, "Thanksgiving Day," a playlet, "A Thanksgiving Lesson," and a dialogue, "Buying Eggs," were enjoyed by all.

We have attempted control by putting ceilings on prices, which only aggravates the cause. It has been tried time and again, yet in all world history has never succeeded over an extended period. It has resulted in curtailing production, "black markets" and finally chaos.

PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS

OFFICIAL ORGAN PENN. STATE GRANGE

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOL. XXXIX HARRISBURG, PA., JANUARY, 1943 No. 10

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THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

*The Problem of Wartime Agriculture**

F. F. LININGER, *Director, Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT stated recently to the Lease-Lend Administration, to the Department of State, and to General Eisenhower:

"No one will go hungry or without the means of livelihood in any territory occupied by the United Nations if it is humanly within our power to make the necessary supplies available to them."

This statement suggests the chief problem of wartime agriculture, namely, will there be enough food to go around? Within the sphere of this larger problem there are many obstacles and problems, several of which also will be considered.

Today, the United States enters the second year of war against the Axis powers. During these twelve months this nation has come, but all too slowly and too hesitantly, to a concern about its food supply. When war was declared a year ago, Secretary Wickard was saying confidently: "Food will win the war and write the peace." Then it appeared that the existing abundance of food supplies in this country would be a great military asset. In recent weeks, however, little by little, the public is beginning to realize that on the home front the nation faces a possible shortage of food in 1943. This threat is imminent because of the enormous food needs of our armed forces and of our Allies.

Recent Economic Developments

First let us observe, as a background, several significant economic developments. At the outset it must be recognized that, since the nation now is at war, we no longer are living under a system of comparatively free economic enterprise. During the past decade much has been done to place American industry into an economic straight-jacket. More recently, under war pressure, the framework of the most rigid economy controls in the history of the United States has been set up. Chief among these are the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 and the Anti-Inflation Amendment to this Act.

The Emergency Price Control Act was passed by Congress and approved by President Roosevelt January 30, 1942. With reference to agriculture, the original Act provided that no ceilings or maximum prices could be established or maintained for any agricultural commodity below the highest of any of the following prices:

1. 110 per cent of the parity price for such commodity.
2. The market price prevailing on October 1, 1941.
3. Market price prevailing on December 15, 1941.
4. The average price during the period July 1, 1919 to June 30, 1929.

Under authority of the Emergency Price Control Act, the Office of Price Administration, Mr. Leon Henderson, Administrator, issued its first General Maximum Price Regulation on April 28, 1942. "General Max," as the order has been dubbed in Washington, took over on May 18, 1942 and provided that on and after that date the retailer was not permitted to charge more than his highest price during March 1942. This order established ceiling prices on approximately 60 per cent of the items in family living costs. Among these were fluid milk and cream sold at retail, fresh beef, pork and canned goods. Notable exceptions of interest in Pennsylvania were eggs, poultry, fresh fruits and vegetables.

During the summer of 1942 the Congress debated proposed amendments to the Emergency Price Control Act. There was a bitter fight on whether to reduce farm price ceilings from 110 per cent to 100 per cent of parity. In this the President's hand was shown in his Labor Day Address. The amendment, approved October 2, 1942, was designed to aid in the prevention of inflation. In general, the new legislation provided for control over "civilian purchasing power, prices, rents, wages, salaries, profits, rationing, subsidies, and all related matters.

Under authority of the amendment an executive order of the President was issued October 3, 1942 with a view to stabilizing the cost of living. Among other things, the executive order provided for farm price ceilings at 100 per cent of parity or "so far as practicable on the basis of levels which existed on September 15, 1942." Mr. James F. Byrnes, named Director of Economic Stabilization, was made responsible directly to the President. Here rests the most drastic economic control ever devised in this country. Fortunately, these powers have a definite termination date, June 30, 1944. By proclamation of the President or by concurrent resolution of Congress the provisions of the Act may be terminated at an earlier date.

By the authority of this amendment, on October 3d, a group of foods were placed by O.P.A. under 60-day temporary ceiling prices, determined by the highest price during the period September 28 to October 2, 1942. Last week, December 3d, the temporary ceilings were continued indefinitely, with the announcement that specific dollars and cents ceilings were contemplated at processor, wholesale, and retail levels. Prominent in the group of products under the temporary ceilings operating since October 3d are butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, and potatoes. It is estimated that these temporary ceilings include another 30 per cent of the items in family expenditures.

In brief, therefore, approximately 90 per cent of the items in the cost of living, including most food products except fresh fruits and vegetables, are under price ceilings at the present time. The Director of Economic Stabilization, Mr. James F. Byrnes, in reality has become economic czar for the purpose of stabilizing the cost of living and preventing inflation. Within the last few days we have been informed of two other wartime czars, Mr. Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, and

(Continued on page 6.)

* A talk before the 70th Annual Session of the Pennsylvania State Grange, Harrisburg, Pa., December 8-10, 1942.

These folks from Valley Grange, York County, exemplified the Fifth Degree during the Grange Sessions at Harrisburg

This year the tide of war must turn.

This year, all over the world, *America fights.*

Our farms and factories must produce as never before.

There must be food in quantity—and ships, planes, tanks and guns in numbers to outmatch the world.

And all these things must get to where they're needed—swiftly, on time, without fail or falter.

The railroads have a part in that job—a big part.

They accept it.

They could do with more engines, more cars, more everything when materials can be spared for them.

Until then and after, railroads and railroad men will continue to work as they never worked before to get the big job done.

The guiding rule of our lives—and of yours—must be *right of way for the U. S. A.*

. . .

"It is now estimated that the railroads are moving well over a million troops a month. This is war movement, and must come first . . . Pleasure travelers crowding into passenger train seats may easily deprive a soldier or an essential traveler, who must board a train at the last minute, of necessary accommodations."

JOSEPH B. EASTMAN, *Director*
Office of Defense Transportation

Association of AMERICAN RAILROADS Washington, D. C.
UNITED FOR VICTORY

OPA TO RATION MILK CANS, FARM FENCING

Authority to ration milk cans and farm fencing is conferred upon the OPA by Supplementary Directive No. 1-P, issued October 30 by the director general for operations.

Under the directive, it is understood that OPA proposes to redelegate authority to ration such cans and fencing to the Department of Agriculture.

The directive covers milk-shipping containers possessing a substantially cylindrical shape, a coating of tin or substitute sanitary coating, and a "necked in" top.

"Don't worry because the tide is going out—it always comes back."

Keynote Address Given by State Master Kenzie S. Bagshaw in Opening Annual Session at Harrisburg

ONE year ago we were surprised and saddened by the attack on Pearl Harbor which brought us as a nation of peace-loving people to a full realization that a ruthless war with the most powerful aggressors in the world history was upon us. We found ourselves surrounded by new conditions which have changed and touched the life of every American citizen. At no time in the past history of our people have such dark clouds appeared upon our national horizon.

Never in the history of man has there been a more uncertain time. Never have so many men in the world put on the full armor of human slaughter and destruction. Never have all the wheels of the world's industry been so perfectly geared by scientific invention and skill to crush the very life blood from the helpless masses of humanity. Never in the world's history has death reigned so supreme in all the earth, sea and sky.

Strong men, the product of a better day, courageously face the front. Helpless women and orphaned children look in vain for shelter and protection.

The storm has broken upon us and we cry out in despair—why all this destruction of human life and wealth, the creation of which required centuries of toil? Why has the bloom of yesterday faded? Why has the sunshine of a peaceful and productive world given way to the storm of destruction? Why is death and desolation knocking at the door of every home in the world today?

The uncertainty and the uncharted course of the future calls for the wisdom and the character of saints and sages. The old landmarks that served as guideposts in the early development of American freedom and achievement may again well serve to point the way in this crisis.

Great indeed is the responsibility of every American citizen to help win this war. We did not want it; but Pearl Harbor left no choice. We are in it to win and we must win.

The farmers of America have shouldered their full responsibility by producing the record breaking crop of food and fiber so badly needed at home and abroad. They have labored long and diligently and now face the most serious labor shortage ever known by American agriculture.

If the farmers of America are to produce the food and fiber necessary to win this war, the farmer must receive a compensatory price for his products. The per capita farm income for the period from 1909 to 1914 averaged $134.00. The non-farm income averaged $488.00. The ratio of farm income to non-farm income was approximately $2.00 to $7.00. In 1941 the average per capita farm income was $237.00 as compared to $825.00 for non-farmers.

FARM LABOR

The inequality in income makes it utterly impossible for the farmer to compete with industry in the labor market and has resulted in a wholesale movement of labor from our farms to industry. For many years farm labor, when compared with industrial labor, has been underpaid. When compared with the price of farm products or with farm income, it has been generously paid in most instances. It all sums up to this, the price of farm products has been and now is too low to enable the farmer to pay a wage high enough to keep enough labor on our farms to maintain an adequate food supply.

This acute shortage of farm labor has resulted in serious loss in the harvesting of crops and if not remedied is certain to reduce production next year. Many dairy cows have already gone to the butcher and many light thin feeder steers have been sacrificed because farmers have been forced to reduce their operations due to relatively low prices and scarcity of labor.

The Grange along with a few other farm organizations has rendered a real service to the farmers of America by insisting that all farm labor costs be taken into account by any price control agency in establishing farm prices and ceilings. After several months of hard work in presenting the just needs of American agriculture to those responsible for the administration of the war effort, we are beginning to see some encouraging results.

Those in authority apparently now recognize the fact that agriculture cannot continue to lose its man power without hazarding the welfare of the nation in its all-out war effort.

DEFENSE

Our defense program should be one of abundant production. Any program of scarcity in Agriculture, in labor and in industry at this time will weaken our National Defense and aid our enemies. The Grange has always favored the philosophy of abundant production. No nation has ever prospered by encouraging ease and idleness. The achievement of the high American standard of living was not secured by idle factories, idle men or idle acres.

We must never lose sight of the fact that these standards and achievements were the result of the freedom of enterprise. The fundamental principles underlying the American form of government and woven into its constitutional fabric were developed in the wooded hills and dales of a rural and rustic America. To these pioneer fathers of freedom who looked with scorn upon the socialisms and fallacies of the Old World, every true American owes a debt of gratitude.

We are fully aware that the advancement of communication and transportation has placed new problems before us. We have faith that in their solution, the fundamental principles of freedom shall not be impaired. However, faith without work availeth nothing.

AGRICULTURE

American agriculture carries a heavy responsibility in producing the necessary food and fiber for our boys in service, our civilian population and large quantities for our allies. The American farmer leads the world in individual production and will continue to hold the world's record if not hampered by unnecessary restrictions.

To this end we quote the following recommendations of the recent session of National Grange:

1. That all regulations, orders or restrictions which impede the efforts of farmers to meet wartime production needs should be eliminated.

2. That a price structure be established and supported which will return prices to producers sufficient to meet the rising costs of labor, equipment and supplies and thus assure maximum production.

3. That a man power policy be established which will assure farmers of an adequate supply of experienced labor.

4. That adequate equipment and production supplies be made available.

5. That all possible encouragement and support be given the family sized farms so that the available manpower and facilities may be effectively utilized in obtaining maximum production.

6. That Agriculture have the same protection on home markets that is given labor, industry and other segments of our population so that farmers may also have the benefits of the American standard of living.

CONDITION OF THE ORDER

The Grange in all its units from the Juvenile to the National has come through a hard year due to the general disturbed condition of the country. Many of our young men are in the service while others have left their home communities to engage in defense or other industrial work.

Despite this drain our membership has been maintained at a satisfactory level. In some areas the gasoline and tire rationing has slightly affected attendance and may be detrimental in maintaining our membership.

Kenzie S. Bagshaw elected for another two-year term as Master of the State Grange

EDUCATION

In time of war some of the general activities are sometimes necessarily curtailed. One of the enunciated Grange purposes is "to educate and elevate the farmer." I doubt if we have ever had a year when this purpose was better carried out than the year just closed.

The Grange has done much to enlighten its membership on national farm affairs. Since the philosophy of a nation can be revolutionized in the short span of a single generation by the introduction of propaganda, we must continue our active interest in education.

We should be especially interested in the schools and school divisions that have for their purpose the dissemination of agricultural education. Our Land Grant Colleges, Vocational Schools, 4-H Clubs, and Future Farmer activities have tremendous influence in crystallizing agricultural thought.

TEMPERANCE

We have worked hand in hand with those interested in creating a better manhood and womanhood. We have promoted the cause of Temperance in our homes, in our communities, and in our legislative halls.

We have now had one year of active war. Naturally, there have been some discouraging factors in its prosecution. The rationing and saving of food, rubber and fuel as a necessary war measure is now a recognized part of the war effort while the liquor traffic apparently enjoys immunity. The drunkenness so much in evidence on trains and in public places today is a challenge to our national integrity. It is a menace to victory and is ruining the future and ultimate usefulness of many of our people.

LEGISLATION

National farm legislation has claimed the attention of most of the major farm organizations during the past year. The National Grange has taken a leading part in the fight for farm equality. The State Grange and many Pomona and Subordinate Granges have been active in contacting Senators, Representatives and other officials in the interest of better farm legislation.

The Grange favors local control of local affairs wherever possible.

The Grange has always been an ardent advocate of sound coöperatives and has furnished the incentives and leadership for many of the strongest farm coöperatives in the nation.

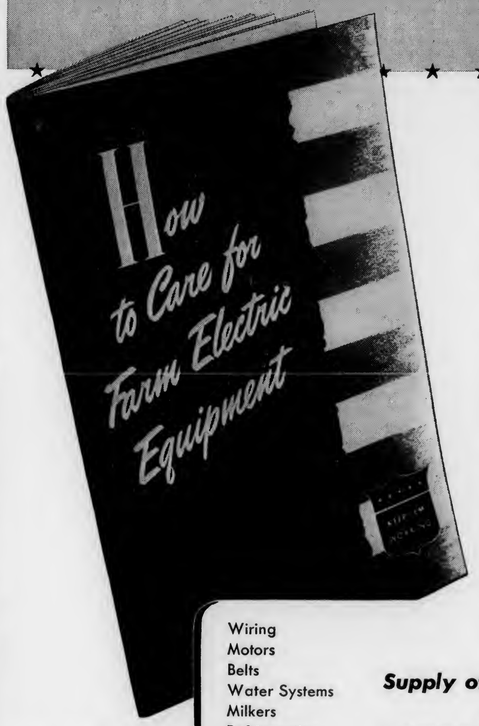
The Keystone Grange Exchange continues to serve its patrons in the merchandising field.

Our many Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Companies render a distinct service to many of our patrons throughout the state.

The Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company continues its excellent service to our members while the National Grange Mutual Liability Company has been writing automobile insurance in our state and con-

(Concluded on page 7.)

FREE, NEW Book *Tells How to Lengthen Life of Farm Electric Equipment! Written Specially for Farmers*



WITH our nation at war, your farm electric equipment must work harder than ever, yet last longer. Some electric equipment cannot be replaced and all of it is growing scarcer as the war continues.

You can easily learn how to take care of your farm electric equipment from a free book. This book—"How to Care for Farm Electric Equipment"—is *brand new*—just printed by the Rural Committee of the Pennsylvania Electric Association to help farmers.

Talks Practical Farm Language!

This book is *practical*. It's written for *farmers* in their own language by men who understand electric equipment as it is found on the *farm*. All instructions given can be easily carried out with tools owned by every farmer. This book shows equipment that can be built right in your own workshop!

"How to Care for Farm Electric Equipment" is complete—but handy-sized. You can hang it on a nail above your workbench—and it's indexed for quick reference. It's your "thumbnail encyclopedia" of equipment care!

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Get your copy now! It may help you to be one of those "lucky" farmers whose equipment lasts longer than the average. It's FREE—presented to you through the cooperation of your electric company. Mail the coupon right away . . . before you forget!

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FARM DEPARTMENT G, HARRISBURG, PA.

I want to make my electric equipment last longer. Please send me my FREE copy of "How to Care for Farm Electric Equipment." I understand this request does not obligate me in any way.

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CONCRETE

materials are widely available

for needed farm improvements

Concrete materials—portland cement, sand and gravel or stone—are widely available to help farmers build for greater wartime food production.

Set the stage now for producing more eggs, pork, beef and dairy products—by building clean, sanitary, feed-saving, concrete floors in your poultry house, feed lot and barn. By building a manure pit, storage cellar, water tank or other modern improvements of economical, long-lasting concrete.

You can do your own concrete work. Or your cement dealer will give you names of concrete contractors. We will help with free plan sketches. Just check list below and mail today.

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- ☐ Dairy barn floors
- ☐ Poultry house floors
- ☐ Feeding floors
- ☐ Milk houses
- ☐ Foundations
- ☐ Manure pits
- ☐ Grain storages
- ☐ Storage cellars
- ☐ Tanks, troughs
- ☐ Farm repairs

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HALL'S CHICKS

"Man is ever in a struggle and he's
oft misunderstood;
There are times the worst that's in
him is the master of the good,
But as Christmas kindness rules him
and he puts himself aside
And his petty hates are vanquished
and his heart is opened wide.
Oh, I don't know how to say it, but
somehow it seems to me
That at Christmas man is almost
what God sent him here to be."

Rationing should not be practiced in lieu of a program which would secure ample production if production costs were allowed.

Legislative Report Adopted by the Pennsylvania State Grange at Its Seventieth Annual Session, Ira S. Gross, Chairman

IN PRESENTING the report of the Legislative Committee to the delegate body of the Pennsylvania State Grange at its 70th annual session, the Committee is most mindful of the seriousness of the war situation. To the winning of this war we solemnly pledge all our efforts. Americans can do no less. It is in this spirit that we offer this report with its suggestions for agricultural equality with labor and industry.

It has been repeatedly said that "food will win the war." The implied inference in that statement is that a shortage of food may lose the war. To insure an adequate supply of foods the farmer must have: (1) a sufficient supply of trained farm workers, (2) sufficient machinery, and (3) a price structure that is sufficiently compensatory for him to pay for his labor and machinery with a sufficient margin for him to put 10% of his income in war bonds.

Manpower

The shortage of manpower on the farm is serious. It has been brought about largely by (1) selective service and enlistment in the armed forces, (2) by the lure of high wages, short hours and easy working conditions in defense industries.

The proclamation of the President on Saturday, December 5, is a step toward the solution of the farm labor problem before it was too little or too late. It is a step that should have been taken a year ago.

We would further recommend to the Congress of the United States that it remove from the O. P. A. to the Secretary of Agriculture the power to establish price ceilings and that Congress establish as its policy price ceilings sufficiently high to assure the farmer adequate income for his products in order to pay for labor and machinery and supplies and to leave him a 10% margin for investment into war bonds. If labor and industry shall invest 10% of its income in war bonds in order to cushion the after-war period of re-adjustment, then the farmer should have the same privilege in order to protect himself from postwar collapse.

Farm Machinery and Supplies

We recognize that many of our critical metals must go into the manufacture of war machinery, but we would remind the Federal government that the production of food is vital too and that the key to increased production lies not only in manpower but in machinery as well. The W. P. B. has alloted just 20% as much metal for the manufacture of farm machinery for 1943 as was produced in 1940. This is too little. The Secretary of Agriculture has recommended to the W. P. B. that the farmer should receive 50% as much machinery as he received in 1940. The Legislative Committee recommends that the Grange adopts the Secretary's proposal as the needs for the minimum requirements.

In the field of farm supplies, such as fertilizer, etc., we recommend that maximum priority be given in order to secure attainment of production goals.

Farm Subsidies

Farm subsidies as a substitute for fair prices are wrong in principle and deceptive in operation because:

(a) They conceal costs and delay or defeat efforts to correct excessive expenditures.
(b) They are used to hold down the general price level to consumers, while creating the impression of being benefit payments to producers.
(c) They force the many to pay for the benefits enjoyed by the few.

Uneconomical Spending

Certain new functions have been assigned to the A. A. A., the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, the Federal Employment Service, and others, which have been designed to help the war effort. But these functions are not properly coördinated and in many cases still hold to functions now no longer essential. We hold that nothing in these agencies that can be more economically and efficiently performed by our state agencies or that is absolutely essential to the war effort should be retained.

Centralization of Power

Unnecessary centralization of government undermines democracy and threatens the very foundations of the nation. Immediately after the war Congress should return to the states and to local units of government all powers taken from them, and such war emergency authority as has been delegated to the President should be promptly terminated.

Parity

The Committee recommends the adoption of the resolutions of the National Grange on the subject of farm parity. The present concept of parity as used in determining farm price ceilings and farm income was declared to be obstructive and defective for five reasons:

1. It is wrong to assume that farm income, as compared with non-farm income, was in proper proportion during the base period (1909-1914).
2. It is based on price instead of income.
3. It is obsolete since the relationship between commodities has changed during the past thirty years.
4. Farm labor was omitted in the computation of farm costs of farm products. (Note: Congress just passed a bill correcting this omission and it now awaits the President's signature.)
5. Parity, as now interpreted, simply means that the farmer can exchange his hour of labor for a less quantity of goods and services as that same hour of labor purchased during the base period, while the non-farm worker as a result of wage rate increases can exchange his hour of labor for a much larger amount of food and fiber than he purchased during the base period.

The National Grange, therefore, ecommends: "The immediate amendment of the present formula to provide for: (a) the inclusion of all farm labor in the index, (b) the use of current price levels so that the formula can be kept constantly current by basing it upon recent price levels rather than upon prices prevailing thirty years ago.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act

The Act as originally passed was designed principally to effect crop control in certain basic crops and through the use of subsidies to provide subsistence for farmers during the severe depression. It was an emergency Act. Its purposes no longer exist. The income of the consumer is now sufficient to pay the farmer a compensatory price for all he can grow and the dole in the form of subsidy is unnecessary and obstructive to agricultural morale. In crop control the principal function of the A. A. A. was restrictive. Now full production is demanded.

State Affairs

In view of the fact that state revenues will exceed state expenditures by a considerable margin during the coming biennium if present tax laws are maintained and the present level of spending is continued, the one cent tax on gasoline for general state purposes should be discontinued. It not only violates the sound principle that funds raised from gasoline taxes should be used only for highway purposes, but it also adds an undue burden on agricultural production by taxing the fuel used in thousands of tractors operating on our Pennsylvania farms.

Education

The need for greater support to our school districts is the more important now that a war situation is upon us. Teachers' salaries must be raised if many of our schools are to remain open. This is particularly true in fourth-class school districts. To raise salaries without substantial increases in state aid is out of the question in most of our school districts.

As far back as 1931 the Pennsylvania State Grange proposed a school law which would bring relief to the many distressed fourth-class school districts in the Commonwealth. We renew this proposal and urge that a law be passed providing that a school board of the second, third or fourth class school districts shall levy a tax of four mills on the true property value in their districts for school purposes; and further providing that the state shall appropriate to each district a sum of money equal to the difference between the revenue derived from the four mill tax and $1800 per teacher unit.

Milk Control

The Pennsylvania Milk Control Law provides that producers in this state shall receive a price for their milk which assures them cost of production plus a profit. In view of threatened drops in milk production because of the inability of producers to meet labor competition or otherwise, we urge the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission through hearings or otherwise to ascertain the actual facts bearing on the production of milk and present them to the proper authorities at Washington having to do with the setting of ceiling prices so that the producers will not be hampered in their effort. We urge the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and the Pennsylvania State College to be equally alert in presenting proper information to Federal authorities in the interest of maintaining food production in this state.

If the consumers of America realize where their interests lie, they will support the bargaining coöperatives, where prices are so adjusted as to assure a maximum supply at the lowest practical price.

The man who said one half of the world does not know how the other half lives never was on a rural phone line.

Report of the Committee on Agriculture, Dairy, Horticulture, Jack Fairchild, Chairman

Agriculture

WE, THE Committee on Agriculture beg to submit the following report:

Conservation

We believe in the conservation of our natural resources as well as our land, and we urge our patrons to put into practice those policies of soil conservation, especially to prevent soil erosions, which have been recommended. We would recommend that our forests be replanted, also our waste land, thereby assuring the future generation that from which we have so freely used.

Research

We believe that research work in all lines of Agriculture to be more important than ever before, and that the School of Agriculture of the Pennsylvania State College should continue in this work.

Marketing

With the present favorable marketing conditions, there is little to suggest. However, in adopting any changes because of war conditions, we should remember the long and steadfast policy of the Grange, "The American Market for the American Farmer."

Agricultural Education

Since the farm youth of today will be the farmers and farm women of tomorrow, we believe that its education through 4-H Clubs, Vocational and Home Economics departments of our schools should be supported.

We would urge each Subordinate Grange to sponsor a 4-H Club if there is not already one in your community.

The Agriculture Extension Service has been and can be a great aid. We urge the use of this service and its continued support.

Farm Labor

In the present crisis when the farmer is asked to produce enough food to supply our army, our lend lease requirements, and our home folks, it will be necessary to have adequate help. We do not only believe that the essential farm laborer should be deferred from military service, but that he should be given proper recognition for his part in national defense.

We disapprove of the attempt of John L. Lewis to organize the Dairy Farmers and recommend that the Grange continue its opposition to this movement.

Disease Control

From the time of its introduction, the State Grange has supported the eradication of bovine diseases and given its influence toward proper legislation and appropriation of sufficient monies by the State and Federal governments to pay indemnities and necessary expenses. We believe the control of tuberculosis to be well in hand, but we also believe that in the attempt to control Bangs disease, the Bureau of Animal Industry should make more information regarding calfhood vaccination available; and whenever possible use this method of control rather than the test and slaughter plan. This would help conserve some of our best dairy cows which are so badly needed at this time.

Horticulture

The fruit growers, as all other branches of Agriculture, are enjoying an upward swing in the markets. With these conditions there might be a tendency on the part of some to lower the quality. We would urge our growers that the quality be kept the very best, thus insuring future markets and good will.

We would encourage the improvements of orchards and the cultivation of small fruits. We also urge the planting of shrubbery and flowers around our homes and public buildings, thereby purifying the air and making our homes pleasanter places to live.

Dairy Industries

Never has the dairy industry faced a brighter future on one hand and darker clouds on the other. We view a demand for dairy products greater than we can supply and the most favorable price structure in a decade. At the same time we see many old established herds being dispersed and many dairy cows going over the block, because of the lack of adequate help. All this taking place at a time when our government has asked for a substantial increase in dairy products. Dairying is not a seasonal project and must be treated as a year round industry demanding skilled labor to do the job. This is the most acute phase of agriculture and needs the help of all agencies in the stabilization of the industry.

When this has been accomplished the increased production must be furnished by better care and management.

National Defense

When a nation is plunged into war, agriculture, by virtue of its products, becomes a most necessary industry. Our national leaders have failed to recognize this, although they are now beginning to show some signs of awakening to the needs of a stable agriculture.

We deplore the unjust and undue criticism which has been leveled at the farmer in the past months, although this is being righted to some degree, there still is much misunderstanding between the consumer and the producer.

We urge the inclusion of all farm labor costs in the determination of what is "parity price," and we recommend complete congressional and executive approval of the above definition of "parity."

We sustain the action of the National Grange in opposing subsidies as they are a detriment to both consumer and producer.

Agriculture in the past year has shown its willingness to go "all out" in this war effort by producing a greater abundance of food than ever before under conditions that would discourage a less resolute group.

Agriculture has never failed to meet demands made of it. As a group it has fought to face and solve its own problems and with common-sense coöperation from our government agencies will continue to meet every demand in producing sufficient "Foods for Freedom."

Those who are of use to the world should be rewarded in proportion to what they do, and those who perform no useful service in life should not be permitted to live at the expense of those who do.

The 27th Annual Pennsylvania Farm Show Meetings

January 12, 13 and 14, 1943

NO EXHIBITS

SHOW BUILDINGS IN WAR WORK

Twenty-five state-wide Farm Organizations will hold annual educational meetings in downtown Harrisburg. Vital factors affecting agriculture and the production of feed next year will be considered, as well as

Farm Problems in Wartime

Every branch of farming represented.

Free Admission *All Invited*

FARM SHOW COMMISSION

CHRISTMAS PROGRAM ENJOYED BY CARBON COUNTY POMONA

The Winter session of Carbon County Pomona Grange No. 67, as guests of Big Creek Grange No. 1559, of the same county, entertained Monroe County and other Grangers, featuring a Christmas program and plans for activities of all the Granges in its jurisdiction. The meeting, held Saturday, Dec. 12th, afternoon and evening, drew a gathering of Patrons of Husbandry and Juveniles, the latter appearing with their Circle in the exemplified work of the evening program. Addresses were delivered by a number of visitors as well as heads of the local grange. A number of new members were given the fifth degree, Fred F. Eckert, Past Pomona Master, presiding and the State District Deputy, W. H. Snyder, of Palmerton, was installed Pomona Master for the remaining term, then calling for a winter of thorough work in the Granges and continuation of the membership campaign. The latter has been on, for some time.

A fine supper was served just preceding the fifth degree feature. About fifty Grangers attended the features of the day and talent of both sexes was heard in the edifying program of the afternoon.

The Rev. Paul Hatline of Weissport, the afternoon speaker, chose as his sub-theme, The White Gift, in a wonderful spiritual discourse, in which he referred to a King's Birthday, with all about Him in white, the garb of the celebrants being White and the Gifts white, in its purity of substance and virtue.

A reading by L. B. Buck, created such delight, followed by County Farm Agent, Nicholas Rahn's address on Farm Labor Conditions in The Past Two Years. He said there was one-half to three-quarters less labor on the farms in that period then there had been previously, yet the farmers still worked on to produce their allotment. Philip Kishpaugh, of Hamilton Grange, gave a few remarks complimenting the host Grange on its hospitality, and cited what the Grange was doing for the people at large.

At the evening session, District Deputy W. H. Snyder, presided. Talks were given by Oscar Praetorious, Monroe-Pike Pomona Master; Frank Thomas, of Hamilton Grange who declared that some farmers have sold their dairy stock, on account of labor shortage in the dairy and farm field; he dubbed this a sad situation. Mr. Praetorious' address detailed activities of the State Grange session, whose deliberations he took part in at Harrisburg, Dec. 8th, 9th and 10th. He was married.

A seasonal play, by Little Gap Juvenile Grange, made a great hit. Mrs. Steele was a capable acting lecturer. Little Gap juveniles were also at their best in the singing, recitation and playlet features. The Grange youth closed their part of the exercises with the singing of "Silent Night and Joy to the World," age-long Christmas carols.

Softly Now the Light of Day, was sung by all in closing when the impressive Circle of Pomona and Grangers was arranged by the leaders—a call being given to Grangers to make the March 13, 1943 Pomona Session of the Carbon County Pomona Grange No. 67 to be held with Little Gap Grange, a great success.

"They say" usually means you and another gossip.

THE PROBLEM OF WAR-TIME AGRICULTURE

By F. F. Lininger

(Continued from page 1.)

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, National Food Administrator.

With this background, let us now consider several problem areas in the so-called "all out" production of farm products next year.

Problem Area I—The Pressure of Producer Interests for Higher Farm Prices

Vivid evidence that all is not well with agricultural prices was the sudden move one day last week (December 2d) by the lower house of Congress. The House passed a bill which would force the inclusion of all farm wages in the parity formula used in fixing farm price ceilings. The wages of farm operators and of their families, as well as of hired hands, would be included. The House measure promptly was approved unanimously by the Senate Agricultural Committee on December 5th, and reported to the Senate. It has been estimated this proposal would raise parity prices from 10 to 12½ per cent above the ceilings of 100 per cent parity provided in the Anti-Inflation Amendment of October 2d.

It is hard for farmers to understand why most all war industries except agriculture are on a "cost plus" basis. Agriculture must compete with war industries for labor, and yet it seems to be expected to operate within the bounds of 100 per cent parity prices.

A study by Dr. W. E. Keepper, of the Department of Agricultural Economics, of the Pennsylvania State College, shows that, on a selected number of Pennsylvania farms, the withdrawals of farm labor to industry greatly exceeded those taken by the armed forces. "One-fourth went to the armed forces, and three-fourths to other destinations, particularly to industry."

Furthermore, Dr. Keepper states the average length of a working day on these farms in 1942 was about 12 hours. Compare the length of the work week on a farm with that of industry and it is not hard to see the handicap of agriculture in trying to hold its labor force.

In connection with the length of the work week in industry, may I quote from a recent editorial printed in the *New York Times* (Sunday, November 8, 1942):

"The labor supply in this country is made artificially scarce by the basic forty-hour week. If this were changed to a basic forty-eight-hour week we could increase the available labor supply at current wages by one-fifth, or 20 per cent. To increase the average working day 20 per cent would be the equivalent of adding more than 10,000,000 workers at existing hours.

"In Great Britain the average working week is fifty-six hours. Here the average work week in industrial establishments, on the Government's own figures, is still less than forty-three hours. This includes the war industries. Our non-durable goods industries as a whole are still working less than forty hours a week. Building employees, who are or ought to be now working only on essential work, are working an average of only thirty-seven hours a week. Bituminous coal miners, in one of the most important of war industries, are working only a thirty-three-hour week. None of the suggestions of the unions for relieving the labor shortage is remotely as practical, direct or important as increasing the present working week.

"Only a little less important than lengthening the work week is terminating the numberless union rules and practices that have been built up over years to compel the creation of additional jobs. Among these are railway "full crew" laws and "feather-bed" practices, union barriers against the use of spray guns for painting, insistence on the employment of truck drivers, plumbers, electricians, scene shifters and musicians that aren't needed. Other changes that would increase the utilization of the labor supply would be the termination of excessive initiation fees, of restrictions against out-of-town union members, and other devices to keep workers out of local unions."

What would farm prices be if farmers were paid time and a half for a work week of over 40 hours?

The basic facts which make next to impossible the retention of labor on farms at present are the exorbitantly high wages and short hours in industry, and the relatively low wages and long hours on the farm. In 1942 it is estimated earnings per hour in factories are four times what they were in 1910-1914 (Index 399). This compares with hired farm wage rates only twice as high as 1910-14 (Index 195).

It is sometimes argued that farmers are not sharing their income with hired labor and there are some indications of the truth of this statement. Let us not forget, however, that when industrial rates stand at an index of 399, the farm price index representing the rates of pay for farm operators themselves is only 156.

Here is a significant fact which must be recognized if we are to have full agricultural production. Farm prices must be high enough to keep farmers themselves on the farms. The alternative, of selling out and going to an industrial job, is pulling at farmers today. Farm prices must be high enough to cover hired labor costs, as well as to cover these foregone opportunities, if farmers are to continue producing to capacity. There has been too little recognition of this fact in circles determining farm price policy.

Problem Area 2—The Pressure of Consumer Interests for Low Food Prices

A few days ago a widely-read columnist was headlined:

"Roosevelt gave Lehman a trapeze, not a job. He's supposed to feed the world when we can't feed ourselves." (Paul Mallon, *Phila. Inquirer*, Nov. 30, 1942).

Mr. Mallon stated:

"The New York Governor will swing around the world collecting immediate and post-war requests, but when he alights back here, his real troubles will start when he tries to fill his first order."

This column would indicate that there is publicity of a kind to awaken the public to an awareness of a food shortage. On the other hand, let us look at several paragraphs from an editorial a few days later in the same metropolitan Daily that published Mallon's comments. (*Phila. Inquirer*, Dec. 5, 1942).

"A Bill to Soak the Consumer

"If the new farm parity price bill, which the House has just passed by snap action, were given its right title, every wage-earner, every white-collar man, every housewife who's pinching pennies to keep the market basket filled for a hungry family, would be up in arms against it.

"The law requires that every medicinal preparation be properly labeled. Dangerous substances must be marked 'poison.' This bill, which the House Farm Bloc put over without a quorum, is no beneficial or harmless dose for the country. It is 'bad medicine.' Its correct label is 'A bill to boost the people's cost of living three billion dollars.'

* * * *

"This bill, should it pass the Senate and prevail over a veto, would render the Executive helpless to protect the public from an arbitrary, utterly inexcusable increase in the cost of food.

* * * *

"Let no one be deceived by the specious plea that unless all farm labor costs are included in his prices the farmer will be left holding the bag. The wages entering into the cost of industrial products which the farmer buys are already taken into consideration, and the Government is trying to keep the prices of those articles down within the range of everybody's pocketbook, including the farmer's. . . ."

It is apparent that there is general misunderstanding of the "parity concept" as applied to agricultural legislation. I am reminded at this point that one economist, Dr. J. D. Black of Harvard, wrote a book this year entitled, "Parity, Parity, Parity." The title suggests the broad subjects of Parity for Agriculture, Parity for Labor, and Parity for Capital. Most persons think of parity between these three economic groups when the term is used. "Parity" signifies equality and, it is reasoned, parity farm prices would seem to give equality to agriculture as compared with the returns to labor and capital.

The fact is, however, the term "parity" as set forth by Congress in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, is a legal concept and is used in a much narrower sense than the common usage of the term.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 declared that it was the policy of Congress, among other things, to

". . . reëstablish prices to farmers at a level that will give agricultural commodities a purchasing power with respect to articles that farmers buy, equal to the purchasing power of agricultural commodities in the base period. The base period in the case of all agricultural commodities except tobacco, shall be the pre-war period, August 1909 to July 1914."

Let this be clear. Parity farm prices do not refer to a comparison of agriculture with other economic groups. Parity farm prices represent a comparison of farm prices today with farm prices in the pre-war period, in terms of purchasing power.

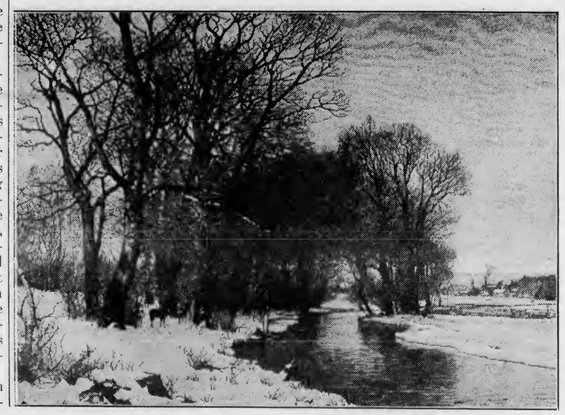
The statement that "the wages entering into the cost of industrial products which the farmer buys are already taken into consideration" is correct only for the industrial products such as farm machinery and fertilizer farmers buy, but the proposal before Congress is not that. It is that farm wages shall be included in the present parity formula. In the case of milk, farm labor makes up about 30 per cent of the cost of production. If farm wages are included, the index of farmers costs will be raised perhaps 10 per cent, or from 151 to 166. Then prices to farmers would have to be raised to an index of 166, instead of remaining at 151, in order to be at parity.

It is not likely that raising farm prices 10 per cent would raise consumer prices the same percentage. Even the same dollar margin on consumer prices would be a smaller percentage of the consumer price. Moreover, the increase in farm prices would apply only to those now below the new parity. Farm prices now above this parity level would not be affected. Hence, a raising of parity prices to farmers by 10 per cent would not "up" the price to consumers by a similar percentage.

Speaking of living costs, what is the real situation? Today it requires only about 22 per cent of the average non-agricultural family income to meet the family food bill. In the period of World War I it required as high as 38 per cent. Since then non-agricultural incomes have advanced so rapidly that now the same quality of foods can be bought for the smallest proportion of income at any time in the past 30 years.

Since the question of parity between agriculture, labor, and capital always gets into the discussion of this subject, let us consider this matter very briefly. On the basis of purchasing power, the weekly earnings of factory workers will buy twice as much as in the 1910-14 period. On the other hand, farm prices have only recently reached the 1910-14 equivalent, and farm income ratios are probably about one-third higher. Hence, farm prices much in excess of the present parity are required today to bring agriculture up to a parity with industrial labor. Finally, the real test of prosperity between town and farm is the direction in which population moves. We haven't noticed any scramble of city folks to get the big profits in farming.

(Continued on page 14.)



THE LECTURER'S CORNER

O. WALKER SHANNON, *State Lecturer*

This is being written just after our return from the 70th annual session of Pennsylvania State Grange. We realized as we listened to resolutions and committee reports that the lecturers have a very great responsibility in guiding and developing the thought of rural folk. Without question farmers have a greater responsibility than any one other group. The old statement that "Food will win the war and write the peace" is assuming more importance with each passing day and will increase in direct proportion to the scarcity of food in this and other nations. The war may be won and peace attained through the coöperative efforts of the American farmer.

It is largely due to the importance of food in the drive for victory on the battlefield, as well as at the peace table that farm people must insist that their needs be given fair consideration. It is through no selfish motive that farmers insist on better prices for farm products and a sufficient labor supply plus the necessary machinery to enable them to produce the food so vital in successfully prosecuting the war effort. Only by being united can farm people make themselves heard in the legislative halls of our nation. Only by a careful consideration of our needs can we lead in the development of a farm program designated to lead the nation in a great victory parade.

We, in the Grange, have all the facilities to be leaders in this great farm program. All we need to do is to use the tools already in our hands. Let us through our Grange meetings provide the information which will develop a proper understanding of our needs. This can well be done through discussion groups which serve two purposes—first, they encourage people to think through the subject, and, second, they develop leadership. The achievement of both of these objectives is highly desirable if we are to develop an informed and capable leadership among ourselves. Much of the responsibility for this forward looking program rests upon the shoulders of the Lecturer.

The job of the Lecturer is going to be much more difficult this year. Grange meetings must be better planned and more efficiently conducted. Most people are working much too hard to attend long, drawn out Grange meetings and meetings must begin on time and close on time. We urge you to expend every effort and all of your ability in making your Grange meetings the most important activity in your community.

PROGRAMS FROM STATE OF WASHINGTON

The following programs taken from the Washington State *Grange News* illustrate the necessity of providing programs attuned to the times: "One Lecturer writes that she needs a rope to drag the officers and members out to meetings. That reminds us that you can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink. The outline of her program was the opening song, "God Bless America"; roll call—tell something of your early school days; old-time games—Ruth and Jacob upset the fruit basket and old-style spelling bee. Her attendance 9 to 17 for the quarter.

Another Lecturer in the same county, writes their Grange, has had a good attendance this last quarter. The outline of her program was: opening song, "The Grange is marching on"; Discussion, Higher taxes vs. compulsory bond buying; Quiz, On current events; Interesting talk by a soldier member home on furlough; Sister told of the things women could do in the war effort; A short skit, "The Eternal Triangle"; Closing song, "The More We Get Together." Average attendance for quarter, 35 to 50."

FEBRUARY PROGRAM

Flag presented to Altar—Steward may bring flag from rear of room to Altar. All remain standing for a few minutes of silent prayer—then he proceeds to front of room or stage and places flag in holder.

Song Service—Patriotic songs from different periods of our National History.

Reading—Gettysburg Address. (If possible have some one costumed as Lincoln seated on the stage with the American flag placed on his right.)

Talk or Discussion—

1. What do subsidies mean to the American farmer?
2. Should the N. Y. A. be eliminated?
3. What agencies of the Federal Government are no longer needed?

Music.

Recreational period.

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom and that the government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.—*Abraham Lincoln.*

A WASHINGTON PROBLEM

Take the year in which Washington was born. 1732.

Divide by the number of the month in which he was born. 2.

From that quotient substract the day of the month on which he was born. 22.

To that remainder add the number of rules for behavior he wrote out. 110.

From that number substract the number of years between his father's death and his journey to Fort Le Boeuf. 10.

To that remainder add the height in inches, which he attained as a man. 74.

Divide the total by the number of horses shot from under him in the defeat of General Braddock. 2.

Multiply the answer by the number of bullets that passed through his coat in that battle. 4.

From that result substract his age at the time of his marriage. 27 years.

Divide by the number of the month in which he took command of the Continental Army. 7 (July).

Multiply by the day of the month he took command. 3.

To that result add the year in which he took command. 1775.

From that sum substract the year in which the last battle of the Revolution was fought at Yorktown, Virginia. 1781.

Divide by the day of the month on which Cornwallis surrendered. 19.

Add the number of the month in which he surrendered. 10 (October).

And the result will be the number of delegates, one of whom was Washington, that in 1787 made the Constitution of the United States.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS GIVEN BY STATE MASTER KENZIE S. BAGSHAW

(Concluded from page 3.)

tinues to fill this Grange coöperative need.

The National Grange Session

The Seventy-sixth Annual Session of the National Grange held at Wenatchee, Washington, November 11-19, was devoid of all frills. Delegates from thirty-seven states were present and represented the country from Maine to California and from Texas to Montana.

Some of the convention activities might be summarized as follows:

1. Victory is the first objective of America at war, and to its achievement the Grange pledges its unlimited efforts.

2. Agriculture recognizes its responsibility for maximum production of essential food and fiber for our armed forces, our allies and the American people. To attain this, immediate action is necessary to provide manpower, machinery, supplies, and compensatory prices without subsidy that will permit farmers to produce to the utmost.

3. Selective Service's plan to defer essential farm workers on dairy, livestock, and poultry farms is a step in the right direction, but it should be extended to other types of farming.

4. Continuing loss of farm workers to industry, because farmers cannot pay wages high enough to compete with industry, emphasizes that farm income is too low. Asking farmers to work long hours while workers in industry receive higher pay for shorter hours invites a food shortage. Fair prices to producers, stimulating production, are a safeguard against inflation and a protection to consumers.

5. The President's definition of parity as "prices which give the farmer equality of purchasing power with fellow Americans who work in industry" has been the goal of the Grange for twenty years. Toward achieving it, we ask immediate amendment of the parity formula to

a. Include all farm labor in cost of production.

b. Make use of current price levels, instead of those of thirty years ago.

6. Price ceilings should be flexible. Any price ceiling that has the effect of reducing farm prices below cost levels will result in curtailed production, food shortages, and inevitable higher prices to consumers.

7. Subsidies as a substitute for fair prices are wrong in principle. They are used to hold down the general price level to consumers, while the impression prevails that they are payments to farmers.

8. It is essential that means be developed to maintain floors under farm prices, to prevent their collapse and another postwar depression.

9. If a food administrator is named, he should be a man with practical experience in agriculture, and this office should be placed in the Department of Agriculture or the Office for Economic Stabilization.

10. Efficient transportation must be maintained to support the war effort and preserve our economic life. Necessary allocation of materials should be made to permit various forms of transportation to carry on. No unnecessary restrictions should be imposed. A rubber program should be developed at once, including manufacture of synthetic rubber.

11. America should not be made a dumping ground for cheap agricultural products after the war.

Objectives

The objectives of the Grange were set up by its founders and were based upon sound principles. Three-quarters of a century of Grange service to Agriculture and to the public welfare has seen no deviation from this well established and well charted course. During the life of the Grange many changes have taken place. Economic, social and spiritual changes are inevitable; but the laws of God remain unchanged.

Grange activity has always been based upon these sound fundamental principles. As new conditions have arisen, the Grange has always been prepared and ready to meet them.

During the last year our Grange Halls have been used as community centers for aiding in the war effort. They will continue to serve until victory is ours. They will be a vital factor when the war is over. By the very nature of our rural people, the Grange will always insist upon and fight for the continuation of free enterprise in America. It will oppose centralization of power and any course leading to socialism and communism. It will fight for the return to the people of the powers delegated during the war emergency. It will insist upon a democracy in which government is regarded as the servant rather than the master of the people. Thus, the postwar period holds many objectives for our people and our enthusiasm should never wane.

In Memoriam

During the year many of our Brothers and Sisters have passed on. Their work is finished. Their influence will live forever.

In Conclusion

As the year draws to a close, I wish to thank each one of you for your helpfulness in making the work a success.

Fraternally submitted,

Kenzie S. Bagshaw.

My job: I haven't got to make over the universe: I've only got to do my own small job, and to look up often at the trees and the hills and the sky, and be friendly with all men.

David Grayson.

Pennsylvania Grange News

Published monthly by the Pennsylvania State Grange
Room 426-28, Telegraph Building
216 Locust Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

5 cents a copy 50 cents a year

VOL. XXXIX JANUARY, 1943 No. 10

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ADVERTISING is accepted at the rate of 25 cents per agate line, or $3.50 per inch, each insertion. New York representative, Norman Co., 34 West 33d Street.

The State Grange Session

ELSEWHERE in this issue of GRANGE NEWS we carry a general review as well as a number of the more important reports given at the Seventieth Annual Session of the Pennsylvania State Grange held at Harrisburg, December 8, 9 and 10. We recommend to the general membership of the Grange that these be studied and discussed at Grange meetings both for the purpose of keeping informed on policies adopted by the State Grange as well as to reflect back to succeeding State Grange sessions the reaction of the membership to these policies. It is only by this process that the Grange can be kept in a position to truly speak for its membership and fight their battles in places where such expression is effective.

Farm Show Meetings

EVEN though there will be no Farm Show as such at Harrisburg this winter because of the occupation of the building by an aircraft school, a phase of the show, the farm meetings, will be held as usual. They will start on Tuesday morning, January 12, and run through Wednesday and Thursday following. The 20 or more agricultural associations which are responsible for these meetings have arranged excellent programs for the occasion. These programs cover many discussions bearing directly on the war effort as it relates to the farm. They bring together all of the forces —farmers, technical authorities, and government officials—which in the end must coöperate in laying the plans for bringing forth the maximum food production in this state in 1943.

Farm Wages Must Be Included In Determining Price Parity

THE Senate Committee on Agriculture and Foresty has favorably reported H. R. 7788, amending the Agricultural Adjustment Acts of 1938, so as to include farm wages in determining the price parity of agricultural commodities. The bill carries so much of importance to the farmers of the country that it should receive the immediate attention of the Senate and of Congress as a whole.

The present formula used for determining price parity of agricultural commodities does not include farm labor, which constitutes the biggest single factor in the farmer's cost of production. How any industry could be expected to function and remain solvent without taking its labor costs into consideration is difficult to understand.

A plan has been evolved to recruit Mexican and domestic labor for farm work. Farmers who expect to use such help are asked to sign contracts which call for minimum wages that are much higher than have been customarily paid in those regions where they are to work. And various other items are included in those contracts which will still further increase costs. Now also ceilings on farm wages have been removed.

The latest price index of the Department of Agriculture, issued on November 30, shows that the average level of farm wages now stands at 220 per cent of the base period, 1909-14. To leave such an important factor entirely out of the parity formula and to expect the farmer to absorb these increased costs simply won't work and will greatly affect production.

Agriculture is now asked to meet increased production goals in 1943 as compared with 1942. The farmers of Pennsylvania and the country will do all within their power to meet these. But unless they are encouraged with some tangible assurance that they will at least get their cost of production on the effort they must put forth if these goals are to be obtained they will be hampered exceedingly.

Farm Mobilization Day

TUESDAY, January 12, by official proclamation has been designated by the President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt, as National Form Mobilization Day. On that day the President is asking farmers, officials of the Department of Agriculture, Extension Services, farm organizations and any other agencies and people interested in the vital problem of feeding ourselves, our armed forces and aiding in the feeding of our allies to assemble in convenient places in the interest of developing ways and means of accomplishing this great task. No doubt the President in issuing this proclamation at this time has in mind the awakening of the public to the serious situation that is arising in our food producing industry. There is a growing shortage of manpower on the farms. Priorities are cutting in on our available supply of equipment, feeds and farm supplies. Prices of farm products must constantly be adjusted to meet changing costs of production. All these are subjects that must be considered. It is hoped that on this Mobilization Day those in authority will clarify the atmosphere so that farmers and the public at large can sit down and plan with some certainty the best course of action to take as the year 1943 rolls on.

The 1943 Legislative Session

THE Pennsylvania Legislature now entering into the 1943 session at Harrisburg will have problems to face quite different from those of recent years. War conditions have changed the picture. The questions now confronting it will deal largely with the problem of mobilizing this state's forces for the maximum war effort.

In this effort agriculture, in fact all of the food industry in the state, has an important stake. This being so the Commonwealth can aid materially in strengthening its own agencies—the State Department of Agriculture, the Pennsylvania State College with the Extension Service and its Experiment Station and the schools especially the Vocational Agricultural division—which have to do directly with assistance to farmers. The farmer has confidence in these agencies and will utilize their services to the fullest extent.

Our school laws should be so amended that older school children may assist on farms without jeopardizing attendance requirements now very stringent. Another school problem that is becoming increasingly serious in fourth-class school districts is maintaining the teacher force. With the lowest salaries being paid in these districts, teachers are leaving for the better paying teaching positions or going into the defense industries.

With our commercial farms largely mechanized that tax in this state on gas used for strictly farm purposes continues to be an unfair tax against our food production, especially so since in most of the states in this country this tax on farm used gas has been eliminated. Particularly is the one-cent tax on gas for general state purposes objectionable.

Strengthening the Grange

A THOUGHTFUL member of the Grange from Westmoreland County makes these timely observations on our Grange activities in Pennsylvania which all of us can well ponder upon. He says in a letter to GRANGE NEWS:

> I sometimes fear that we as members of the Grange are too much interested in increasing the membership of the Order rather than improving and increasing the interest of the members we do have.
>
> I feel that we do not give enough attention to two factors which are vital to the welfare of the organization. First, the Lecturer's program is not given enough attention. One of the objects of our Order is to make the farmer a better citizen by educating him. In our bimonthly meetings we have an excellent means of giving him the latest information relative to his problems on his farm as well as affording him a means of keeping informed on what is happening around him.
>
> A second important function of the Grange as I see it is to make the Grange the spokesman for the farmers. That the Grange can perform this function has been proved by the past and still holds. The Grange must speak for the farmers before State and National Legislative bodies and speak forcibly. To do this local Granges must crystallize the opinions of the farm people and see that their opinions are registered in State and National Grange circles. These are important times when people make themselves felt in groups rather than as individuals.

These observations point to two of the important functions of the Grange, functions which every Subordinate and Pomona Grange has a definite responsibility to perform. Every assistance must be given these lower Granges by State and National Granges in their performing them.

Membership drives are important. They must be carried on periodically as they have been heretofor. But as the letter quoted above stresses, members so solicited and taken in must be made to feel that they are getting something out of the Grange that is of tangible value to them.

Report of the Committee on Education
Dr. B. H. Dimit, Chairman

ONE year ago this week our nation became an active participant in World War II. Today we witness the entire globe plunged in total war; total in continents involved, seas covered, and battles fought above the clouds; total in indiscriminate destruction not only of men in uniform, but in civilians from starving babies to the hoary head of age; total as only depraved human nature armed with the latest inventions of scientific knowledge and skill can slaughter, maim, and devastate.

Yet as thoughtful persons everywhere study the causes of this great holocaust, it becomes evident that this war as well as the previous world war are but symptoms of a deeper and more fundamental social upheaval. In searching for the underlying causes of this world-wide social unrest some have ascribed them to a failure of our economic systems; others to a conflict of political ideologies; others still to unrestrained nationalism. Back of all these explanations will be found a moral or spiritual relapse or failure not only on the part of our enemies but in the peoples of the Allied Nations as well. Selfishness, material avarice, group and national self-aggrandizement have dominated both leaders and followers to the exclusion of fraternity, justice, mutual sharing, and service to all.

For this low moral tone, education must assume its proportionate share of blame. After witnessing the use of the schools by Hitler, none can doubt the effectiveness of the teacher as a moulder of the character and ideals of a people within less than one generation. Rampant nationalism and the super-Teutonic man usurped the place of religion and God in German education from the kindergarten through the university.

RETURN OF RELIGIOUS AND MORAL INSTRUCTION

The effect of this world encircling social storm began to be evident in America during the depression years. The present labor unrest, attempts to put into operation many ill-conceived and half-formulated plans for relieving social inequalities and injustices are but recuring waves of this same storm. Many of our democratic and Christian standards of life are endangered. The replacement of moral and religious teachings by secularism, life without God, in our public educational system may well be a contributing factor producing or aggravating this social turmoil. That the abandonment or neglect of moral and religious teaching in public education would prove disastrous was sensed and feared by many educators as shown by the following quotations from three outstanding leaders:

First—Horace Mann, founder of our American public school system, declared "Moral education is a primal necessity of social existence. The grand result in practical morals can never be attained without religion, and no community will ever be religious without a religious education."

Second—Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, stated "The separation of church and state is fundamental in our American political order, but so far as religious instruction is concerned, this principle has been so far departed from as to put the whole power and influence of the tax-supported schools on the side of one element of the population, namely, that which is pagan and believes in no religion whatsoever."

Third—Hear Dean Luther A. Weigle, of Yale University, who claims "The secularization of public education in America has issued in a situation fraught with danger. A system of public education that gives no place to religion is not in reality neutral, but exerts an influence, unintentional though it be, against religion. For the state not to include in its educational program a definite recognition of the place and value of religion in human life is to convey to the children, with all the prestige and authority of a school maintained by the state, the suggestion that religion has no real place or value."

The failure to provide for any courses in religious education in our state-supported teacher training institutions when such controversial subjects as economics and politics are included in the curriculum, conveys this same condemnatory suggestion and by implication puts religion

Dr. B. H. Dimit reëlected overseer of the State Grange for the next two years

among the non-essentials of the prospective teacher. Religious indifference becomes the creed of teacher and pupil alike.

What we put into the schools will in from twenty to thirty years be a controlling force in the lives of the people. Conversely what we drop from our schools will in that same period of time be dropped or become an impotent factor in the lives of our citizens.

Twice within the life of many here today, we in America have proved this truth. About 1890 every state passed compulsory scientific temperance instruction laws. Soon every schoolroom rang with the evil effects of intoxicants. In twenty-nine years we wrote the Eighteenth Amendment into the Constitution. Then after celebrating the demise of John Barleycorn, we quietly dropped temperance instruction from our schools and in less than fifteen years the Twenty-first Amendment killed the Eighteenth.

With moral and religious instruction given in the public school by text and teacher, America became a great people cherishing freedom and justice for all. Let us ere it is too late, demand the restoration of these basic teachings to our textbooks, by our teachers and to our public school systems. Righteousness exalteth a nation but sin is a reproach to any people. See that the Bible is read daily in your school. America must continue to be a Christian nation.

SUPPORT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

But while demanding the highest type of instruction from our schools, we must not forget that schools, good schools and good teachers, cost. With mounting taxes the demand will be to decrease all public expenditures. Such economy must not be permitted to disrupt our rural school support. Farm people are still the seed bed of the nation. The leaders for tomorrow will get their first education and training in the rural school. This training must be of a quality on a par with that of the large city. High wartime wages have concentrated wealth and population in these centers at the expense of rural areas. Appropriations to equalize educational opportunities in these rural sections will be more than ever needed. They must be maintained or increased.

Neither should false economy be permitted to power support to teacher training institutions when all costs are rising and when well trained, qualified teachers are needed to assure an intelligent citizen capable of grappling with the problems of the immediate future.

FEDERAL SUBSIDIZATION AND CONTROL

However, it should be just as emphatically stated that the Grange opposes as shortsighted, the policy of accepting subsidization of our elementary and secondary schools by the National government. Federal subsidization invariably leads to federal control, the evils of which are best seen in the case of the schools of Germany. The indoctrination of German youth by national control under the Nazi regime should be a warning to all lovers of democracy. Federal subsidies always precede federal regimentation and centralization of power. Both of these are in direct opposition to Grange policy of local and state control of education.

On these same grounds the Grange reiterates its opposition to all attempts of the National government to control or dominate the Agricultural and Home Economics Extension Service of Pennsylvania operating under the Smith-Lever Act, or the Vocational Agriculture and Home Economics Courses under the provisions of the Smith-Hughes law.

The fine work of the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture and its Agricultural Extension Service has demonstrated that the highest and most lasting service to agriculture has been its strictly educational and fact finding service. Without the research and information which constantly flows from this fountain of living information, much of the food increase for winning the war would not be possible. The best way to help any people is to help them to help themselves. This our School of Agriculture has done. We further commend the committee of representatives from the agricultural organizations of the state who rallied so valiantly to the support of the College in holding to her policy of strictly educational effort.

Likewise we view with real alarm the tendency to supinely permit the War Department, particularly the Army, the Navy seems to be pursuing a wiser policy, to dictate the type of instruction to be given in our High Schools, Colleges, and higher institutions of learning. These institutions must train leaders *now* not only for the immediate exigencies of war but scientists, doctors, and non-military statesmen for the more crucial tasks of world reconstruction. Especially will there be need for teachers and social workers. These postwar leaders must have broad sympathy founded on knowledge of the various countries, the peoples, their customs and backgrounds, if reconstruction is to be permanent and not merely another armistice holding in check seething hate.

ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT

In view of the astronomical Federal taxes which have and are being levied, the expenditures of the legions of governmental bureaus and agencies should be intelligently and vigilantly scrutinized not only by every congressman but by every patriot. Farm folk are and will continue to work long hours. They gladly join with all other groups in sacrificing the non-essential items from our daily life and even curtailing the essential if it means giving the boys at the front the wherewithal to win. But we insist that the same rule it is applying to the rest of the country—nothing but what is essential to the war—should apply to the Government itself. There is certainly plenty of surplus manpower in the federal roll of more than 2,300,000 civilian employees. All duplicating agencies and unnecessary work should be discontinued or put on a voluntary nonpaid basis.

Among such agencies the N. Y. A., an organization developed in the depth of the great depression to permit worthy students to pursue their education by grants of Federal funds, still exists. It continues to train students at a per capita cost authoritatively computed at six times the per student cost in the regularly established institutions or schools. Thousands of worthy students now work part time in war industries where help is vital and continue their education at no cost to the national government. The army and navy likewise train in productive trades. The demand for N. Y. A. apparently emanates from the large staff of administrative officials. Scrap the N. Y. A. and save the morale of the taxpayer to win the war.

Duplicating and expensive recruiting by competing arms of the service should be discontinued. The original intent of the selective service act whereby each registrant was to be placed in that position or branch of the war service to which he was best fitted should be strictly adhered to. The action of the President taken since this was written is designed to remedy these and other evils in the manpower situation.

In line with the established policy of the National Grange, the payment of doles to agriculture for nonproduction of agricultural products should be discontinued. These subsidies are in reality subsidies to the consumer, although paid to the farmer. A price commensurate with other products and labor costs would be incentive enough for patriotic farmers and would remove from the federal payroll thousands of officials and paid workers engaged in checking quotas designed to limit production at a time when food is being rationed and multitudes of our prospective allies die of starvation. Our Agricultural and Home Economics Extension Service seasoned by the first World War with their community organized volunteer workers, can handle any program of increased or balanced production by education. Given sufficient farm labor and a price for his war winning products even near commensurate with that of other war items, the American farmer will feed the

(Concluded on page 14.)

Mrs. Ethel H. Richards, *Chairman*, New Paris.
Mrs. Georgia Kresge, Falls.
Miss Margaret Brown, State College.
Mrs. H. R. McDougal, Butler.
Mrs. Furman Gyger, Kimberton.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE HOME AND GRANGE

By Home Economics Committee

GREETINGS FROM THE STATE COMMITTEE

A New Year,—New opportunities and greater obligations confront us as homemakers.

We will have our problems and we may be delayed, but let us bravely work for the best with coats off to the future. May our hearts ring with love, faith, courage and hope.

An unknown future faces America but we will face the gigantic task of building to span the dangerous years ahead, and may the Heavenly Father give us strength to bear the separations and heartaches and bring our loved ones safely home again.

ETHEL H. RICHARDS, *Chairman.*

A new year is always challenging but this year with the change and demands created by war is particularly challenging. And so, homemakers, we combine with our greetings a sincere wish that you may be strong to cope with unrest and anxiety and other demoralizing influences, accessories of war, that threaten our home life.

We greet our Home Economics Committees with the reminder that these same conditions create for you added responsibility and opportunity for service. May your will to serve equal your opportunity. Our best wishes for your success.

As we greet our new committees may I thank the Home Economics Committees of 1942 and particularly those of my northwest district whom I found very coöperative.

ELLEN MCDOUGALL, *Secretary.*

It is a pleasure to extend greetings to the Chairmen and members of the Home Economics Committees all over the State of Pennsylvania.

I express the hope that through your efforts in the coming year the members of your Grange will appreciate the privileges and the opportunities that the Grange offers to the women of rural America.

It was the first farm organization to open its doors to women giving them equal voice and vote with men.

May I challenge the women of the Grange to use these opportunities to improve their community life of which they are a part.

"What a man does for himself dies with him,
What he does for his community lives forever."

MRS. GEORGIA KRESGE.

The women of the Pennsylvania State Grange: As another New Year begins, it sees a world at war with its attendant hardships and heartaches, sorrow and sacrifice. In all wars women carry heavy burdens. This war is no exception; in fact, perhaps the burden is heavier because the things at stake are so much more important.

Therefore in greeting you, I would wish for you, first, courage to endure, to sacrifice, to carry on. Second, faith to believe in the eternal rightness of things, and last, understanding hearts, to encompass within your planning and thinking and praying all the blessed and enduring things that make up our American homes in this great land of ours.

FRANCES H. GYGER.

A MOTHER'S PRAYER FOR HER SOLDIER-SON

As Thou didst walk the land of Galilee,
So, loving Saviour, walk with him for me,
For, since the years have passed and he is grown,
I cannot follow—he must walk alone.
Be Thou my feet, that I have had to stay,
For Thou canst comrade him on every way,
Be Thou my voice when sinful things allure,
Pleading with him to choose those that endure.
Be Thou my hand that would keep his in mine,
All, all things else that mother must resign.
When he was little I could walk and guide,
But now, I pray, that Thou be at his side.
And as Thy blessed mother folded Thee,
So, kind and loving Saviour, guard my son for me.

—The Australian War Cry.

SELECTION FROM VAILIMA PRAYERS

"We thank thee for this place in which we dwell; for the love that unites us; for the peace accorded us this day; for the hope with which we expect the morrow; for the health, the work, the food, and the bright skies that make our lives delightful, for our friends in all parts of the earth, and our friendly helpers in this foreign isle. Give us courage and gaiety and the quiet mind. Spare to us our friends, soften to us our enemies. Bless us, if it may be, in all our innocent endeavors. If it may not, give us the strength to encounter that which is to come, that we may be brave in peril, constant in tribulation, temperate in wrath, and in all changes of fortune, and down to the gates of death, loyal and loving to one another."

HEALTH VALUE OF APPLES

"An apple a day keeps the doctor away" is an old adage that really isn't quite true, but an apple a day will make a stranger of your doctor because it fights disease for you. Pectin, the material in apple juice, is an ideal absorbent of bodily toxins so now raw apples are prescribed in certain cases of intestinal intoxication. If you eat an apple raw and unpared it will provide you daily with about one-fourth of your daily quota of Vitamin C, one twentieth of Vitamin A, one-tenth of the important Vitamin B, thiamin, niacin and riboflavin, one-welfth of the iron and one-fifteenth of the energy you'll need if you are an active man or woman of average size. Besides you will also get some protein, calcium and phosphorus. It is small wonder we are being urged to eat more apples and especially those grown in our own communities in order to reduce transportation demands during wartime. Most healthy people are able to eat raw apples. Cooking reduces the vitamin content and so does paring since much of the vitamin is found just beneath the peel. The best cooking methods are baking with the skin on or stewing in a closed container for as short a time in as little water as possible. The color of the apple has nothing to do with the vitamin content, so red varieties which seem to be the preference of most people are no better in eating quality than the yellow or green. Eat more apples and keep well.

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Since the by-products of milk will play a greater part in our lives after the World War, shall we acquaint ourselves with milk in all its forms. Try testing your knowledge of the following ten questions:

1. What is the earliest record of the use of milk by man?
2. What known vitamins does milk contain?
3. How much milk must one drink to get the same energy value that is in eight eggs?
4. What by-product do we get from skim milk?
5. What new fiber is made from the casein of milk?
6. What is aralac?
7. Into what two families do casein products fall?
8. Name six plastics, converted by science from by-products of milk, that women are using today.
9. Name three materials that are related to the glue family.
10. How much milk does the average American consume in a year?

ANSWERS TO TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. The earliest record of the use of milk by man was made in the Libyan Desert on rock paintings in 9000 B. C. by the ancient tribes who worshipped cows. The district where many of the battles of this World War have been recently fought.
2. Vitamins A, B, C, D, E and G.
3. One quart.
4. Casein.
5. Aralac.
6. Aralac is a protein made from casein of milk. Being comparable in structure to animal hair fibers, it mixes well with wool and fur, but it can also be blended with cotton and rayon. Dress fabrics, bed blankets, neckties, men's suitings and felt hats are now being produced with a certain percentage of aralac fiber.
7. Plastic and glue families.
8. Fountain pens, buttons, buckles, combs, lapel ornaments, clips, etc.
9. Linoleum, paint, paper, leather, etc.
10. 153 quarts of milk.

CONSUMERS ASKED TO LIMIT MEAT THEY EAT

BY LYDIA TARRANT

As a war measure, the Government has asked us voluntarily to limit ourselves on the amount of meat we eat. Although there was more meat produced in 1942 than in any previous year, our armed forces are consuming larger quantities and much meat is being sent to our allies.

Beef, pork, veal, lamb, and mutton are the meats that are to be had in limited quantities. Poultry and fish will not be restricted.

Persons over 12 years of age are asked to limit themselves to 2½ pounds of meat a week. Other limitations are: Children 6 to 12 years, 1½ pounds a week; children 6 months to 6 years, ¾ of a pound a week. The 2½ pounds of meat per week per adult is slightly more than the amount the average man ate last year.

For those persons who are in the habit of using more than these amounts of meat a week, they can extend the desirable flavor of meat by combining it with bread, cereals, vegetables, milk, or eggs. Examples of such dishes are meat loaf with bread or vegetables, creamed dried beef, or beef stew with dumplings.

Meat supplies us with protein, food iron, vitamin B_1 or thiamin, vitamin G or riboflavin, and niacin. These same food materials may be obtained by eating cheese, milk, eggs, bread, cereals, dried beans or peas, and nuts. If the vegetable foods are eaten instead of meat, each person should have at least one extra cup of milk a day to provide enough protein of good quality.

WOMEN FIND VARIETY OF SLIPS AVAILABLE

BY MABEL C. MCDOWELL

What kind of a slip do you need? There are many styles and many fabrics from which to choose, ranging in price to suit your pocketbook.

There is a growing demand for cotton and part wool knit slips. Rayon or cotton may be blended with wool for the knit slip. Also available are some silk slips, also rayon slips in crêpe, satin, or taffeta finishes. Rayon jersey or knitted slips always have been popular.

Slips fit differently depending upon the way they are cut. Bias cut slips fit the figure. Four-gore slips are more elastic than two-gore slips and are less likely to twist around the body. Many women prefer a straight cut slip.

When buying a slip of any material, examine the shoulder straps. See that they are fastened securely, and if the slip is lace trimmed, the strap should be sewed to the fabric as well as to the lace.

Seams wear best if they are sewed with tiny stitches, but not sewed too tightly. Nylon fagoted seams are strong and wear well.

Observe the hemline on a slip. The hem should be even so that the slip will hang straight. Sometimes a slip needs to be straightened before it can be worn. When you find a slip style and fabric that is satisfactory for your use, always buying the same type will save you time on shopping days.

BROAD PROGRAM FOLLOWED BY STATE HOME ECONOMICS COMMITTEE

The aim of the State Home Economics Committee for the past year was to foster the development of healthy bodies, well-balanced minds, the spirit of service for others and a reverence for God.

To accomplish this aim we outlined for our groups certain duties and projects. Additional suggestions were made during the year by letter and through the Homemaker's Page of the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

A wide field of services has been offered to Home Economics Committees in this war period. Aside from their customary duties, the Committees have made themselves responsible for the promotion of projects related to the war effort with special emphasis on nutrition, home gardens and conservation.

Nutrition has been promoted variously through programs, posters, exhibits, and study groups in practically every Grange.

In response to the emphasis placed by the Home Economics Committee on home gardens adequate for family needs, 34,738 gardens were reported.

The following figures estimated from the annual reports show the success of the food conservation project: Vegetables canned—4,000,000 quarts; fruit canned—3,000,000 quarts; in addition quantities of root crops and fruit were stored.

All Home Economics Committees reported coöperation in salvage campaigns.

A gratifying increase in the recognition of their responsibility for hospitality was noted among Home Economics Committee members. We commend this as a unifying influence in the Grange, and as one method of maintaining attendance.

While many Granges report improvements in halls and surroundings, less work of that nature was reported than in former years, due probably to shortage of time and materials.

Because the interests of this committee are the interests of the entire Grange, we do not wish to assume credit for all work done in our Home Economics projects. We appreciate the coöperation of the entire Grange where we have promoted a project and have been happy to assist where others have taken the initiative.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF NATIONAL HOME ECONOMICS COMMITTEE

It was voted at the 76th Annual Session of the National Grange that all Home Economics Committee recommendations passed as recommendations and optional suggestions be sent to be reported in the State Granges by the Home Economics Chairmen.

The following recommendations passed:

1. We urge all State, Pomona and Subordinate Granges to comply with and support the 1943 National Home Economics Committee Program.

2. We recommend that all Home Economics Committees continue to remember their members who are in the Service of our Country.

3. We urge all Home Economics Committees to help maintain better Grange attendance.

4. That all Home Economics Committees discourage any effort to discontinue any regular meetings of the Grange, believing that Grange work is paramount in these trying times.

And optional suggestions which we hope will be given your consideration, and encouraged wherever practicable and possible:

a. The position or station of the Home Economics Committee during the Grange meeting be directly opposite that of the Executive Committee.

b. That these committees wear either a suitable badge or regalia as recognition of their office.

c. That these committees respond or report under the heading of standing committee.

d. That proper consideration be given to the appointment of a State Grange Sessions Home Economics Committee where none exists believing this will prove helpful and stimulate more interest in our work.

e. That all Home Economics suggestions passed by the 76th Session be included in the report at each State Grange Session after this 76th National Grange Convention.

Fraternally and respectfully submitted,

As voted and optionally suggested:

LIDA S. IVES, *Chairman.*

SUGAR-SAVING RECIPES

Recipes used for the cookies served at the State Grange tea, Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 8th.

TOLL HOUSE COOKIES
(without sugar)

Cost $1.00

Cream:
- 1 cupful shortening, add
- ¾ cupful strained honey
- ¾ cupful maple syrup and
- 2 eggs, beaten whole

Sift together:
- 2½ cupfuls sifted flour
- 1 teaspoonful salt
- 1 teaspoonful soda and add to first mixture

Lastly add:
- 1 cupful chopped nuts and
- 2 7-oz. packages Nestle's Semi-Sweet Chocolate, in pieces.

Flavor with:
- 1 teaspoonful vanilla and drop by half teaspoons on a greased cookie sheet.

Bake at: 325 degrees F.
Time: 15-20 min.
Yield: 160.

GINGER COOKIES

Cost 64 cents

All measurements except molasses are made by using a large coffee cup, a regular tablespoon and teaspoon. The flour is put into mixing bowl. Hollow out flour toward outside of bowl—put all ingredients in this hollow. Then mix flour and ingredients together by using your fingers.

- 7 cupfuls pastry flour (less for bread flour)
- 1 pint molasses
- 1 cupful sugar
- 3 eggs
- 1 cupful lard
- 2 tablespoonfuls ginger
- 1 tablespoonful soda

Dissolve in ⅓ tin of boiling water or coffee.
Yields—300 small cookies.

GOOD SUGAR COOKIES

Cost 50 cents

- 6 cupfuls flour (pastry)
- 1 cupful shortening
- 2 cupfuls sugar
- 1 tablespoonful nutmeg (heap)
- 3 eggs
- 1 cupful sweet milk
- 2 teaspoonfuls soda (heap)
- 4 teaspoonfuls baking powder
- 1 teaspoonful salt
- 1 teaspoonful cream of tartar

NOTE: Measurements made with large coffee cup, teaspoon and saucespoon (that is small tablespoon).

Mix fat, sugar and nutmeg together, add eggs and beat, add milk, add flour sifted with baking powder and salt. Last add soda dissolved in a little bit of milk. Drop by spoonfuls onto baking sheet. Then take your finger and shape round. Much better to do it this way than to roll.

FROZEN COOKIES

Cost $1.68

A—
- 1 cupful white sugar
- 1 cupful brown sugar
- 1 cupful vegetable oil
- 3 eggs
- 1 package dates
- 4 cupfuls flour
- 1 teaspoonful soda
- 1 teaspoonful salt
- 1 teaspoonful cinnamon
- 1 cupful nuts

B—Cut the dates and nuts. Add the oil to the white sugar and cream. Then add brown sugar and cream again. Add eggs one at a time, and beat hard after adding. Sift dry ingredients together. Add cut dates and nuts. Then combine the dry and wet mixtures. Pack in a loaf and set to freeze overnight or put in refrigerator. To cut turn loaf out on a pan and keep mixture very cold. Use a thin sharp knife and cut all slices as thin as possible. Bake in a moderate oven 8-10 minutes. Store in covered jars. Yields 250 small cookies.

SUGARLESS TEA

Brew:
- 1 quart of water
- 6 ounces of tea
- 1 tablespoonful cloves
- 2 sticks of cinnamon

Boil together three minutes—strain and add ten quarts of water.

Then add:
- 2 quarts of pineapple juice
- 1 quart of apricot nectar
- 1 quart of pear nectar
- 5 small cans of light karo.

Heat all together and serve hot. This is enough tea for three hundred.

Our Fashion and Pattern Department

All patterns 15c. each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

3332—Just the nicest sort of a frock for a little girl, so simple and sweet to make in a tub fabric. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, 1¼ yds. 35-in. fabric with ¼ yd. contrasting and 1¼ yds. ruffling.

2005—A really adorable frock, that comes in sizes 2 to 10. Size 4, for dress and panties, 2⅛ yds. 35-in. fabric with 2¾ yds. braid. (See also description of companion pattern, 2004, below).

2004—This is a most delightful rag doll (13 inches) and the pattern includes a full wardrobe; one of the frocks is a replica of the little girl's dress No. 2005. Here is a chance to make some child supremely happy with a dolly dressed in a frock just like her own.

2084—It's such a satisfaction to make a really smart dress for that girl of in-between age, and this princess is what she'll like and what you'll like to see her in. Sizes 8 to 16. Size 12, 3 yds. 35-in. fabric.

3100—Another style that suits the school girl to perfection is a jumper dress like this one, cut on good lines but easy to make. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8, for jumper, 1¾ yds. 35-in. fabric; and for the blouse, 1⅝ yds.

2039—So easy to make, so easy on the figure, so easy on the eye—that's the story of this jumper frock with the smart side-buttoned closing, and the pocket nicely placed for balance. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, for jumper, 2⅞ yds. 39 in. fabric; and for blouse, 2⅛ yds.

3296—They make wonderful companions, this princess cut house dress and the apron that buttons its bib to the front of the dress. Sizes 14 to 48. Size 36, for the dress, 4½ yds. 35-in. fabric with 2½ yds. bright ric rac; for the apron, 1½ yds. 35-in. fabric with 4 yds. braid.

2023—The dependable shirtwaist frock, softly styled in tune with today's ideas of the casual frock. Sizes 14 to 50. Size 36, 3⅝ yds. 39-in. fabric.

2020—This is the sort of thing a girl likes for a date dress—soft and charming in line, without a trace of fussiness. Perfect for almost any material you can name, from light weight wools to crepes and cottons. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, only 3⅛ yds. 39-in. fabric.

2667—The two-piece with the look of a suit-dress is scheduled to play a bigger and bigger part in our lives, because it suits the tempo of today's active living. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16, 3¾ yds. 39-in. or 2½ yds. 54-in. fabric.

The Spring Fashion Book is just off the press. Twenty-four pages showing over 50 pattern designs for all ages, all sizes and all occasions, and all shown in lovely spring colors and the wanted fabrics. Price 15 cents, or only 10 cents when ordered with a pattern. Be an early bird, and begin now to plan a successful outfit for spring.

Address, giving number and size:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, GRANGE NEWS
428 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

OUR JUVENILE GRANGES

MRS. LUCY SHUMWAY, Wyalusing

JANUARY

Yesterday the year was old and tired
And beaten hard with frequent travel.
To and fro we went in weary repetition
Of old familiar ways and deeds.
Today the year is young and clean
Like freshly fallen snow.
The ruts and scars are gone,
And we are called
To new and brave adventure.

THE NEW YEAR

I would like to have you think about this New Year with me for a few minutes and I would like to have you see it as pictured in the little verse above, "Young and clean like freshly fallen snow." There are 3,290 Juvenile Grange members in Pennsylvania. Whether we will or no, we are going to make tracks in this fresh white snow. If we each one go in a different direction we won't do much except to mess up the smoothness of the snow. If we all travel in the same direction we will leave a smooth, hard-beaten path that other children may safely follow; that even some grown people might well follow.

That is the reason we make plans for the year. If you plan your year's work carefully and everyone works to carry out those plans, you can look back at the end of 1943 and see that you have really accomplished something; that you have left a clear path in the snow. If we can make some bigger plans, some that every Juvenile Grange in the state can follow, and each one of the 132 active Juvenile Granges makes a real effort to follow those plans, then at the end of the year we will have left, not a little path, but a broad road. And if we go a step further and work with the many thousands of Juveniles scattered all over the United States,—who knows, we may make a highway.

Because this is a difficult year to plan for, a year that may bring many and great changes, we will make our plans as simple and clear as possible and will ask you to attempt only those things in which the smallest and weakest Grange can take part. We are going to reduce them to four short rules. We wish that every Lecturer would make a copy of these rules and put them up in a conspicuous place in your Juvenile room. Check now and then to see if you are following them.

First.—Keep Going

There will be a tendency during this time of stress for many Subordinate and Juvenile Granges to just quit. If each one of the 132 Juveniles in Pennsylvania will say very firmly, "We will not quit. We will hold meetings as often as possible—even if we can't hold every regular meeting. We will go to Grange even though we have to walk. We will keep our reports going into the state office. We will carry on." If all you Juveniles will say that, and mean it, you will find at the end of the year that you have preserved, not only your own life but possibly the Subordinate Grange as well.

Second.—Grow

This second rule is a natural outcome of the first. Obviously we can't keep going and stand still. But let us have some aims in our growing. Would it be too much to ask that each Juvenile make a net gain in membership of at least two? Two isn't a very big number, but two multiplied by 132 makes quite a sizeable number. Then let's do some one thing to better our work. If your officers haven't been in the habit of knowing their parts so well that they can get along without manuals there is a good place to begin. We can improve our degree work, our programs, our conduct during meetings, our business methods, etc. Have a discussion as to where you most need improvement. Work at that.

Third.—Watch for Guide Posts—Follow Them

That means, read your Grange page or any literature that may be sent you. Find out what projects or contests are being offered for Juveniles in the State and in the National Grange. Start working on them. It means that every Matron should have and study the Manual for Juvenile Grange Leaders.

Fourth.—Practice Good Citizenship

The schools of Pennsylvania are asked during this year to place special emphasis on understanding the American way of life and the practice of intelligent, loyal and practical citizenship. They aim to begin the application of this in the kindergarten and primary grades and carry it through high school. We will be keeping in step if we build our program for the year along the same line. This will include many things some of which you should be able to discover for yourselves through program discussions, etc.

It will mean taking better care of your room and all your equipment; acceptance of responsibility, better coöperation with parents, teachers, your Matron and your Subordinate Grange, continued contribution to the war effort—even though it gets to be an old story—in the way of salvage, stamp buying, etc. It will mean making a real effort to appreciate the things that we have in our country, our community and our homes. It will mean that we will work a little harder when we work and play a little more enthusiastically when we play. We can build a whole year's program around this idea of being better citizens. And that is our real aim for this year.

Our country is building a great highway into the far northwest. It will run from the United States through British Columbia and the Yukon into Alaska. "It will reveal snow peaks of unsurpassed grandeur, towering from 17,000 to 20,000 feet high, a chain of great lakes still unnamed, a new grand canyon, and untold wealth of forest and mine." We have taken on a hard job but we will open up a whole new world.

So it is with the little road we are building this year. It may be a hard job, but if we keep on we will find many interesting things along the way and in the end we will have opened up a better world.

Shall we repeat our aims for the year?

1. KEEP GOING.
2. GROW.
3. WATCH FOR GUIDE POSTS —FOLLOW THEM.
4. PRACTICE GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

We have not learned yet what projects our National Superintendent has planned for this year and our own plans are not completed but we will once more give a prize of one dollar to the Juvenile which first reports one hundred per cent collection of 1943 dues. Please remember your letter concerning this must bear the seal of your Subordinate Grange and be signed by the Matron and the Subordinate Master.

One thing we want very much is pictures for this page and we find them very hard to get. This year we are going to give a prize of two dollars for the best picture sent us. They will be judged from the standpoint of good photography, and from the standpoint of interest. For instance, a picture of your group, or some members of it, working at some unusual or interesting project has greater interest value than just a set picture of the whole group.

We spent an enjoyable afternoon at the State Grange session with the boys and girls from Valley Grange in York County. We appreciate the good work they did with their program. Thank you, Valley Juveniles.

A Happy New Year to each and every one of you. It is the sincere wish of your Superintendent that during this year you will grow in many ways; in the power to appreciate and enjoy the world of nature, and in interesting yourselves actively in conserving life and beauty everywhere; in the power to share in the joy of adventure that inspires noble deeds; in appreciation of the value of the good citizen who renders service to his fellows and to his country; in the ability to catch the spirit of industry and share in the glory of work. These are the things that will make you great and that through you will make America great.

Boys and Girls, members of Valley Grange Juvenile, York County, furnished entertainment for the Juvenile Conference at State Grange

REPORT OF STATE JUVENILE SUPERINTENDENT

As we review the problems that confront us at this challenging time, we realize that many of them directly concern children. We should realize, first, that youth have a larger stake than do adults both in war and in the kind of peace to be drawn up after it; second, that the mounting tempo of tension, anxiety and uncertainty in a time of crisis has a devastating effect upon children, as they face situations beyond their control and understanding; third, that increased demand for agricultural products and the shortage of farm labor will drive boys and girls into longer hours of work and will close to them many of the usual channels of recreation; fourth, as war and war industries remove from rural areas an army of young people, the youth remaining will be forced into postions of responsibility and leadership at an increasingly early age.

These are concrete and vital problems, and the Grange would be untrue to its principles if it failed to give them careful consideration.

We therefore urge that every Master and every Lecturer in planning their work for 1943 give a large place to the study of wartime problems affecting childhood.

It is our belief that Juvenile Granges will help in the solution of some of these problems. It provides wholesome recreation close at home. It gives our youth a chance to use and develop their leadership ability. As it ties children up with something big which they themselves are helping to build and operate, it gives them a feeling of responsibility and security which will be of incalculable benefit.

The Juvenile Grange, as we see it, has three very definite needs. First, the need of a more definite, more clearly defined program; second, the need of a more intelligent understanding of the whole Juvenile setup on the part of Subordinate Masters and members; third, a closer tie-up with the Pomona, State and National Grange.

In spite of the difficulties of the past year, the Juveniles of Pennsylvania have carried on, loyally and efficiently. We have not only held our own, but have forged ahead. Thanks to the fine work of some of our deputies. Mrs. Clara Dewey organized two new Juveniles in Crawford County. Mrs. Wilcox organized two in Warren County. Mrs. Lottie Hauber organized two in Potter County. J. B. Stufft and Sharpe Fullerton have each reorganized one.

We have ample evidence to justify the statement that several of our Subordinate Granges would have ceased to function if it had not been for the enthusiasm and loyalty of their Juveniles. We increased our contributions to the Taber Forest Project, which is now completed. Thirty-nine Pennsylvania Juvenile Granges have contributed to the project, to the sum of $67.55. The dedication of the forest has been postponed because of the difficulties of travel.

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN WINTER INCONVENIENT TO CHILDREN SAYS BUTLER COUNTY POMONA

That daylight saving time be abandoned during the winter months for the reason it entails "extra hardships" and "hazards for school children who must leave home before daylight," was one of the planks of a series of resolutions adopted by the Pomona Grange when members from the county met with Eureka Grange in the White Oak Springs church. "Rural America Looks Ahead," was the theme of the day.

During the business meeting, presided over by William Weckerly, master, R. W. Parks was reëlected to the executive committee and Wilbur Davison to the finance committee for three-year terms.

The following resolutions were adopted: That the Grange solicit Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, who recently requested farmers to avoid possible food shortage by observing a twelve-hour day that in view of the probable coal shortage he use his influence to insure like coöperation from industrial workers and miners.

That daylight saving, always opposed for excellent reasons by farmers, be abandoned during these winter months when it entails extra hardship for them and hazard for school children who must leave home before daylight.

That the legislature authorize the milk control board to make definite rules for inspection that shall govern all inspectors, thus eliminating the confusion resulting from conflicting instructions.

That Secretary Wickard use his influence to avoid milk rationing by maintaining a fair and adequate price in fluid milk which would make it possible for farmers to produce milk at a fair profit under the present labor conditions.

Due to the present transportation situation, it was voted to hold the March 2d meeting in Butler.

Program Presented

The program arranged by Mrs. Paul Renick, Pomona lecturer, opened with a number of orchestra selections by a group of Butler high school students, directed by Miss Lula Bevington.

Lines that he quoted from Grange ritual served well to summarize the talk that J. Audrey Boak, past master of Pennsylvania State Grange, gave on "Things That Will Endure."

"If we work upon marble, it will crumble. If we work upon brass, time will corrode it. If we rear temples, they will crumble into dust. But if we work upon immortal minds, if we embue them with just and true principles, the reverence of God and the love of our fellow men, we engrave upon something that will brighten to all eternity," he said.

John Anderson, principal of Butler high school, discussed our responsibility toward children in his address on "What of the Future?"

"We can be confident," he said, "of our children's success and future promise if we have been able to develop in them self-discipline, have encouraged them to get the most education possible, have trained them to use time wisely, and developed in them proper ideals. If we have been able to do these things we can entrust them safely to the future and ourselves trust in that future."

R. W. Parks and Mrs. Clyde Moore each talked briefly on ways of broadening the vision of rural people. Both tressed an intelligent, informed interest in local and national affairs.

"Nor can we stop there," said Mrs. Moore, "for the local affairs often take on national and international significance, and conversely international affairs may well have local significance."

The program was interspersed with music. Mrs. Charles Martsolf pantomimed "America" as it was being sung by Mrs. H. B. Callahan and Mrs. L. S. McCollough.

Mrs. Dorothy Keil and Mrs. Mabel Cramer of Eureka Grange, sang songs that had been inspired by this and the first war.

MONROE-PIKE POMONA HEAR INTERESTING SPEECHES

Monroe-Pike Pomona Grange, No. 64, at its early winter meeting with Mineola Grange, No. 1453, Brodheadsville,—unanimously passed a resolution favoring establishment of rationing boards in the several townships instead of "compelling undermanned farming establishments to travel miles to the county-seat and city centers, to contact rationing boards." The Grangers in the resolution passed impressed the thought upon the farming element that the change sought would also save gasoline and tires.

Guest speaker at the session was Dale H. Learn, well known realtor, who himself while not pursuing farming as a craft, yet maintains a 72-acre place near Eagle Valley Corners.

The address of Mr. Learn, cited the independence of the farmer and farm life and held the view that the farming element was the least troublesome in the nation, inasmuch as it was generally regarded as "quiet and peaceful." "I had a taste of farming in my youth, went to the city, and came back to the rural area, he said, where he has reared his family under simple healthful environment. Valuable farms are selling in New Jersey areas for $135 per acre; in Connecticut for $161 per acre; and in Pennsylvania, at $62 per acre, as an average; Monroe and Pike Counties, in 1942, have averaged $71 an acre, as recorded in the sales of the past year," Mr. Learn's figures showed.

Reasons given why so many farms in Monroe have been sold included "tracts near mountain scenery; nearness to resort hotels and boarding houses; golf courses, state highways, a leading railroad, lakes, etc. He also cited that this region is one where sea planes have landed, and can land. Half of Monroe and Pike farms sold were bought by New York and Philadelphia parties.

Monroe Farm Sales May Total 225, by Jan. 1, 1943

The afternoon session featured addresses, Christmas music, songs, of patriotic and social nature, with the talented Lecturer, Phyllis Orben in charge. Oscar Practorious, Pomona Master, called the meeting to order. All Granges in the two counties were represented, six in all, with Hamilton having the largest turnout.

The Christmas Box Exchange Feature Was a Delightful Success

Welcoming address was made by Frank Thomas with response by O. Praetorious. The ladies of the various Granges furnished a splendid supper and the Grangers immediately went into a session of the fifth degree.

Several were given the exemplified work. The good sized induction planned was rendered impossible because of a number of the candidates being in the U. S. Armed forces and defense industry activity.

District Deputy W. H. Snyder, Mrs. Snyder, and Mr. Serfass, of Towamensing Grange; M. P. Brong, Conservation chairman; Worthy Master Ted Lewis, of Bucks County, and Mrs. Ted Lewis, all brought most timely messages. Mr. Lewis told of the patriotic call for food for our allies and our own population, and warned that if the depleted granaries are not filled by next harvest's close, that there will be much suffering from lack of the necessary foods, for healthful prosecution of the home and other fronts. The farmer must make sacrifices, work harder, and assure his own food, naturally, in the preparation of Nature's supply, he pointed out. He cited the need of a better farm labor wage—and urged the Grangers "to fight on patriotically, and zealously."

Mr. Snyder's message stressed Grange work in Lehigh, Carbon, Monroe and Pike areas.

Master William H. Hessler, of Hamilton Grange, told of progress made in his grange and general grange efforts.

The next session of Monroe-Pike Pomona No. 64, will be held with Pocono Grange, No. 1415, March 20, 1943.

A cake baking contest will be an added feature at the March meeting and the winners will be awarded for their skill.

POMONA GRANGE ASKS FOR MORE STABLE GOVERNMENT POLICY

Grangers from most of the subordinate Granges of Bradford County met with Orwell Grange No. 1561, Saturday, Nov. 21, for a full day and evening session. An exceptionally good attendance was noted. Earle Bidlack, Warren Center Pomona Master, presided at each session.

Following the roll call the officers responded with "One thing we can do better by working together." The welcome address was given by Frank Champlin of Orwell Grange. Paul Sims, Pomona overseer, responded with "Coöperative Use of Farm Machinery."

The theme, "Farm Coöperatives, Why and How," was very well covered in farm discussion led by Thurston Shumway, Pomona Lecturer.

The speakers on this subject included Rev. Theron Zimmerman of LeRaysville, who spoke on "The Church's Place in the Coöperative Movement." "Fields of Service" was discussed by John Brackman of Canton. Frank Gorham of Wysox spoke on "The Future of Coöperatives."

Delegates to the state convention at Harrisburg, Dec. 8th, 9th, and 10th were elected. Paul Sims will represent the county. An alternate, Thurston Shumway, was also elected. Mrs. Hazel Brackman will represent Bradford County in the statewide spelling contest, a feature of the convention.

Reports from subordinate granges during the past three months showed trends in both directions relative to attendance, membership and activities. On the whole subordinate membership is holding its own in spite of war conditions.

In the afternoon session an instrumental number played by Jean Marie Cowles, accompanied by her mother, was enjoyed.

The Fifth Degree was conferred in the evening in full form upon a class of 18 candidates by the county officers. Those receiving the degree were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. Foster Benninger, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pettis, Morris Hunt, C. S. Pitcher, Harriet Pitcher, Frank Cook, Mrs. Theron Zimmerman, Norman Darling, Frank Bender, Max Dewing, Henry Allyn, Emerson Abell, Nellie Pettes, Mrs. Mary Shoemaker.

"An Evening of American Music," was led by Miss Ruth Culver. She was assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Roy Blocher. This feature was open to the public and was very much enjoyed.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Food supplies are very vital to winning the war and

Whereas, Farmers are gravely handicapped by labor shortage and farm equipment, and

Whereas, Many dairy herds are being sold, farms shut down, farmers forced to plan to reduce rather than increase operations because of the uncertainty of labor and price fixing, and

Whereas, Farmers must plan over a longer range of time other than from month to month, be it

Resolved, That Washington officials through Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, state a more definite and stable policy that will stand for a reasonable length of time so as to enable farmers to plan accordingly their business. And be it further

Resolved, That since the above conditions exist in Bradford County, that more positive and stable information be passed down for guidance.

Whereas, We recognize that the services of our county farm agent, Paul Reber, and the home extension worker, Blanche Coit, are most valuable to the people of Bradford County, and

Whereas, The services of these workers are curtailed due to the tire and gas situation, and

Whereas, Most communities have or are near to a Grange organization whose efforts are comparable to those of the home extension office, therefore, be it

Resolved, That each Grange of Bradford County plan such a program as to allow open meetings at convenient homes so that all, whether Grangers or not, might have the benefit of the services of these agriculture and home extension workers, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed in the hands of each Grange secretary and the home extension office at Towanda.

Whereas, Due to conditions brought about by our war efforts, it appears that there is developing a serious shortage in both farm labor and farm equipment, especially electrical supplies needed for meeting the board of health requirements in the production of milk and other farm products, it will be necessary that more consideration be given to supplying farmers with this equipment, we therefore recommend that request for new equipment and supplies to be used in production of vital food stuffs be approved.

Whereas, Grange organizations guide and determine many of the farm policies enacted into law, be it

Resolved, That the Worthy Master, Earle Bidlack, be empowered to appoint a legislative committee of five to study the trends and report at the February and subsequent sessions, their findings.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

(Concluded from page 9.)

world and do it without payments from the Federal treasury.

On the other hand a relatively small increased expenditure for research on products which can be made from farm raised crops, such as artificial rubber, wool substitutes, paint oils, etc., would assist in the war effort now and be a boon to agriculture in the trying times of postwar reconstruction and adjustment.

To this end we commend and pay tribute to our State Department of Agriculture for its splendid work in disease control and grading and marketing of farm products. The constant fight against both animal and plant disease must not be abated during the war, in fact it is vital to getting sufficient food to win the war. The establishment of market grades is more than ever necessary because of the policy of the War Department in buying only properly graded foods. The Department should be given more adequate financial support for its vital work.

Hospitalization and Medical Care

While opposing national paternalism and the too common willingness of the present generation to become wards of the government, the Grange recognizes that there are serious problems of health confronting our people. Feeling that the problem should be solved by mutual coöperation rather than Federal Medicine, the Pennsylvania State Grange took a first step by the establishment of the Grange Hospitalization Plan. This has proved a great boon and the numbers who have enrolled through their Subordinate Grange units attests to its fulfilling a real need.

However, hospitalization is but one phase of the health program. It becomes a factor only after the member has become a patient in need of hospital care. Keeping well or overcoming disease before it has reached operative or hospitalization stage is even more vital. With war drafting thousands of doctors, the securing of proper medical treatment or arresting disease in its incipient form becomes a crying need. Your comittee recommends to the State and Subordinate Granges that careful thought be given to formulating and launching some coöperative plan for securing adequate medical service. Some work has been done by a few rural communities in the middle and far west, but as yet this is a field in which the Grange may pioneer the way.

Propaganda

This Grange deplores as undemocratic and as showing a lack of faith in the integrity of the common people, the policies of Washington whereby the citizens are kept in the dark as to the actual conditions, policies, and agreements entered into with other nations. These secret commitments of our leaders will vitally affect every family, practically all of whom now have sons or daughters in the service.

The blatant propaganda and drivel assailing our ears and eyes hourly in an attempt to inculcate hate, is an expensive substitute for truth. Nor is the first cost, expensive as it must be to maintain a propaganda bureau employing thousands, the only factor to be reckoned with. The propaganda methods smack of the very totalitarianism which we are waging a war to destroy. This hate propaganda has invaded even the comic strip of the daily newspaper. It is influencing the impressionable mind of childhood. It teaches hate and reliance on supermen in checking wrong doers rather than emphasizing the responsibility of each individual in overcoming evil men and conditions. Hands off the comics. Let them be teachers of love, real humor, and idealism, not Nazi doctrines of reliance on hate, supermen leaders, and cruelty. Can Satan cast out Satan? Can we by the power of Beelzebub cast out devils and our kingdom stand?

World Reconstruction and Peace

That America won the last war but lost it at the peace table, is oft quoted. To prevent such a reoccurrence the Grange is uniting with many other agencies in educating our people for the part which we as Americans must plan in securing a Just and Durable Peace when hostilities cease. To achieve this end your committee recommends that time be allotted during the Lecture Hour for considering some of the basic problems vital to World Reconstruction based on a Just and Durable Peace. Consideration of the following points has served to bring into focus the fundamental problems which must be incorporated in any lasting plan, namely:

1. Abandon hate and revenge.
2. American coöperation to feed, heal, and rebuild a shattered world.
3. Abolish racial discrimination and safeguard rights of minorities.
4. American participation in some form of world commonwealth which will exercise international policy power to prevent aggressive wars and do away with huge national armaments.

To start implementing the above aims and because of the important rôle which the farmer must play in war and in any world reconstruction, Agriculture should be adequately represented by men of her own selection on every council or board planning the war or the peace to follow. As a further aid to winning both the war and the peace, we urge the extension of the policies expressed and implied in the Atlantic Charter to all parts of the globe. The immediate repeal of the Oriental Exclusion Act and the substitution therefor of a quota system such as obtains for other nations would be an act of justice to our allies, the Chinese. It would be a powerful bid for the support of the peoples of India, Malaya, and the East Indies, against Japanese imperialism. Unless justice is done to the peoples of the Far East, the sacrifice of our boys in the South Pacific may be in vain. We may but lay the foundation of a later and more frightful war between the yellow and white races.

Truth About Farming Campaign

With the gross misinformation on the farm situation recently featured in the metropolitan press, it is high time that a concerted effort be made by farmers and their organizations to get the true facts before the public. The establishment of an agency supported jointly by all farm organizations to collect true data and get it published in the metropolitan press or other papers read by the city consumer is just at present a crying need. Many studies and facts are available from our Agricultural Colleges, State Departments of Agriculture, and farm business organizations. Not only should the coöperating farm organizations comply and attractively set forth the truth on farm conditions, but individual members and representatives in each urban community should personally contact the editors of those town papers. The present moment is propitious. The National and State Granges should inaugurate this "Truth about Farming" campaign of public enlightenment.

Teacher Tenure Modification

The great demand of the military service and the war industries has changed the surplus of teachers into an unprecedented teacher shortage. This has but aggravated the flow of the better teachers from the rural to the higher salaried city districts. To keep the schools operating boards of directors and superintendents have and will be increasingly required to take almost anyone who has ever taught or can show evidence of meeting the minimum qualifications, regardless of ability.

With Pennsylvania's present tenure law this is likely to react disastrously by fastening on our rural districts the poorer quality of teachers. In the city schools when the teacher leaves for war a substitute is secured. The original teacher is guaranteed his position if he returns after his period of service. To replace these and those entering war industries the best teachers from our rural districts are enticed into these higher paid positions. These latter changes are not enlistments, hence the directors and superintendents cannot replace them by substitutes. Tenure provisions apply and after two years the district is saddled with the poor or mediocre teacher. These teachers can hold on after the war even though new graduates from our teacher training institutions or better qualified persons released from the war effort may be available. To guard against the possibility of such a handicap, we would call for the modification or suspension of the present drastic provisions of the tenure act for the duration of the war.

Priorities for School Buses

School buses should be given priorities in both replacements and repair parts or repair service. In many school districts old buses or those in poor mechanical condition must be used to haul the children. It is folly to wait until twenty or thirty children lose their lives before giving priorities to these essential adjuncts of our consolidated schools.

Alcohol and Temperance

The Grange has always been a staunch champion of temperance and an advocate of education as to the evils of alcoholism and narcotics. In the first world war the cigarette was the fad. Every soldier was supplied with some favorite brand until scarcely any returned who had not formed the cigarette habit. In the present war beer bids fair to supplant the cigarette, being dispensed freely in each cantonment. We may take the brewer's word as to what is expected of this move as revealed in the *Brewers' Digest* of May, 1941. "One of the finest things that could have happened to the brewing industry was the insistence by high ranking officers to make beer available at army camps. The opportunity presented to the brewing industry by this measure is so obvious that it is superfluous to go into detail. Here is a chance for brewers to cultivate a taste for beer in millions of young men who will eventually constitute the largest beer consuming section of our population." Such debauching of our youth is little less than treason and sabotage. When France fell the per capita consumption of alcoholic liquors was the highest of any nation in the world. Hitler had forbidden his youths to drink. Singapore and Pearl Harbor provide additional evidence that drink reduces efficiency and that liquor does not win wars. When practically every industry has been curtailed, when food is being rationed, when housewife and school child are urged as a patriotic duty to save tin, and when the distribution of the child's best food, milk, is limited because of tire shortage, why is this malignant industry permitted to use sixty per cent of the salvaged tin to cap its bottled brew, given rubber for its trucks when milk goes back to the horse and wagon days, and allotted thousands of bushels of grain suitable for food or potential sources of artificial rubber? Why is beer foisted upon our sons when clear heads and steady nerves mean life or death? Nor is it any less treasonable to permit the defense worker at home to impair his daily efficiency or hold up production by absenting himself for two or three days after each pay recovering from a drunken orgy. For the sake of victory, to preserve the life of our boys in service, demand that all alcoholic beverages including beer, be abolished until after demobilization. Grain converted into food or artificial rubber not beer will win the war.

Lastly we urge Grange members to coöperate with the church, the only organization founded for the express purpose of maintaining and proclaiming the basic principles and teachings of the Great Master of the Universe. Upon these principles democracy and all fraternities were founded. Only by the concept of an Omnipotent Father, God, and an all embracing brotherhood of man, His highest and noblest creation, can the present global conflict be resolved into a world of justice, freedom, and faith. Only by the practice of these principles may we hope to banish war and usher in the age of Social or Moral Man.

THE PROBLEM OF WAR-TIME AGRICULTURE

(Continued from page 6.)

It is difficult to understand a governmental policy of keeping food prices down even to the extent of granting a government subsidy to certain consumers, when at the same time another branch of the government is figuring out ways to induce consumers to refrain from spending some 40 billions of dollars in 1943.

Incomes after taxes for 1943 are estimated to be about 117 billion dollars but there won't be more than about 76 billion dollars worth of goods and services on which to spend this money.

Here is what Secretary Morgenthau says:

". . . Ways are being devised to induce consumers to refrain from spending from $40,000,000,000 in 1943. This huge sum represents the difference between disposable incomes remaining after payment of all personal taxes and the available supply of goods at current prices." (*New York Times*, p. 66).

Why should all the people in the United States, through subsidy, pay taxes to keep prices down to some consumers who have more money than there are goods to buy? Also, if subsidies are generally used for products such as milk (now subsidized in New York City), will not the time soon be here when most consumers (since they use milk) will be subsidized? When that stage is reached, then all consumers will be taxed to pay subsidies which they had better have paid out direct in the form of higher prices. Thus would be avoided the extra costs of administration and inefficiencies of subsidies and taxing systems. Subsidies look like a fine example of trying to lift one's self by his bootstraps.

Conclusion

This nation cannot have low prices to farmers and capacity production of food. We can have one or the other, but not both.

We must find a way to pay farmers the prices necessary to get the needed amounts of food produced, rather than concern ourselves with historical price relationships, going back over a quarter of a century, as a basis for farm price ceilings.

Prompt action is necessary since plans for 1943 are now being made. Farmers are asking themselves now:

Shall I continue to farm, or quit and get a job in industry?

If I farm, shall I try to hire help, or do as much as I can myself, and let other acres go idle?

Shall I cut down livestock numbers to what I can take care of myself?

This is not a matter of patriotism. Farmers of the United States yield to no one in matters of loyalty or patriotism. Moreover, this is more than merely a farm problem. The life of the nation is at stake. A governmental policy must evolve that will enable the farmers of this country to yield the utmost next year.

The solution of some problems may be postponed until the war is over, but not this one. It must be solved in order to "win the war and write the peace." Doubtless the War Manpower Commission and the Food Administration will function in this area.

Farmers are not receiving Army-Navy E awards for excellence in production. Nonetheless they can, with justifiable pride, point to the unprecedented agricultural output of 1942. This, remember, was achieved with drains on the farm labor supply and with even greater drains on the energy of farmers themselves, their wives and their children. In the face of great odds, but with a kind Providence, farmers met the test in 1942. We must give them a chance to do equally well in 1943 for they cannot make "bricks without straw."

PRESENT-DAY FARM PROBLEMS DISCUSSED AT SESSION OF WASHINGTON CO. POMONA

Worthy Master T. J. Walker, of Washington Grange, was reëlected at the quarterly session held in the Masonic Temple, East Wheeling Street, Washington. Other officers elected for a two-year term were: Overseer, W. L. Newman; lecturer, Mrs. J. E. Martin; steward, William Orr; assistant steward, Russell Devore; chaplain, the Rev. Daniel Hamill; treasurer, C. A. Hayden; secretary, Mrs. W. G. Wilson; gatekeeper, Dermer Stout; Ceres, Mrs. Lucile Sweeney; Pomona, Mrs. Boyd Spillman; Flora, Mrs. John L. Hunter; lady assistant steward, Mrs. Hugh McDowell; executive committee, Samuel Reed, and finance committee, William L. Shaw.

Theme of the sessions—"Economic Equality for Agriculture," was taken from the words of Albert S. Goss, master of National Grange, and emphasized throughout the meeting: "The strength which lies in a just cause comes from the sacrifice which the people are willing to make to defend it." Wholeheartedly the Grangers resolve by their declaration of purposes that "united by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our Order, our Country and Mankind."

To the roll call, "In a nation at war, what do you consider the greatest advantage of country life?" Master T. J. Walker responded with "To have the opportunity to live in the country where evil temptations are at the lowest ebb and have food supplies sufficient to dispense to the needy." Other advantages were added: "The quiet of study and meditation," by the Rev. Hamill: "Being able to produce the food for our armies and civilians," by Charles Hayden; "High quality of citizenship, virtue of clear thinking and value of self-reliance," by Mrs. J. E. Martin.

There are now 2,100 members of the Grange in Washington County, with 150 voting delegates at the early afternoon session, representing the 25 Granges in the County.

The problem of deferment of farm labor was brought out with the reading of the honor roll of service men taken from Washington County farms, 15 alone from North Strabane Grange, 12 from Millers Run Grange and 11 from Buffalo Grange.

The resolutions committee, Mrs. Howard Vankirk, H. M. Day and Walter Barger, submitted the following resolutions which were adopted by Pomona: Recommending a reading course to be formulated by State Grange, approved by National Grange and adopted by each subordinate Grange; control of the liquor traffic near army camps; use of the Bible as a textbook in the public schools and the appointment of a committee to review and instruct Grangers in the flag code as made a public law by Congress last June.

The Rev. William R. McKim, of the Chariers (Hill) Presbyterian church, conducted the devotions on the subject, "Right Thinking versus Wrong Thinking," attributing all the evils of the world caused by wrong thinking to begin with, and the meaning of the Biblical word "Selah" as "Stop to Think."

Dr. Kenneth Hood, of State College, spoke on the subject, "The Farmer in a World at War." He said in part: "The American farmer has done the best job of war production of any group in the nation. We have been asked to increase almost everything, and we have done it in spite of parity, shortage of farm labor, high cost of production, 18-hour day and calloused hands. But we are going to face a considerable curtailment of many food products; for when a man goes from his place in civilian life into the Army his bulk of food is increased from 50 to 100 per cent. The American people at home are not going to have to go hungry but they are going to learn to do without many things. Great increase in farm products cannot be suddenly developed. It must be brought about by long-time planning from one season through the next. The biggest farm problem today is shortage of skilled farm labor to handle live stock and expensive farm equipment. It is to be hoped that farmers of Pennsylvania will not become discouraged and leave the farms, but nearly every one, under the present manipulation, will be forced to grow less. Essential farm labor must be deferred. The "teen-age" draft has developed a problem on the farm, for those boys want to go, even though their duty is clear to remain on the farm. Consideration of the farm labor problem has come about one and one-half years too late. Four out of every five went into industry 18 months ago. Once they have left the farm for the higher wages of industry, they don't come back. Parity means par, but the weakness of farm parity has brought confusion. It does not represent the current cost of production, it does not measure correctly the capacity that farms can produce and does not compare favorably with the parity for other workers." He prophesied very high prices later when scarcity comes within the next 12 months, unless a more settled condition is brought about for the farmers. He gave several solutions for the farmer to practice in the face of the "present manipulation":

"Get maximum production; avoid expansion; conserve labor, feed, material; avoid incurring long-time debts; plow money back into the land; don't spend anything more than you have to; plan early, work late, keep faith in our job; develop leadership; do not expect a Moses or a Pied Piper to lead us out of this dilemma; and hold on to your Grange. Agriculture will continue to be the basic industry throughout all time."

The morning session was opened with a patriotic tableau in charge of Mrs. Howard Vankirk and Mrs. T. J. Walker. It represented the symbolism of The Star Spangled Banner and Christianity. The former was represented by Mrs. Lawrence Ely, Mrs. Albert Pence, Mrs. Earl Amos and Mrs. Lucile Sweeney; the latter by Mrs. T. H. Walker, Mrs. Boyd Spillman, Mrs. Elizabeth VanKirk and Miss Bee Clark.

The afternoon song service was in charge of Mrs. R. B. McNary and North Strabane Grange. The most spectacular tableau was that of "Silent Night, Holy Night," with Mary, Joseph and the Child Jesus, the shepherds, the wise men and guardian angels.

Two timely addresses were given in the greetings by Dermer S. Stout and the response by John L. Hunter. Mr. Stout eulogized the maxim, "The strength of the pack is the wolf and the strength of the wolf is the pack." Mr. Hunter enlarged upon the misunderstandings which exist between city and country people.

In Memoriam

GAVITTE

WHEREAS, The Great Master has called from our midst Brother Dr. E. B. Gavitte, of Ballevville Grange No. 1991. In his passing, be it

Resolved, We drape our charter for thirty days.

Record these resolutions in our minutes, send a copy to the family and a copy published in PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

G. MAC FRY,
GROVER C. CORL,
WILLIS A. SCHILLING,
Committee.

STEELE

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our beloved Brother, Hugh E. Steele, who served the Grange well in his lifetime as Master of Pomona Grange No. 3, as Master of Kennett Grange, and as a member of the Executive Committee of Brandywine Grange. He attended regularly the meetings of the Subordinate Grange until sickness prevented.

We deeply regret the loss of our Brother. We bow to the will of the Almighty and commit him to the care of Him who does all things for the best; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to his family, drape our charter for sixty days, record these resolutions on the minutes and send a copy to the family.

ADELAIDE C. RANKIN,
MARIAN S. PAINTER,
ANNA M. RIMEL,
Committee.

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Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Grange Seals	$5.00
Digest	.60
New Fifth Degree Manuals, per set of 9	3.00
New Fifth Degree Manuals, single copy	.40
New Fourth Degree Manuals, per set of 13	4.00
New Fourth Degree Manuals, single copy	.35
New Juvenile Manuals, per set of 13	3.25
Constitution and By-Laws	.20
Degree Work, First 4 degrees by Dr. Rankin	.50
Fifth Degree Floor Work, by Dr. Rankin	.50
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.15
Song Books, "The Patron," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.75
Secretary's Record Book	.60
Labor Savings Minute Book	2.75
Treasurer's Account Book	.60
Blank Reports, Subordinate Grange to Pomona, per hundred	.75
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 25	.70
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 100	2.75
Roll Book	.75
Application Blanks, per hundred	.45
Pomona Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Juvenile Application Blanks, per fifty	.25
Notice of Arrearage, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Order on Treasurer, per hundred	.30
Treasurer's Receipts	.30
Trade Cards, each	.01
Demit Cards, each	.01
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead)	.15
Grange Radiator Emblems	.50
Ohio State Grange Cook Books, each	.75

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,

MILES HORST, *Secretary.*

The Pennsylvania State Grange Holds Highly Successful Session at Harrisburg, December 8, 9, 10

ALTHOUGH meeting under war conditions with many problems to contend with on the farm and travel not easy, the Seventieth Annual Session of the Pennsylvania State Grange held at Harrisburg December 8, 9 and 10 was surprisingly well attended. The number of delegates was close to 500. Even though less than in other years, about the same number of Granges were represented, the tendency being toward one delegate from a Grange rather than two for either the husband or the wife found it necessary to remain at home.

This good attendance was in line with the general interest and desire on the part of the delegate body to have the Grange take its proper place in the national war effort as well as to help in finding solutions to the many perplexing problems which the war has brought upon the producers of food.

Many of the delegates arrived at Harrisburg on Monday afternoon or evening. Even though the city was crowded, everybody was well taken care of with comfortable lodging due to the efforts of local Grange members and civic organizations. Local Granges provided social entertainment for the visiting delegates on Monday evening in the large ballroom of the Penn-Harris Hotel, headquarters for the convention. A quartet from the Red Lion Grange of York County entertained with a number of selections which were followed by music by Paul Horst of Heidelburg Grange, of Lebanon County, on a number of novelty instruments.

The formal opening of the Session took place in the beautiful Forum of the Education Building, one of the new buildings in the State Capitol group of buildings. After opening in the Sixth Degree, with all State officers in their chairs, the Grange was lowered to the Fourth Degree. The feature of the first morning session was the annual address of the State Master, Kenzie S. Bagshaw, which appears elsewhere in this issue. The afternoon session was given over to reports of officers and the presentation of resolutions.

At four o'clock a recess was declared and the ladies of the Grange proceeded to the large ballroom of the Penn-Harris Hotel for a tea given by the local Grange ladies, assisted by a number of girls taking vocational home economics in near-by rural high schools of Dauphin County, under the guidance of their supervisor.

The only open meeting and the only general official meeting not held in the Forum of the Session was that of Tuesday evening. This meeting was held in the Grace Methodist church. Greetings were extended by the Mayor of the City of Harrisburg, Hon. Howard E. Milliken, and the President of the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce, Mr. R. R. Burtner, and Mr. Walter Seiler, Master, Dauphin County Pomona Grange. The response was given by J. A. Boak, Past Master of the State Grange. An address on the subject, "Foundations of Democracy," was given by Dr. Francis B. Haas, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The evening's program was rounded out by an interesting spelling bee in which 22 county champions vied with each other for State honors. Miss Thelma Smith, of York County, won the contest with Mrs. Harold Allebach, of Montgomery County, and State Flora, winning second place.

The Wednesday morning session was opened with a short program of music directed by Paul Horst, followed with devotions by the Acting Chaplain, W. D. Keemer, of Juniata County. Dr. F. F. Lininger, Vice Dean of the School of Agriculture of the Pennsylvania State College, then was called upon and addressed the convention on present problems facing the Pennsylvania farmer. A copy of that address appears in this issue. The presentation of names for all officers in the State Grange followed. After another call for resolutions, L. J. Taber, Past Master of the National Grange, presented an inspiring address to the convention, stressing the importance of every citizen giving his or her best in the prosecution of this war to a successful and speedy end. Mr. Taber also spoke for the Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company of which he is the President.

A very impressive memorial service, under the leadership of the Acting Chaplain, Rev. W. D. Keemer, closed the morning session.

Wednesday afternoon was given over to special events, most of which were scheduled in the rooms of the Penn-Harris Hotel. The Keystone Grange Exchange held its annual stockholders meeting and elected Kyle Alexander, of Centre County, to the Board of Directors for a period of five years, and R. S. Allshouse, of Jefferson County, to the Board for the unexpired term of one years, caused by the death of Mr. C. M. Pallman.

At the same time Pomona Masters and Deputies met in another room for a discussion of their immediate problems and instruction in Grange ritualism.

The Lecturers filled a room with sixty chairs to capacity, as the State Lecturer, Walker Shannon, and Mrs. Shannon discussed with them the necessity of renewed effort in making the Lecturers hour an important part of every Grange program.

Equally well attended was the meeting under the direction of the State Home Economics Committee with Mrs. Ethel Richards, of Bedford County, Chairman of the State Committee, in charge. Many of the activities of Home Economics Committees in Subordinate Granges were discussed and plans for the new year developed.

At three o'clock in the afternoon the Juveniles of Valley Grange in York County presented a program to Juvenile Matrons in attendance at the State Grange as well as others interested. The interest taken in Juvenile work was in evidence as a large number of folks attended this meeting in charge of the State Juvenile Superintendent, Mrs. Lucy Shumway.

The Fifth Degree was exemplified by Valley Grange, of York County, in the presence of a very fine attendance. All the women participating in this Degree were dressed in long white gowns and the men in blue coats and white trousers, and all of them performed their parts excellently.

Two hundred and ninety-six patrons took the Sixth Degree exemplified in the Forum of the Education Building on Wednesday evening. Those who participated in the drills came from Cumberland, Lebanon and Bucks Counties. The lady officers and their attendants, taking part in the Degree work, were beautifully gowned, making a very impressive spectacle across the wide rostrum of the Forum.

The usual "Eighth Degree" was administered in the Penn-Harris ballroom later in the evening.

All of Thursday was taken up by reports of committees, three of the most important of which appear elsewhere in this issue, and the election of officers. The election resulted as follows:

Master, Kenzie S. Bagshaw, Hollidaysburg.
Overseer, Beatty H. Dimit, Indiana.
Lecturer, O. Walker Shannon, Hookstown.
Steward, Oscar Drumm, Sunbury.
Assistant Steward, W. S. Fullerton, Mahoningtown.
Chaplain, W. D. Keemer, East Waterford.
Treasurer, Philip Price, West Chester.
Secretary, Miles Horst, Harrisburg.
Gatekeeper, Dana K. Campbell, Wellsboro.
Ceres, Mrs. Frank Magill, Doylestown.
Pomona, Mrs. Walter Barger, Charleroi.
Flora, Mrs. Harold T. Allebach, Trappe.
Lady Asst. Steward, Miss Isabelle Elliott, New Alexandria.
Executive Committee, C. M. Davidson, Grove City.
Finance Committee, G. E. Gladfelter, Three Springs.

The Grange closed in full form Thursday evening.

A Wonderful Opportunity

WE have attractive openings in our organization for a few energetic men, who are interested in becoming insurance advisors, to serve our patrons in agriculture areas.

Men between the ages of 25 and 45, who have a record of success in farming or any other enterprise, will enjoy this profitable and highly interesting work. It enables you to help friends and neighbors arrange plans for the protection of themselves and their loved ones.

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HAMILTON GRANGE MEMBERS ENJOY CHRISTMAS PARTY

Hamilton Grange No. 1560, held its regular meeting, Wednesday evening, the 16th, with all officers present and a total attendance of 11 men and 10 women. It was decided to have Installation of Officers, Jan. 6, 1943.

Mrs. Cora Kulp Praetorious, a delegate from Hamilton Grange No. 1560, gave a lengthy report of the State Grange Session held at Harrisburg, December 8th, 9th, and 10th.

Mrs. Julia Mansback, acting lecturer, took over and talking for the Grange, presented the Worthy Master, William H. Hessler, with a Grange emblem in appreciation of his untiring labor in the Grange. A standing vote of thanks was given him for the beautiful Altar which he made and presented to the Grange. Readings were given by Alma Dietrich, Bertha Thomas, Oscar Praetorious, S. Berton Shook and William H. Hessler. This was followed with the Christmas Grab Bag. William Hessler, Jr., played a march while all patrons marched around the hall and grabbed a package out of a large carton, presided over by the lecturer. When seated all showed the gift they got and many a hearty laugh was enjoyed by all.

After closing, refreshments were served and a good time was enjoyed.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOL. XXXIX HARRISBURG, PA., FEBRUARY, 1943 No. 11

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

New Administration Takes Over in State Government

War and Postwar Issues Face General Assembly

STATE affairs in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the next four years will be under the direction of the new administration, headed by Governor Edward Martin of Washington County, which took over the reigns of government on January 19th. Two weeks earlier half of the members of the State Senate, 25 to be exact, and all of the 208 members of the House of Representatives took their oath of office and will serve with the 25 Senators who are in the middle of their four-year term as the legislators for their respective terms. Upon the shoulders of the men and women in these two branches of our state government rests the responsibility of determining our public policies and putting them into effect.

One thing is already evident, namely that every effort will be made to place the State of Pennsylvania in such a position that it can render its best in the prosecution of the present war to a successful and speedy end. In doing so, however, sight will not be lost of the importance of maintaining our state functions on as nearly a normal level as possible.

At this writing, January 27th, the Legislature has done little more than elect its officers for the legislative term and designate its committees. Legislators are quite unanimous, however, at this stage of their work in agreeing that the present session shall be as short as possible.

Governor Addresses Legislature

Governor Martin in addressing the General Assembly on January 26th made a number of recommendations to that body which indicate a number of the issues that the legislature will consider as the session progresses. In opening his address he stated that "I thoroughly believe in the American plan of Government. Our local, State and Federal governments each have their proper places. Our fathers were profoundly wise in giving us three branches of Government—the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial. Every function of Government must act independently of the others." He then went on to say that in the light of the very grave crisis in which we find ourselves today "it is necessary for all branches, all departments, all agencies, and all functions of government to work closer together than at any time in our history."

Then going on to discuss definite issues the Governor stressed that to make available all possible manpower for war purposes we must eliminate as much government as possible. We must also try to cut accidents to the lowest possible point for the same reason.

The Governor went on, saying that 'Pennsylvania is doing more war work than any other state in the Union and must do still more. Today 80 per cent of our workers are employed in war industry. It will require a longer time for us to get back into peace time production than will be needed by any of our sister states." To take care of a long time program a Post-War Planning Commission, with broad powers, was proposed.

Turning Relief Back to Counties

Governor Martin suggested that Public Assistance be returned to the counties. This he said would in his opinion save the taxpayers money without affecting the care of those in need.

Relative to education, the Governor said, "the upward revision of teachers' salaries, where this is shown to be necessary, should have consideration. Consideration should also be given to the question of financial help for school districts unable to carry on their schools under current conditions. Attention should also be given to the need for proper legislation giving the State Council of Education authority to change the time, the hours and the length of the school day, the school week and the school term, for the duration of the war. This authority should be given because of the urgent need for the help of our teen-age boys and girls on our farms during the Spring, Summer and Autumn."

Governor Edward Martin, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Grange people were pleased to have the Governor say to the legislators that "local government is self-government. Many of us deplore the continuing centralization of powers in the State capitals and in Washington. The cure for centralization is in making self-government work. Local government must do more work and better work than it is now doing or it will be gradually eliminated. Every possible encouragement must be given local governments by leaving taxing privileges and powers in its hands where it is feasible to do so."

The legislative committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange has been called into Harrisburg for a meeting on February 1st. Undoubtedly this committee will draw up a program to be presented to the legislature by the new legislative representative, Master Kenzie S. Bagshaw. Some of the issues upon which the committee is bound to bring pressure at this session is the school question which is becoming daily more serious, the return of public assistance to the counties, maintaining local government to the fullest extent possible and removing the one-cent tax now levied on gasolene for general state purposes.

In addition to the legislative activities of the State Grange we are bound to see more activity among other farm organizations in a legislative way. Farm groups in this state have been getting together more during the last year than ever before. When together they have been striving to iron out all differences between them so that agriculture in this state might present a united front not only on legislative problems within the state but on national problems as well.

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It takes a lot of business transactions to feed our fighting men. It takes a lot of telephoning about crops and labor and seed and fertilizer and transportation.

We are handling more telephone calls than ever before and materials are not available for additional lines and facilities. But you can help make the most of what we have by not making Long Distance calls to war-busy centers unless they are vital.

Bell Telephone System

THE CHAPLAIN'S MEDITATION

REV. W. D. KEEMER

"Whosoever Would Be Great Among You, Let Him Be Servant of All."

During the month of February our minds turn instinctively toward such great men as George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, whose birthdays we gladly celebrate this month. Let us pause and ask ourselves—why did these and many other great men and women so enshrine themselves in the hearts of the children of men that they will be remembered as long as time shall last? It is the unchangeable law of the Creator that we can only find true happiness, and make our lives worth living, as we give ourselves in service to others. It is easy now to understand why the Father of our Country became "First in War, First in Peace, and First in the Hearts of His Countrymen" as he gave himself on the altar of service without any hope of personal gain.

The Great Emancipator also gave all the years of his life in loyal, unselfish service for his fellowmen, and at last gave his life as a full measure of devotion. These men no doubt never even dreamed that their names would become immortal after they had finished serving their day and generation. Many times they were heartbroken, as their fellow citizens failed to appreciate or even understand the great services they were rendering to humanity. What joy it would be to them if they could realize how each succeeding generation can see more clearly the true greatness of their lives so freely given to the country they loved so well.

We should deem it an honor to pay tribute to their memories. And may God grant that the time shall never come when we cease to honor those who have served so well.

The opportunity to serve a great multitude comes to very few, but to each one there is constantly coming the privilege of serving those who are walking life's pathway with us. Although we may never be known beyond our own community, and our names not found in the public press, yet our lives may be spent in serving those with whom we come in contact daily. The happiest people we know are those who are doing the most for others, and the richest are those who are constantly giving themselves without any hope of reward.

Lives of great men all remind us
We may make our lives sublime,
And departing leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

Footprints that perhaps another
Sailing o'er life's solemn main
Some forlorn or shipwrecked brother
Seeing may take heart again.
—*Longfellow.*

SAVE USED CONTAINERS FOR 1943 CROP NEEDS

R. B. Donaldson

Fruit and vegetable growers will make a wise provision for future needs if they accumulate immediately a stockpile of second-hand wood boxes, crates, baskets, barrels, and hampers for use in shipping their 1943 crops to market.

By following this procedure, growers, as well as retailers, will help relieve an expected heavy demand for new wood containers and also ease the strain on manpower and transportation during the 1943 harvest season. Greater quantities of wood containers than usual will be needed to market the larger crops that are expected as a result of anticipated increased production and to ship supplies overseas to the armed forces and to the United Nations, it is said.

Supplies of second-hand containers may be obtained from grocery stores, restaurants, second-hand dealers, and similar merchants. Nearly all growers will have vacant space in their sheds and barns for storing the empty containers until the 1943 harvest season begins.

KEEP OLD MACHINERY IN GOOD WORKING CONDITION

J. R. Haswell

With new farm machinery scarce this year, the apparent problem is eased by the fact that Pennsylvania farmers have an average investment of $21.17 in machinery per crop acre. This high average indicates that Pennsylvania farms are better equipped than those of most states.

The chief problem of most farmers is to keep their present machinery in good working condition through proper adjustment and repair. Fortunately, repair parts are to be made available, but farmers are urged to order the needed parts well in advance of the time the machines will be used.

Extension demonstrations on adjustment and repair are planned to help farmers with their machinery problems. During the year just closed, 19,128 farmers attended such demonstrations in Pennsylvania and, as a result, were able to get better service from their farm machinery and equipment. In some instances, machines which never had given satisfactory performance were put in perfect running order.

A census taken a few years ago showed that each man attending a demonstration helped, on the average, two of his neighbors with their machinery problems. Many of the farmers included in the 1942 total will serve as community leaders in farm machinery extension work this year. From the value placed on the work at the time of the survey, and that was before the price of spare parts went up, it is figured that this one line of agricultural extension activity was worth $546,487 to the farmers of Pennsylvania in 1942.

LADINO CLOVER IS GOOD COVER CROP IN ORCHARD

Favorable results with Ladino clover as a cover crop in Adams County has encouraged growers to plant considerable acreages in apple orchards, reports C. O. Dunbar, of the Arendtsville field laboratory.

These orchards are in better condition to meet a scarcity of nitrogenous fertilizers without a decrease in yields than those in which legumes have not been grown.

Korean and Sericia lespedeza, Svalof perennial rye, Reed's canary grass, creeping red fescue, creeping brome grass, and orchard grass also have made satisfactory growth in orchard tests. A combination of Ladino clover and orchard grass has been much more satisfactory than orchard grass alone.

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GRANGE ESSAY WINNER

A 16-year-old Missouri girl, Miss Maxine Holbert of Ewing, was this year's winner in the National Grange highway safety essay contest, in which scores of young people throughout the country competed. As a result Miss Holbert was given a free trip, covering nearly two weeks, to the National Grange session at Wenatchee, Washington, where she read her essay to the assembled Patrons.

JOSEPH OWENS THOMAS, EBENSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

Granger—Farmer—Philosopher

Joseph O. Thomas of Cambria County will celebrate his 90th birthday on the last day of this year, December 31, 1942. Brother Thomas has had an active and varied career and has lived life in the fullest sense.

Born on a farm in Cambria Township, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1852, the son of Richard J. and Mary Owens Thomas. He resided on this farm until three years of age when his father Richard J. Thomas purchased a farm in the South Ebensburg Community about one mile from the farm on which Joseph O. Thomas was born. During Brother Thomas' early manhood he worked with his father on the farm and in the lumber business.

Most of the farm land that Brother Thomas operated in later years were cleared by him and brought up to a high state of fertility under his management. Cattle feeding and general farming in addition to the lumber business kept Joseph O. actively engaged from one year's end to another.

On the 21st of February, 1877,

Brother Thomas was united in marriage to Catherine Jane Davis of Ebensburg and shortly after his marriage, took over the farming operations on the home farm. He continued active farm operations until 1919 when he retired from the farm. During World War I, Mr. Thomas served as the Agricultural Member of the Local Draft Board—serving with honor and distinction.

During the years 1919 and 1920, Brother Thomas served as agent in the State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, making fertilizer and seed inspection. In this capacity he became well acquainted with all types of Pennsylvania Agriculture.

It was during this period from 1919 to 1922 that Brother Thomas was made a member of Speakers Staff for Farmers Institute. His favorite subject was "Cabbage Growing." His information was gotten first hand and he was recognized as a specialist in raising cabbage on his Cambria County Farm. Brother Thomas was the first farmer to grow more than twenty-five tons of cabbage on a measured acre in Cambria County. He was never satisfied to do a mediocre job. His motto seemed to be, "Do a *good* job or don't do the job at all." Whatever he started was done efficiently and done well.

Joseph O. Thomas had all the qualifications of a "Master Farmer." He took an active part in Religious, Educational and Civic Affairs. He never aspired to high political office but he liked politics and was a keen student of government. Many of his political theories were based on his study of the writings of the eminent Scotch political economist Adam Smith.

When farm organizations began to take shape, Brother Thomas studied their possibilities and if he believed they were sound and in the interest of better agriculture he gave them his whole-hearted support. He became a member of the Farmers Alliance when it was organized in Cambria County and about 1894 when the Grange came to Cambria County he affiliated himself with that organization and has been active in Grange affairs down to the present moment.

With the passing of the Smith-Lever Law, when the Agricultural Extension Service was made available to the Farm People of Pennsylvania, Brother Thomas believed that an Extension Representative in Cambria County would benefit the farm people and took an active part in organizing the Cambria County Farm Bureau which later adopted the name of Cambria County Agricultural Extension Association. Brother Thomas served as President of the Extension Association (Farm Bureau) during the first four years of its existence. Many benefits that have come to the farmers of Cambria County through this organization are due largely to his efforts in building good will and confidence with all groups.

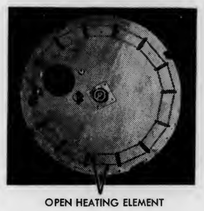
Many richly deserved honors have come to Mr. Thomas—one which he greatly appreciates is a silver loving cup presented to him by the members of the Agricultural Extension Association at the annual banquet in Cambria County in recognition of his faithful work and continued interest in the organization, of his untiring zeal in getting the Farm Bureau

(Concluded on page 14.)

How to Care for ELECTRIC HEATING ELEMENTS

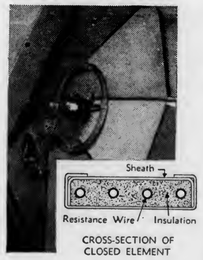
They're Hard to Replace!

How to Care for Open Elements (*Elements with resistance wire or ribbon exposed to air.*)



1. Keep free of dust or other foreign matter by brushing lightly with a soft, dry brush.
2. Avoid kinking or nicking of wire, which creates hot spots and shortens life.
3. Keep electrical terminals tight and clean. If a terminal is found to be loose and, as a result, an inch or so of the resistance wire has been burned, remove this section of wire and make a new connection. Do not remove long sections of the wire because this increases temperature and shortens the life of the element.

How to Care for Closed Elements (*Elements with resistance wire enclosed in insulated metal sheath.*)



Replace this type of element whenever it causes trouble; it *cannot* be repaired. To care for these elements properly:

1. Clean the surface of the element with brush or cloth. Do not immerse element in water.
2. Avoid rough handling or jarring.
3. Do not bend.
4. Check tightness of electrical terminals. Be careful not to twist terminals as such may rupture the element wire and perhaps cause damage that cannot be repaired.
5. Store element in a dry place to avoid rusting.
6. Do not fasten mounting nuts too tightly. Allow for expansion when hot.

How to Care for Liquid Immersion Heaters

1. Keep element immersed while in use.
2. Keep container free of sediment. In pressure type water heaters, drain and flush the tank periodically.
3. Keep element free of scale. Scale acts as an insulator and causes the element to build up high temperatures shortening its life. Remove lime scale by soaking element in diluted acetic acid or vinegar for several hours and wipe off when coating is softened. Do not scrape element with metal.

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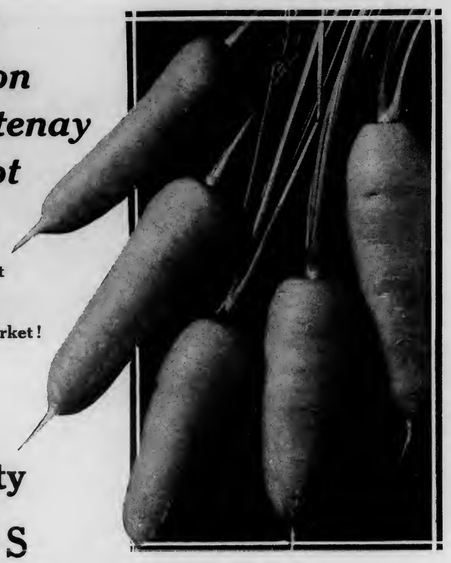

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PARSNIP, Harris Model	.10
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BRUSSELS SPROUTS, Long Island	.10
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Pennsylvania Farm Notes

HENS NEED PLENTY OF WATER FOR EGG LAYING

F. H. Leuschner

Hens must have ample supplies of fresh water if they are to consume enough feed and lay well. One hundred laying hens will drink about five gallons or approximately 40 pounds of water daily. That means between 6 and 7 tons per year.

Running water in the poultry house is probably the greatest single labor-saving device available to the poultryman. Fortunate indeed is the individual who has a supply of spring water which flows continuously by gravity or which is served to the hens through "bubbling" fountains attached to a pressure system. Such a system not only saves most of the labor of watering flocks but also eliminates the water freezing problem.

If the water flow is checked by a spigot or automatic float, some method must be used to prevent freezing in uninsulated houses. Various types of heating devices are available to help solve this problem. Water systems are discussed in detail in Pennsylvania State College Agricultural Extension Leaflet 80, available at County Agents' offices.

Water stands that prevent spillage from wetting the litter may be of various types as also shown in the leaflet. An old tub or part of a barrel cut down, placed under the water pan and approaches, and partially filled with some absorbent material like coal ashes, will serve quite well.

CALVES NEED VITAMIN D TO STOP RICKETS ATTACK

J. C. Nageotte

Because of adverse weather during the hay curing season, a large amount of hay probably is so low in vitamin D that rickets will show up in calves under nine months in the form of arched or "roached" backs and lowness back of the shoulders. In some cases it may go so far as to cause enlarged joints and stiffness.

If this condition is not corrected by feeding additional vitamin D, the animals may be permanently weak in the loin, and low behind the withers. Animals low in vitamin D also grow more slowly and are not so thrifty as those which have an adequate amount of the vitamin.

The cheapest available form of commercial vitamin D now on the market is irradiated dry yeast. It comes in the form of a dry, fine powder and may be mixed in the growing grain at the rate of 1 pound per ton of grain. Because of the hay situation this year, calves should be fed the irradiated yeast up to nine months of age. Since most calf starters include the yeast, usually it is not necessary to add the irradiated yeast to a commercial calf starter.

PREPARE EQUIPMENT NOW FOR HOUSING THE HOGS

L. C. Madison

Favorable hog prices as compared to corn prices have encouraged many farmers to increase the number of brood sows carried on their farms. In Pennsylvania as a whole, the increase is about 50 per cent compared with 1940.

On some farms equipment which has been idle can be put into use. However, on other farms additional equipment will be needed to take care of the larger number of brood sows and their litters. This equipment should be efficient and constructed at the lowest cost possible.

All experimental evidence indicates that the most profitable method of producing pork is to keep the animals on pasture when green feed is available.

To take advantage of the cheap pasture feed and to keep the hogs under sanitary conditions, it is desirable to have the kind of equipment that can be used in connection with pasture. Therefore, it is important in planning new buildings to construct portable farrowing houses which can be used at farrowing time and also as shelter for pigs on pasture in summer and for proper protection in winter.

These houses require little material and are easy to construct. Owing to shortage of labor, it is important that the building of these houses be done during the slack winter months so that the equipment will be ready in the spring when needed.

FEED EWES TO GROW BIGGER LAMB CROP

W. B. Connell

Proper feeding of the breeding ewes will produce a larger and stronger lamb crop. Because of the internal parasite situation and poor quality hay, both the result of abundant rainfall last summer, breeding ewes need more careful feeding this winter than usual.

Wherever good, clean corn or grass silage is available, every 10 ewes should receive a bushel crate of silage daily as part of the roughage allowance.

In addition to the roughage, the ewes should get from now until lambing time some farm-grown grain. The amount will depend upon the size and condition of the breeding ewes. Equal parts of shelled corn, oats, and barley by measure, fed with legume hay, should meet the need. In northern Pennsylvania where shelled corn is not available on farms, equal parts of oats, buckwheat, and barley may be fed.

Pennsylvania farmers who have followed the practices of the lamb improvement project have demonstrated that liberal feeding and good management will increase the number of lambs per ewe more than 30 per cent over the average flock average of the state.

During the present war emergency, the farmer who follows good practices in handling his sheep flock is not only increasing his own income but also performing a patriotic service to his country.

4-H CLUB MEMBERS SELL $65,000 WORTH OF MEAT

Pennsylvania's meat supply was increased by 310,000 pounds of beef and lamb on the hoof recently when 4-H Club members of 17 counties sold 302 baby beefs and 50 pens of lambs, reports J. F. Keim, assistant state club leader of the Pennsylvania State College. The total value of the animals sold was more than $65,000.

Counties represented in the various round-ups and sales were: Adams, Beaver, Berks, Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Fayette, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lehigh, Mercer, Mifflin, Montgomery, Northampton, Perry, and York. Normally, many of the animals disposed of at these sales would have gone to the Pennsylvania Farm Show, which because of the war will not be held this year.

Farmers and the Federal Income Tax

Bureau of Internal Revenue Defines Farm Income, Expenses and Losses

Income of Farmers

FARMERS, which include livestock raisers, fruit and truck growers, poultry raisers, and operators of plantations and ranches, are liable for Federal income tax returns provided their income is sufficient to require the filing of returns. Primarily, due to the reduction in the credit for personal exemption, many farmers will be liable for returns and to the tax for the first time for the year 1942.

Farmers may maintain their records and file their returns of income on either the cash receipts and disbursements basis or on the accrual basis of accounting. A consistent method must, however, be employed. If a cash basis is used, Form 1040F, "Schedule of Farm Income and Expenses," is required to be filled out and filed in conjunction with Form 1040. Use of Form 1040F is optional in the case of farmers who report income on the accrual basis. A farmer who reports income on the cash receipts and disbursements basis (in which no inventories to determine profits are used) must include in gross income for the taxable year (1) the amount of cash or the value of merchandise or other property received during the taxable year from the sale of livestock or produce which were raised, regardless of when raised; (2) the profits from the sale of any livestock or other items which were purchased; and (3) gross income from all other sources.

Under the accrual basis in which inventories are used to determine the profits, farmers' gross profits are ascertained by adding to the inventory value of livestock and produce on hand at the end of the year the amount received from the sale of livestock and produce, and miscellaneous receipts of income during the year, and deducting from this sum the inventory value of livestock and produce on hand at the beginning of the year and the cost of livestock and produce purchased during the year. All livestock, whether purchased or raised, must be included in inventory at their proper valuation. Livestock acquired for draft, breeding or dairy purposes and not for sale, may be included in the inventory instead of being treated as capital assets subject to depreciation, provided such practice is consistently followed.

If farm produce is exchanged for merchandise, groceries, or the like, the market value of the articles received in exchange is to be included in gross income. The value of farm products which are produced by a farmer and consumed by his family does not constitute taxable income. Rents received in crop shares are to be returned as income as of the year in which the crop shares are reduced to money or the equivalent of money. Proceeds of insurance, such as hail and fire insurance on growing crops, are required to be included in gross income.

Amounts received as loans from The Commodity Credit Corporation may, at the option of the taxpayer, be considered as income and included in gross income for the taxable year in which received. The election once made is binding for all subsequent years unless the Commissioner approves a change to a different method of accounting. Amounts received under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, the Price Adjustment Act of 1938, section 303 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, and the Sugar Act of 1937 constitute taxable income to the recipients for Federal income tax purposes.

Expenses of Farmers

A farmer who operates a farm for profit is entitled to deduct from gross income as necessary expenses all amounts expended (other than those constituting capital expenditures) in the carrying on of the business of farming. The cost of feeding and raising livestock may be treated as an expense deduction insofar as such costs represent actual outlay, but not including the value of farm produce grown upon the farm or the labor of the taxpayer. Also deductible is the cost of seed, minor repairs to farm buildings (other than the dwelling of the farmer), and small tools used up in the course of a short period.

The cost of fuel and oil used for farm work, as well as repairs and maintenance of farm machinery, is deductible as a business expense; but the cost of farm machinery, equipment, and farm buildings represents a capital investment and is not an allowable deduction. The cost, however, may be recovered by depreciation allowances. In the case of a farmer, the farm dwelling is not depreciable, except such part of it as may be used directly in farming operation. The cost of gasoline, repairs and upkeep of an automobile if used wholly in connection with the taxpayer's farm operations, as well as depreciation thereon, may be deducted, but if an automobile is used partly for business and partly for pleasure or the convenience of the taxpayer or his family, the cost of operation may be apportioned according to the extent of the use for purposes of business and for pleasure or convenience, and the portion attributable to business will be deductible as a necessary business expense.

The cost of hired laborers and hired machines on a farm and the part of the board which is purchased for hired laborers are deductible. The value of products furnished by the farm and used in the board of hired laborers is not a deductible expense. Rations purchased and furnished to laborers of sharecroppers are deductible as a part of the labor expense. Amounts paid to persons engaged in household work to the extent that their services are used in boarding and otherwise caring for farm laborers are deductible, but amounts paid for services of such employees engaged in caring for the farmer's own household are not a deductible expense.

Amounts expended in the development of farms, orchards, and ranches prior to the time when the productive state is reached may be regarded as investments of capital. The cost of planting trees, as well as the amounts expended by a farmer in the restoration of soil fertility preparatory to actual production of crops and the cost of liming soil to increase productiveness over a period of years are capital expenditures; but the cost of commercial fertilizers, the benefit of which is of short duration and which have to be used every year or so, even after a farm reaches the productive state, is deductible as an expense.

Amounts expended in purchasing work, breeding, or dairy animals are regarded as investments of capital and may be depreciated unless such animals are included in inventory.

Losses of Farmers

Losses incurred in the operation of farms as business enterprises are deductible from gross income. If farm products are held for favorable markets, no deduction on account of shrinkage in weight or physical value, or by reason of deterioration in storage, is allowed, except as such shrinkage may be reflected in an inventory if used in determining profits.

The destruction by frost, storm, flood, or fire of a prospective crop is not a deductible loss in computing income since it represents the loss of anticipated profits which have never been reported as income. Likewise, a farmer engaged in raising and selling livestock, such as cattle, sheep, and hogs, is not entitled to claim as a loss the value of animals that perish from among those animals that were raised on the farm, except as such loss is reflected in an inventory, if used. If livestock has been purchased for any purpose, and afterward dies from disease, exposure, or injury, or is killed by order of the authorities of a State or the United States, the actual purchase price of such livestock, less any depreciation allowable as a deduction in respect of such perished livestock, may be deducted as a loss if the loss is not compensated for by insurance or otherwise. The actual cost of other property (with proper adjustments for depreciation) which is destroyed by order of State or Federal authorities may likewise be claimed as a loss. If reimbursement is made by a State or the United States in whole or in part on account of stock killed or other property destroyed in respect of which a loss was claimed in a prior year, the amount received is required to be reported as income for the year in which reimbursement is made. The cost of any feed, pasture, or care which has been deducted as an expense of operation must not be included as part of the cost of the stock for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of a deductible loss. *(Concluded on page 15.)*

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The happy people are those who are producing something; the bored people are those who are consuming much and producing nothing.—*Dean W. R. Inge.*

Growing Shortage of Protein Ingredients For Feeds Causes Cooperatives to Take Drastic Action

A THREE-POINT program to checkmate the growing shortage of protein ingredients for feeds was worked out at a meeting at Buffalo, N. Y., last week (December 16) by leaders from five agricultural coöperatives serving the eastern Seaboard from Maine to Virginia and from Long Island to Ohio.

The three-point program calls for:

1. Reduction of the average protein content of dairy feeds, chiefly by suspending production of 24 per cent feeds.

2. Elimination of some specialty feeds—both dairy and poultry—to ease inventory and production bottlenecks.

3. Aid of WPB in securing materials for maintenance of overworked milling machinery.

Quentin Reynolds, general manager of Eastern States Farmers Exchange of Springfield, Mass., presided over the meeting. Other coöperatives represented were: Southern States Coöperative of Richmond, Va.; Coöperative G. L. F. Exchange of Ithaca, N. Y.; Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Coöperative Association of Harrisburg and Ohio Farm Bureau Coöperative Association of Columbus. Also present were representatives from six state colleges, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the War Production Board.

Estimating that the nation would go into the new year with the largest livestock population in its history, Professor L. C. Cunningham of Cornell said that January 1st would find on the farms 160,000,000 grain-consuming animal units (roughly speaking, one cow represents an animal unit). Represented in this total, he said, would be 76,000,000 hogs, up 25,000,000 to 35,000,000 from previous years; 76,000,000 cattle, an increase of 11,000,000 in five years. He pointed out that available feed supply per animal unit appears to be slightly less than last year.

Summarizing the situation on ingredient supplies, F. H. Hessel of G. L. F. pointed out that cereal grains are abundant, but that production of high protein ingredients is not keeping pace with demand. Potential production of high protein ingredients for 1943 is substantially greater than in 1942, said Mr. Hessel, adding: "But statistics don't make feed, and present production doesn't equal demand."

Professor E. S. Savage of Cornell threw additional light on the paradox of a shortage of feed in a country where there is enough wheat, corn, oats, and barley to supply all feeds needs, twice as many soybeans as can be crushed, as much flax and cottonseed as usual. His answer to the question of *"Why* a feed shortage?" was four-fold:

1. Crushing capacity of oil mills is too small.

2. Real shortage of animal byproducts, skimmed milk, whey, fish meal, tankage and meat scraps is causing poultry and pig feeders to turn to vegetable proteins.

3. There has been wider and stronger feeding demand and practically no imports on both seaboards.

4. Farmers are using more feed.

Most of the mill operators present reported growing backlogs of orders, largely because of inability to get enough high protein ingredients. None of the mills represented had more than a few days' supply of ingredients on hand.

Only one mill reported that it was keeping up with substantially increasing orders. That was Eastern States, and W. P. Frost attributed this to the fact that this organization had simplified its feed list and cut out 24 per cent dairy feeds some months ago. He said the action had been very well received by Eastern States members. The program outlined by Mr. Frost was essentially the same as the one later adopted by the coöperatives.

The coöperative "open formula" principle, took some battering during the session, but survived in slightly modified form. G. L. F. has announced that it will maintain the open formula tag on its poultry mashes and certain of the dairy feeds. On three of the dairy rations, however, in order to facilitate frequent formula shifts if they become necessary, the tag will merely list the ingredients; the actual formula will be placed in the car so that the local agent will receive it with the feed. It is expected that the other coöperatives will follow a similar plan.

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SEVENTIETH SESSION PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE

A. M. CORNELL

GREETINGS GRANGE NEWS READERS:

As Master of Columbia Grange, No. 83, of Bradford County, I represented said Grange in Harrisburg, at The Thirteenth Annual Sesion in 1885.

Fifty-seven years have rolled on, and it was my honor, and joy, to have participated in the recent fraternal, educational, and business event.

Many, and marvelous, are the changes over those yesteryears. Yes, progress has marched upward, and onward.

The Capital City of Harrisburg, which is second to no other, in beauty, and efficiency, of her forty-seven sister states, is an inspiration, and living pride, to many of us, who were born, and lived within the grand old Keystone Commonwealth.

From 1885 to 1942 I was present, and took some small part in thirty-two of the annual sessions. "Each of us have the windows of our house built for us by our experience and we can look at life through no other casement."

My dear reader—I wish it was possible for you to see *The Grange,* through my "casement." Indeed, if you could, Grange halls would "burst."

It is highly gratifying to know that a number of subordinates have won prizes, of a fine picture, of the ten Worthy State Masters, who have, and are leading, over the three-quarter century period of The Farm Fraternity.

Only three of said Masters are surviving. It has been my living delight, and inspiration, to have known them all, excepting the first one, Brother D. B. Mauger, of Berks County; and many of them most intimately, and with affection. Could record an historical life "story" of several; as to their efficient leadership in office. Yes, the leadership that the Order develops, in community, state, and nation, *is priceless.*

My gratification was unexcelled, to observe the marvelous progress and indescribable beauty of the Degree Work that was so effectively and efficiently rendered. Truly great credit and unstinted praise is due those who participated in the illustrating of "Pomona" or The Fifth Degree by The York County Patrons in The Penn Harris Hotel. Very many times it has been my pleasure to have seen said degree. I would score York County second to none that I have ever witnessed. Each participant filled their station so fine.

And now relative to "Flora" or The Sixth Degree, I'm still wondering if it was ever equaled? Presented as it was in that "Dreamland" known as The Forum. The Impressive "Lecture" by The Worthy Master, the wonderful setting, and scene, of The Court of Worthy Flora, the efficient drills, and floor work, executed by some fifty odd "fair queens" from the ural homes of three near-by counties in three groups of eighteen, representing the Three Graces, Ceres, Flora, and Pomona. Each attired in appropriate costume truly caused me to feel that I was witnessing a rare scene, such as never before equaled.

I'm wondering if it would not be helpful to give more heed to our par excellent Degree Work when rendered in, and by painstaking Patrons? It's my thought that the Grange "hewing-close-to-the-line" of strictly Grange precept and practice; and holding the effort so far as possible to specific Grange "way-o-life" by avoiding the many seeming "common run" or so called "popular" things would be greatly benefited.

The year 1943 is at hand. Hundreds of new officers assume duties. But Patrons, the Official Family, must have our devoted and loyal support. Each of us have responsibilities and also special talent and ability; that we may apply in some small way to the welfare of fraternal unity—yes, fraternal fellowship that the world so needs.

"Little deeds of kindness,
Little words of love
Make life worth the living
And leads to heaven above."

THE LECTURER'S CORNER

O. WALKER SHANNON, *State Lecturer*

By the time you read this the rules and regulations for the various projects will have reached you. May we urge you to participate in each project. By your participation you will help both your own work and increase the effectiveness of the work of your Grange. We would ask that you study the rules very carefully so that you thoroughly understand what each one means. Some of these projects have been changed, especially the program planning contest. Go over these projects and those of the National Grange with your Master and fellow officers; then do your best to win. Not all can claim awards but all who try to win in a sense that participation in itself is an achievement.

As stated before, this will be a difficult year, but one full of opportunities. It is of the utmost importance that we make our meetings worthwhile. The Grange can be the most vital organization in rural America. We must make it the most courageous, always ready to take a positive stand on matters of local and National interests. We must discuss legislation in our meetings. To admit there are subjects which we cannot discuss in Grange meetings would indicate that the spirit of Fraternalism has in a large measure disappeared from our organization. There are, and always will be divergent opinions in every worth-while subject. That is to be expected and makes it all the more important that we discuss these controversial issues. Only by talking over our problems at meetings and hearing both sides of the question discussed may we arrive at the place where we may have a just basis for our opinions. May the spirit of Democracy and Fraternalism rule your discussion periods this year.

This year some time should be given to discussion and presentation of governmental regulations affecting Grange members. Possibly you can secure someone to present a résumé each meeting night of any new rules or regulations so the members may be kept fully informed as to what is expected from each one. An official from the various boards should be invited to speak at your meetings and explain their duties.

We must, more than ever, make our halls the real community center. We must actively participate in the Salvage program, U. S. O. and Red Cross drives, etc. The Grange Hall should be opened for community meetings and where necessary be prepared for an Aid Raid shelter or emergency hospital. In all defense activities, we must be ready and be prepared to take the lead. Only by so doing can we justify our claim that we are an essential community organization.

Programs this year will need to be better planned and better timed. Begin your meeting on time, keep the business session moving, have a live lecture hour, probably a little shorter than a year ago, but packed full of information and inspiration along with some fun and music. This will enable you to close on time, have a visit together and still get home early.

Our National Grange is asking each officer to secure a new member before March 31st. Now, I am going to ask each Lecturer to get behind this move and secure your new member. Numbers count and the more good members we have, the stronger the organization will be and only by a really strong organization can we ever bring about legislation that will give the farmer a fair chance in the battle for equality with other members of society. When you get your new member you will be helping him, helping our organization and the cause of agriculture generally.

This is the year that will challenge your best ability. Let us all work toward making this the most outstanding year of service to the American farmer. We can then claim a place as a leader in a just and righteous cause. Rural America has always been the backbone of American life. By your efforts it can remain the great leavening influence in today's society.

We congratulate the following Lecturers for their achievements. Winning National recognition is a splendid thing and should inspire many others to emulate the example set by those whose names are listed below.

NATIONAL IMPROVEMENT CONTEST

Valley Grange, Lewisberry, John David Kilmore, Lecturer; Union Grange, Upper Middleton, Mary E. Jackson, Lecturer; Brokenstraw Grange, Youngsville, Mrs. Ruth Olsen, Lecturer.

BOOSTER NIGHT PROGRAM CONTEST

Prosperity Grange, Shippenville, Cornelia Gruber, Lecturer.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The 1943 farm program.
2. Can production per acre and per man be increased?
3. How can we pool farm machinery most effectively?
4. The importance of rural transportation in food production.
5. The necessity of a library in the rural school.
6. Should we have a basic 48-hour week in industry?
7. Discuss magazine articles such as "We Must Provide Farm Help," by Paul McNutt, December issue, *Country Gentleman* or the report of the Legislative and Agriculture committees as they appeared in the January issue of PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.
8. Wartime menus.
9. Can social security be provided for farmers and farm laborers?
10. Should we adopt the Ruml Pay as You Go Plan for paying income tax?

MARCH PROGRAMS

Looking Ahead

Song by the Grange—No. 49, Patron.
Essay Contest for 4-H or young Folk —"Planning My Garden."
Special Music—"Spring Song," Mendelssohn.
Discussion—"What Effect Will the War Have on Future Civilization?"
Tableau or Drill.
Talk—5 Minutes—"Today's News From Washington" — Legislative Committee.
Group Number—"America the Beautiful."
Tableau—"Tilling or Toiling—Which Is Best?"

This is in four parts. In the first, a man stands apparently in the act of hoeing. If plants can be arranged to represent a garden it will add to reality. Another figure stands at the opposite side of the stage working over a bench or some piece of machinery. Man with hoe may express vigor; that of mechanic, a weariness.

2nd. Man with hoe leans on handle, face uplifted as though listening to the birds. The other stands gazing into space, hands hanging limply.

3rd. Man with the hoe stands with right hand extended in invitation for other to join him—features earnest good will. Toiler stands one foot advanced but half hesitant, has dropped his tools.

4th. Tiller and toiler are clasping hands. He expresses new courage as the tiller points to the broad fertile fields.

—From *Bright Ideas for Lecturers,* by Bugbee.

EASTER PROGRAMS

Candle Lighting Service. Room is in darkness. To soft piano music, two girls (in long white robes) enter and light candles on the altar and at each station; after lighting candles on overseer's station, they remain standing there facing stage, one of these girls gives the—

Call to worship—and the other girl gives the

Call to Prayer—After which the Chaplain reads a short scripture, and all unite in praying "The Lord's Prayer"; following this the stage curtains slowly open revealing a tall lighted cross, and two girls enter stage, one from each side, and pantomime hymn "Near the Cross" as it is being sung or played.

Song by Grange—"Old Rugged Cross."

Discussion. "The Churches and a Just and Durable Peace." Material for this may be borrowed from the State Lecturer's office.

Closing Number—"The Patron's Chain."

EASTER PROGRAM

BY CLARA BARBER

Song Service—"All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," "Low in the Grave He Lay," "I Come to the Garden Alone."
Scripture Reading—Luke Ch. 16.
Pantomime — "The Old Rugged Cross."
Song—"Jesus Christ is Risen Today."
Recitation—"To Find Easter."
Song—"Memories of Gallilee."

THE POMONA LECTURER

The task of the Pomona Lecturer is twofold. He is concerned not only with the arrangements of the literary programs of the Pomona meetings, but he also occupies a position of leadership among the lecturers of the county.

In planning programs for the Pomona meetings, he will be guided by the same principles which govern the Subordinate lecturer with perhaps one difference. Instead of dealing directly with the individuals who are to participate, he will probably find it desirable to choose selections he wishes used on the programs and then ask the Subordinate Lecturers to decide who the person shall be to provide the selections assigned to their respective Granges.

This gives each community an interest in the program and incidentally attracts a large attendance at the meeting. However, some counties have so many Granges that this is impossible, but a considerable number can be used each time.

It is well to have the discussions and talks for the Pomona program include topics of county-wide interest. The Pomona meeting is a good place to have the County extension agent, the county health commissioner, the county superintendent of schools and other officials to present various phases of their work.

The function of the Pomona Lecturer as a leader among the Lecturers is an important one. In many places, the Pomona Lecturer arranges conferences of the Lecturers of the county. In one county the Lecturers hold an all day session, where under the direction of the Pomona Lecturer they plan the programs for Pomona and then hold a round table discussion of the common problems of all Lecturers. In some of these places these are held in central places and the Deputies, Pomona Master and County Agent are invited to participate. Often short conferences can be

TO FIND EASTER

Thirty days hath September
Every person can remember
But to know when Easter comes
Puzzles even scholars some.

When March the twenty-first is past
Just watch the silvery moon
And when you see it full and round
Know Easter will be here soon

After the moon has reached its full
Then Easter will be here
And every Sunday after
In each and every year.

And if it happens on Sunday
The moon should reach its height
The Sunday following this event
Will be Easter bright.

Material for the pantomime may be secured from Sister Barber, Linesville.

This piece, "A Farm Ballad," has been written by Mr. G. H. Hubbard, Clinton County Pomona Lecturer. He is eighty-three years old and has, and still is serving his Pomona very faithfully. We have had many pleasant contacts and have received much inspiration from his letters and personal visits with him.

SEVERAL NEW STATE MASTERS HEAD UP GRANGE ACTIVITIES

Recent elections in State Granges have brought a number of new State Masters to the helm and these leaders are starting their administration in vigorous fashion. There is no prescribed limit on re-election of state officers in the Grange, but more and more the trend is toward two two-year terms—one reason why a larger number of new Masters take the lead every year than was formerly the case.

Among those who are now heading up State Grange organizations for the first time are A. Bailey Thomas in Delaware, Homer Shride in Missouri, Joseph W. Fichter in Ohio, Charles A. Gardner in Rhode Island, Henry Y. Hawthorne in Virginia and John T. Johnson in West Virginia. Mr. Fichter, the new leader in Ohio, has been for several years a very successful state lecturer.

Among re-elected State Masters may be mentioned David H. Agans in New Jersey, who has already served 22 years in that position and more than 40 years in active Grange service. Mr. Agans' re-election for another two-year term was by almost unanimous vote, indicating the same degree of confidence in him felt by the Patrons of his own state as has been the case for many years in the National Grange, where he has served as overseer since 1927.

Pennsylvania Grange News

Published monthly by the Pennsylvania State Grange
Room 426-28, Telegraph Building
216 Locust Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

5 cents a copy 50 cents a year

VOL. XXXIX FEBRUARY, 1943 No. 11

Board of Managers
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Hookstown, Pa.

ADVERTISING is accepted at the rate of 25 cents per agate line, or $3.50 per inch, each insertion. New York representative, Norman Co., 34 West 33d Street.

Use of Automobiles to Attend Grange Meetings

IN ANSWER to the many requests coming from Granges all over this country as to whether Grange members may use their automobiles to attend Grange meetings under the ban on gasoline for pleasure driving, National Master Albert S. Goss has sent the following letter to all Masters of Subordinate and Pomona Grange Masters:

"Several inquiries have reached the National Grange office asking whether the ban on pleasure driving on the Eastern seaboard applies to attendance of Grange members at Grange meetings.

"To clear up this situation, the Executive Committee of the National Grange called on those in charge of this regulation in the office of OPA in Washington, D. C. We described in considerable detail the Order of Business and work of the Grange. Three department heads were called into conference, and it was agreed by the OPA officials that gasoline could be used to drive to regular Grange meetings at which the usual work of the Grange and the prescribed Order of Business are carried out. Primarily their decision rested upon the war efforts of the Grange and its educational influence.

"They held that social meetings, dances, card parties, etc., were under the ban and that a regular meeting of the Grange could not be used as a subterfuge for holding such social functions.

"Questions have been directed to the National Grange asking as to the status of special meetings for installation and degree work. It is our understanding that such meetings are under the pleasure driving ban, unless they are held in conjunction with a regular meeting of the Grange.

"Special meetings of the Grange called to carry out promotion of worthy war efforts would not be under the ban."

The Farmers' Viewpoint

THE following telegram was sent to the President of the United States by the Connecticut State Grange assembled on farm mobilization day:

"The Connecticut State Grange, in fifty-eighth annual session assembled, is meeting on farm mobilization day. America is at war. Connecticut farmers are in the war with all the rest. We are out to do our full share to win the war. Coal miners are out on strike. New England is cold and growing colder. We need coal, oil, gasoline, rubber and food. Men in essential industry are out on strike. Farmers are bending their backs under a heavy load. Farmers are short of manpower, materials and machinery. Farmers are too patriotic to strike.

"This is America (our country), of which we speak. Our boys are fighting gallantly on the seven seas and in every continent. Every man-hour lost is the enemy's gain. Mr. President, the farmers of America look to you to end all strikes forthwith. We deplore all strikes in times like this. We condemn labor racketeers. Mr. President, American farmers are looking to you to find a way out."

Yes, farmers are doing their best to produce the food and fiber necessary to win the war. They are short of manpower, materials and machinery. They are working as never before, much of their experienced and skilled labor is already gone.

Our major farm organizations have done much to acquaint those in authority with the seriousness of this situation. If our food production goals are to be met, our farms must continue to be manned by willing, patriotic, skilled farm workers rather than by imported, inexperienced, and inefficient people.

The New Secretary of Agriculture

THE Grange was honored when Governor Edward Martin named Miles Horst, Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Grange since 1939, to the important post of State Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Horst brings to this position an extensive training and a wide experience which will serve him well in the performance of the arduous duties of this postion.

He is a graduate of the Millersville State Teachers College, the Pennsylvania State College and Columbia University. He has travelled extensively and during the last twenty years, in addition to serving the Grange in many capacities, has been Field Editor of the *Pennsylvania Farmer*, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Council of Farm Organizations, Farm Show Commissioner, Member of the State Council of Education, and has served the agricultural industry of this state in many other capacities. During all of this time he has personally operated a good farm in Lebanon County where he was born and still lives.

His many Grange friends congratulate him upon the recognition accorded him by Governor Martin and wish him abundant success in his new position.

A Practical Approach to the Farm Problem

THE program developed by the National Grange, the National Farm Bureau, the National Council of Coöperatives and the National Milk Producers Federation meeting in joint session at Washington, D. C., on January 8th presents to the country many practical suggestions for meeting the serious situation in which farmers find themselves at this time.

These organizations offered their fullest coöperation to the government in carrying out sound means to prevent inflation. Such means must recognize, however, that "price ceilings on some war essential agricultural commodities as presently applied, under the condition of agriculture's continued disparity with war industry and labor, discourages their production. This promotion of scarcity, in addition to threatening the Nation's food supply, releases inflationary forces of the most vicious character." Furthermore these organizations "insisted that the use of subsidies in place of fair prices in the market place be discarded."

In approaching the shortage of manpower on farms they pointed out that "early victory in the war requires the maximum effort of every individual. Therefore, for the duration, while American boys are giving their lives and fighting without regard to hours, and American farm families are working to meet the nation's food and fiber requirements without any limit as to hours, we insist: (1) That increased volume of labor be provided by adopting legislation extending the work week to at least 54 hours and eliminating any requirements for overtime payments. Any increased profits accruing to employers as a result of this action should be recovered by Government through adequate taxation; (2) That all tributes now being exacted as a requisite for employment be immediately and definitely terminated. Such action taken immediately will aid materially in solving the manpower problem in both industry and agriculture."

These farm leaders then went on to again reaffirm their former position "that all farm labor shall be included in any computation of parity for price ceiling purposes and condemned vigorously the contrary interpretation by some administration agencies of the present law which interpretation excludes the consideration of the labor of the farmer and his family."

Other conditions necessary for essential production as pointed out by this joint group were, the elimination of slowdowns and racketeering being imposed by organized labor, adequate machinery and equipment, importation of Mexican and West Indian labor under practical procurement and distribution conditions, elimination of all impractical restrictions on the placement of domestic farm labor, full utilization and organization of voluntary and school labor, and the elimination of any attempted regulations or activities in the operation of the U. S. Employment Service, Farm Security Administration, or any other agencies of government, which seek to impose union conditions in the employment of farm labor.

"Every Officer Get a Member"

THIS is the slogan developed at the Wenatchee Session of the National Grange. The National Master and the State Master have written to every Master in Pennsylvania asking them to join Grange officers throughout the United States in making this slogan effective by the first or April of this year. There are more than 12,000 Grange officers in this Keystone state of ours alone. If each accomplishes this simple goal it will make a tremendous gain in membership in the state.

GRANGE DEMANDS PRESERVATION OF HIGH FOOD STANDARDS

Many advocates of pure food standards, who have rejoiced to see their efforts of recent years rewarded by the enactment of Federal statutes to protect the food supply of the country from misrepresentation, misbranding and adulteration, have been growing more and more disturbed at the apparent trend toward letting down such standards, in view of the serious food shortage prevailing and still further threatened. Many have argued that food quality will have to be sacrificed in order to insure adequate quantity, and the dangers of such a proposal are apparent.

At its recent annual session the National Grange recognized this situation and passed vigorous resolutions against any lowering of food standards which have been established for the protection of health and safeguarding consumer interests. It therefore reaffirmed its insistence upon correct labeling and the maintenance of every degree of quality in which the public health is involved. The legislative department of the National Grange will carry out this resolution as effectively as possible, bearing in mind that the Grange was the first nationally organized group in America to tackle the pure food proposition. This was back in the days when Dr. Harvey W. Wiley and Prof. Lewis B. Allyn were fighting adulteration and false labeling so vigorously, and Grange support in that needed campaign was recognized as a very effective reinforcement for the pure food cause.

GRANGE BUILDING FUND GROWS

Much satisfaction in Grange circles is felt in the fact that the National Grange Building Fund, which is later to be used in establishment of a headquarters building at the National Capital, now exceeds $125,000, of which upwards of $32,000 has resulted from the campaign of the past two years to raise such funds in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee anniversary of the organization.

For a long time the Grange has maintained legislative offices at Washington and has steadily expanded their size and scope. The need of a building devoted wholly to carrying on Grange affairs is seriously felt and it is expected that very shortly after the conclusion of the present war definite steps will be taken to either purchase or construct such a headquarters.

ACTUAL FERTILIZER NEEDS FOR THE COMING SEASON

Since it is generally agreed among those who are familiar with the situation that the equitable distribution of the somewhat limited supply of nitrogen among the farmers, to meet crop production goals, comprises practically the only problem in fertilizer distribution, the National Grange has registered a formal protest with Secretary of Agriculture Wickard against the rationing of all commercial fertilizers during the present year.

While not much has been said on this subject in public, there has been considerable talk, nevertheless, in official circles in Washington to the effect that fertilizers should be rationed among farmers.

In the opinion of the Grange the fertilizer industry itself, with nearly 900 plants and more than 50,000 local dealers and agents, who have intimate knowledge of the fertilizer needs and habits of the farmers, is in a better position than any other agency to supply the fertilizer needs of the farmers.

As the Grange sees it, the present set-up can be effectively utilized without expense to the government, and without the use of additional manpower. During 1942 more than 9,000,000 tons of fertilizer, the greatest amount used in the history of the country, was distributed through existing channels.

As the Grange pointed out to Secretary Wickard, with the planting season close at hand, there will be no time for any new agency to interview individual farmers and determine their fertilizer needs, if the government should undertake a rationing system. Such a plan would almost inevitably delay the delivery of fertilizer beyond the planting season and interfere with crop production.

PENN STATE STUDY MADE OF FARM LABOR SITUATION

Despite losses of laborers, Pennsylvania farmers are keeping up their production of needed food crops, a study made by W. E. Keepper and associates of the department of agricultural economics of the Pennsylvania State College shows. The labor survey was conducted on 484 farms in all parts of the state.

Although 199 year-workers left these farms during the past two years and 127 were not replaced, the average number of acres cropped and the average number of livestock units kept are larger than before. On those farms from which laborers were lost in 1941 and were not replaced, average livestock units decreased only 3 per cent although the loss of laborers was 20 per cent. Complete adjustments for similar cases in 1942 were not available at the time of the study.

Naturally longer hours have been worked by those remaining on the farm, and women and children, especially boys under draft age, have come to the aid of the farmers. However, Dr. Keepper believes it is doubtful if greater production can be attained by this means or that equal production can be maintained if industry and the armed forces continue to make withdrawals of farm laborers. The study showed that more farm workers had been attracted by the high wages available in towns than have been taken by the draft.

FARM MACHINERY SUPPLY MUST SOMEHOW BE KEPT UP

Grange and Other Farm Groups Are Doing Their Best on This

The Senate special committee investigating the national defense program, which is headed by Senator Harry S. Truman, of Missouri, is endeavoring to find out whether the War Production Board has allocated a sufficient supply of implements and machinery to enable the farmers to meet their production goals this year.

On November 25 an order was issued by WPB limiting the amount of new farm equipment and machinery for 1943 to 20 per cent of the average available during 1940-41. Repair parts are to be rationed on the basis of 130 per cent of the 1940-41 period.

The National Grange and other farm groups point out that, with the higher production goals established for this year, together with the acute shortage of manpower on farms, the 20 per cent limit on new equipment and machinery would simply operate to aggravate the food shortage with which the nation is already confronted.

The manufacturers of farm equipment have been placed into three groups by the War Production Board. "Group A" is composed of manufacturers whose total sales during 1941 exceeded $10,000,000. "Group B" is made up of those whose sales during 1941 exceeded $750,000 but did not go over the $10,000,000 mark. "Group C" includes those whose total sales did not exceed $750,000.

Most of the manufacturers in the first two groups have converted their plants largely to war production, leaving it to the small manufacturers to supply the needs of agriculture as far as they can. There is a distinct feeling among farmers throughout the country that the War Production Board has been lamentably slow in recognizing agriculture as a defense industry and treating it as such.

A DEFINITE FORESTRY POLICY

The National Grange is vigorously reaffirming its stand on forestry questions and recently issued a ringing pronouncement against any move to take the Forest Service away from the Department of Agriculture, as many interests have strongly urged in the past few years. The Grange goes farther than that and demands that "all farm forestry activities in the Department of Agriculture be consolidated under the United States Forest Service for supervision."

Another portion of the Grange forestry program calls for: (1) The continued development of publicly owned forests; (2) Federal aid to states in a rigid fire protection program and the reforesting of logged-off land; and (3) employment of a reasonable number of farm foresters to advise and instruct in proper cropping of farm woodlands.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT ANNUAL FALL OF RAIN AND SNOW

Some Sections of the Country Have Snow Storms Indeed

According to the United States Weather Bureau, snowfall for the country as a whole averages 28 inches per winter. Curiously enough, 28 inches also represents the average total precipitation, in which rain and snow are lumped together. Since an inch of snow melts down to form one-tenth of an inch of water, this means that on the whole one-tenth of the country's water supply falls in the form of snow.

In this reckoning, Florida and California are purposely omitted; Florida because the few flakes of snow that fall there in "exceptional" years don't count, California because of extreme variability in conditions, from no snow at all along the southern coast to many feet in the high Sierras.

The thickest mantle of snow ever recorded for one spot in the United States was 884 inches (more than 73 feet) measured at Tamarack, California, in the winter of 1906-07.

Other notable snowfalls, include 60 inches at Giant Forest, California, in one day; 42 inches at Angola, New York, in two days; 54 inches at The Dalles, Oregon, in three days; and 96 inches at Vanceboro, Maine, in four days.

Just a few years ago only 4,000,000 people paid taxes directly to the Federal government. During the present year the number will be increased to 50,000,000. The Victory Tax alone will take 5 per cent of the earnings of all who get more than $12 per week, or $624 a year.

"Look sharp for drivers on the wrong side of the road," warns the Automotive Safety Foundation. Wrong-side-of-the-road accidents in 1941 killed 4,700 and injured 141,204.

Highway Essay Contest

The Highway Education Board in conjunction with the National Grange has completed arrangements for the 1943 Highway Essay Contest. The subject will be "The Importance of Rural Transportation in Food Production." The contest will be under the guidance of the Lecturers in the respective Granges and the essays will be judged under the direction of the State and National Lecturers.

The following prizes will be offered:

First prize—War Bonds in the amount of $125.00
Second prize—War Bonds in the amount of $100.00
Third prize—War Bonds in the amount of $75.00
Fourth prize—War Bond in the amount of $50.00
Fifth prize—War Bond in the amount of $25.00

In addition to these National prizes the State Grange will offer prizes to winners within the state as follows:

First prize—War Saving Stamps in the amount of $15.00
Second prize—War Saving Stamps in the amount of $10.00
Third prize—War Saving Stamps in the amount of $5.00

In addition to this contest there will be a contest for the Subordinate Grange which develops and maintains the best transportation program. This contest will be under the auspices of the Master. It should not be confused with the essay contest. Masters will receive further details.

First prize — $100.00 War Bond
Second prize — $50.00 War Bond
Third prize — $25.00 War Bond
Fourth prize—$1.00 Savings Stamps

Ten awards of $5.00 in War Savings Stamps to the Granges ranking next best in order.

Mrs. Ethel H. Richards, *Chairman*, New Paris.
Mrs. Georgia Kresge, Falls.
Miss Agnes Brumbaugh, State College.
Mrs. H. R. McDougal, Butler.
Mrs. Furman Gyger, Kimberton.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE HOME AND GRANGE

By Home Economics Committee

HOME ECONOMICS REPORTS

On every Home Economics Committee report blank are these questions, "Did you hold regular meetings of your Committee?" and "Did you report at most of the meetings?"

Frequently committee chairmen tell us that it's just not possible to have some activity to report at each meeting.

Well, maybe not at every meeting, but surely at almost every meeting for there are such a number of things to be done, more than you can accomplish in your year, but not more than you can try to accomplish.

Space does not allow for many, but here are a few reports such as I hope some of you are making:

January 22. "Worthy Master, in view of the fact that we have no janitor, the Home Economics Committee has arranged a schedule of members who have agreed that on the nights designated they will have the Grange Hall in order and *warm* and lighted at the hour of meeting."

February 12. "This is the time to begin to plan for your Victory gardens. We have charts and bulletins here from the Agricultural Extension Office. Will the members look over these and anyone wanting one or more of these will please write his name and address on the paper clipped to the cover. We will send these names to the County Agent and he will mail the bulletins to you."

February 26. "The young people of the Grange, with the help of the Home Economics Committee, will hold a white elephant sale after the program at our next meeting. Bring that rocker you have no place for, the Christmas tie that was nice but didn't match your eyes, that ivy plant that you are tired watering, etc. Proceeds from this sale will be used by the young folks to buy material to make recreational equipment."

March 12. "Will all the young folks interested in recreation meet in this hall for construction of game equipment Tuesday evening at 8:00 o'clock."

March 26. "This hall will be open at 7:30 for those who want to use, until time for the meeting, the box hockey, the dart board, tether ball or the table games which the young people have made."

"We want the women to bring to our next meeting one time-or-money-saving suggesting, also a recipe suited to foodstuffs readily available now. Please set these down on paper so that we can copy the recipes and then send both the suggestions and the recipes to our district chairman to be published in PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS."

Well, there are reports for two or three months and those are not half the things you hope to do within that time. So keep working and keep reporting and be sure to keep a record of all your activities.

"WEEK BOX" CHEERS A SICK FRIEND

Since there is a ban on driving your car to visit the sick, why not try a "Week Box" to cheer your sick friend or relative. A "Week Box" is a box that holds some little surprise for each day in the week beginning with the day you sent it. Something to make those days in bed less long and tedious.

If you are clever, you can make up a rhyme for each package when wrapping it. The total cost of such a "Week Box" will not exceed the cost of a nice bouquet of flowers, and the fun will last longer, especially if you include something the patient can use for the duration of her stay and after she goes home.

Some suggestions are a soothing body lotion to be used in place of alcohol for a body rub. This preparation often comes in a pretty cut glass bottle with a long neck that makes a lovely vase for buds of various kinds, after the contents have been used. Then too, a jig saw puzzle, deck of cards, pocket comb, sweet scented sachet for her bed jacket or pillow, magazines, nail polish, box of mints or tiny jar of marmalade or jam to eat on her breakfast toast.

Birthdays and quotations of famous men:

Feb. 4—Charles A. Lindberg—

"I am thankful that among all these gifts nobody has presented me with a hip flask or a cocktail shaker." (Spoken after reviewing his trophies.)

Feb. 11.—Thomas Edison—

"I have better use for my brain than to poison it with alcohol. To put alcohol in the human brain is like putting sand in the bearings of an engine."

Feb. 12—Abraham Lincoln—

"Liquor might have defenders, but no defense."

Feb. 22—George Washington—

"Drink is the source of all evil and ruin of half of the working men of the country."

As a delightful valentine, just try sending everybody the best and cheeriest and most encouraging thought you can muster—and you have no idea how much you can do along this line until you try. Such a valentine will come back to you "pressed down and running over," too

There is work to be done in the world today,
A work that is wise and true;
And the duties each moment may place in your way
Make up the grand work, and you may not delay—
For though humble your task, 'tis divine, and I say
It can not be done but by you.

MAKING THE MOST OF MEAT

(BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

The Quartermaster of the Kitchen in every home of our land has an important new assignment—to map the campaign for her family to share-the-meat. It's patriotic and fair to get right into step on meat sharing, now that the meat sharing program is part of our all-out for Victory. And it's wartime duty besides to see that a family's nourished for fitness.

How-to-do-it secrets are mainly—plan with care, and use imagination as you cook and serve, advise home economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The sharing allowance for a person over 12 years of age, as you know, is 2½ pounds of pork, beef, veal, and lamb, figured "bone in." For a child under 6, allow ¾ pound, and for each child from 6 to 12, allow 1½ pounds.

BE AN OPEN-MINDED SHOPPER

You know by this time that it's best to go to a meat counter with an open mind. The store may be out of a certain cut. So, that gives you the cue to two lines of action. Either, you buy meat first and build your meal with quick adaptability around the meat parcel you acquire. Or, you plan your menu before shopping so that any one of several kinds of meat will fit.

STORE AND COOK WITH CARE

Put meat, and poultry too, in the coldest part of your ice-box or other cold storage place . . . 45° Fahrenheit or lower is best. If it's ground meat, store it extra cold and use it soon.

Many a retired cook book will go on active duty in the hunt for meat recipes. When you are looking, hunt recipes that make the most of meat both in food value and flavor. Remember the modern way is: cook meat with moderate heat until done, and no longer. This way, meat is more tender, tastes better, and losses in cooking are low—so there's more left to serve.

"STRETCHING" MEAT

There are dozens of ways to "stretch" meat supplies. Just as a starter, here are ways from home economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

1. *Stuffing* is a good "extender" for a boned roast, such as pork or lamb shoulder, or a bony cut like spare ribs or breast of lamb. Use mashed potatoes, bread crumbs, or cooked rice, and season as you like it. Here is a recipe for savory stuffing: Cook ¼ cup of chopped celery and leaves, 1 tablespoon of chopped onions, and 1 tablespoon of chopped parsley in 2 tablespoons of fat for a few minutes. Then add 2 cups of soft bread crumbs, ¼ teaspoon of savory seasoning, and salt and pepper to taste. Stir until well mixed and hot. This recipe makes enough for a 5 to 6 pound pork or lamb shoulder.

2. *Veal or beef birds* are another savory blend of stuffing and meat. Have the meat cut into strips 2 to 3 inches wide. Spread with the stuffing. Roll, and tooth-pick into neat packages for individual servings. Brown in fat, add a little water, and braise slowly in a covered baking dish until tender. Serve with the gravy.

3. *Stews* go well in cold weather. And even the toughest and cheapest meat is a good starter for a stew. So are small tidbits of tender meat. When the amount of meat is limited, be more liberal with the vegetables. And for a good stew, brown the meat in a little fat before you add water, and remember not to add your vegetables until the meat is almost tender. You can extend the meat flavor in a stew by using dumplings, or serving it as shortcake, between rounds of biscuits, or on a platter with a border of mashed potatoes, boiled rice or hominy grits.

4. *Meat pie* for six can be made using a pound of lean raw meat. First, make a stew, then top it with pastry crust. If you wish, bake individual pies in small dishes.

5. *Meat loaf* is another good user of the cheaper cuts. Have the raw lean meat ground fine and season it well. Combine it with such binders and flavor extenders as: bread crumbs, cornmeal, boiled rice, mashed potatoes, oatmeal. Meat loaf, sliced cold, is a perfect filling for sandwiches.

6. *Ground beef* broiled on toast catches every drop of the flavorful juice, makes a neat serving piece. One pound of ground raw beef mixed with 2 or 3 tablespoons of milk, seasoned with salt and pepper, will cover 6 or 8 slices of bread. First, toast the bread on one side and spread the meat clear to the edge on the untoasted side. Then dot with fat and slip into the oven to broil. Serve at once.

7. *A pound of sausage*, some apples and cabbage—two foods on the abundant list—and you have the "makins" of a tempting baked dish, that needs only potatoes baked at the same oven heat to round out the main part of dinner. Arrange the raw cabbage and apples in alternate layers in the baking dish, fry sausage cakes and lay on top. Add a tablespoon of vinegar to the sausage fat and pour over all. Cover and bake until cabbage and apples are tender.

8. *Liver* is a 6-star scorer on the vitamin list. And it's one of the variety meats that needn't be included in meat-sharing arithmetic. Try liver scalloped with potatoes, first lightly browning in fat the seasoned and floured liver slices; then putting alternate layers of potatoes and liver in a greased baking dish. Use raw, sliced potato for this, sprinkle with salt and pepper. And cut the liver in small pieces—add onion, if you like. Make the top layer potato, cover with milk, and bake under a lid 1 hour at moderate heat or until potatoes are tender. At the last, remove the lid, so the potato blanket will brown.

9. *A rich meat and vegetable soup* is almost a meal in itself. Start the pot boiling with a beef or ham bone, a knuckle of veal, an oxtail, or bones trimmed out of the roast. When you have a good rich broth, add vegetables, rice, or barley . . . or serve with toasted squares of bread.

10. *Meat turn-overs*—a good use for left-over cooked meat. First, chop and season the meat with onion and celery or parsley. Then moisten slightly with gravy, broth, tomatoes, or chili sauce. Add salt and pepper to taste. Make a rich dough and roll out portions into rounds about 6 inches across. On each round of dough, place some of the meat filling, fold the dough over, and pinch the edges together to make turn-overs. Bake until brown in a hot oven—about 425 degrees F. Meat turn-overs are a pleasant change from sandwiches in a lunch box.

11. *Savory meat on toast* is another good user-up of left-overs. Cook 1 sliced onion and 1 cup of chopped celery and leaves in a tablespoon of fat for a few minutes. Add 3 cups of cooked tomatoes and cook for about 20 minutes. If the mixture is too thin, add 1 to 2 tablespoons of flour mixed to a smooth paste with an equal quantity of cold water. Cook until smooth and thickened. Add 1½ cups of chopped cooked meat, heat thoroughly, season with salt, and pepper. Serve hot on crisp toast.

12. *Curry of meat* has the oriental touch and likewise makes a little meat go a long way. Cook 1 sliced onion in 3 tablespoons of meat drippings or other fat. Add 3 pints of sliced tart apples or green tomatoes, cover, and cook 'til tender. Then add 3 cups of chopped cooked pork, lamb, veal, or beef, and heat thoroughly. If the mixture is too thick, thin it slightly with meat broth, gravy, or water. Season to taste with curry powder and salt. Serve with flaky boiled rice, or with noodles.

CHEESE AND EGGS CAN REPLACE MEAT IN DIET

ELEANOR B. WINTERS

Meatless meals can be just as nutritious and as tasty as any meal with meat.

Possibilites for the main dish in a meatless meal are cheese—alone or in combination with other foods, dried peas or beans, eggs in a special omelet or casserole dish, and milk. All meat substitutes provide good quality protein, minerals, and vitamins. Some even provide more vitamins and minerals than meat and are far less expensive.

Cheese in any form adds a delightful flavor to any dish. A few suggestions are: cheese sauce served with broccoli or any vegetable or combination of vegetables; grated cheese added to creamy potato soup makes a tasty dish; and cheese biscuits supply the necessary protein for a meal when vegetable salad is served.

Eggs also can take the place of meat in a meal. When served as egg shortcake, they make a hearty dish for a cool day. Eggs combined with vegetables give a dish of another flavor. Always remember to cook eggs at a low temperature.

Vegetable shortcake can be another popular main dish, she says. Any combination of fresh cooked or canned vegetables may be used. Thicken the juice and serve with the vegetables on baking powder biscuits.

Dried peas or beans are a concentrated food similar to meat in their value. Beans used in a bean loaf or patties make an unusual dish when served with a tomato or Spanish sauce.

Whenever you serve cheese or dried peas or beans, add a crisp, tart, or colorful food to the meal. Crisp and tart foods may be featured in a salad or desert.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Especially nice for the bloomless winter months are grapefruit seeds, sweet potato or carrot planted in small colorful pots. Each will sprout into attractive green centerpieces for the table.

Try making cottage cheese balls the size of a small walnut, press flat and add a half of an English walnut on top. They look like peppermint drops, are also dainty and colorful. Of course the cheese should be well seasoned first before arranging the balls on a platter.

A safe to handle gadget for the sewing basket is "Jack the Ripper." He makes the ripping job a pleasure—no matter what the material. It is similar to a razor blade adjusted to a handle. They can be purchased for fifteen cents.

Paste an envelope on the inside cover of your recipe book to hold the recipes which you clip and want to paste in the book at some later time.

Use needles to pin down the pleats when pressing a pleated skirt. The needles will leave no marks when you remove them.

To have a flaky pie crust, add a teaspoon of vinegar to the cold water used in making it.

When hanging curtains slip a piece of waxed paper over the end of the curtain rod. The curtain will slip on easily, thus eliminating tears or rips.

A piece of glass placed over your cook book will prevent it from getting soiled and keep the pages open. Adhesive tape over the glass edge will prevent cut fingers.

To remove chewing gum from fabrics, rub with ice and the gum will drop off leaving no marks.

PECAN BALLS

½ lb. butter or other shortening
2 cups flour
2 cups chopped pecan meats
4 tablespoons powdered sugar
2 teaspoons vanilla
1 tablespoon water

Cut butter into flour until coarse crumbs. Add other ingredients except sugar. Make into balls size of walnut. Bake one hour at 300 degrees in slow oven. Roll in powdered sugar while warm. Makes 36 balls.

DATE PUDDING

1 cupful chopped dates
½ cupful butter (or other shortening)
1 cupful sugar
1 cupful hot water
1 teaspoonful soda
1 teaspoonful baking powder
2 cupfuls of flour (measure after sifting)
pinch salt
1 egg (beaten)

Put dates in mixing bowl, add soda to hot water and pour over dates and shortening, add sugar, cool slightly, add baking powder and salt to flour. Sift and add to first mixture. Lastly add beaten egg. Bake in moderate oven 350 degrees for 45 minutes.

MRS. GLENN WIMER,
R. D. 4
Grove City, Pa.

CORN MUFFINS

1 cupful flour
1 cupful corn meal
1 cupful sweet milk
½ cupful sugar
1 egg
shortening size of an egg
2 teaspoonfuls baking powder
1 teaspoonful soda
½ teaspoonful salt

Cream shortening with sugar, add well-beaten egg. Add dry ingredients alternately with the milk.

MRS. G. W. BAIR,
R. D. 3
Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Service flags are rapidly making their appearance in Grange Halls throughout the country, and a good share of the 8,000 local units took concerted action to send Christmas remembrances to the members serving in military capacities.

Our Fashion and Pattern Department

All patterns 15c. each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

2026—Usher in the Spring season with this pretty princess frock. You will find it charming in almost any print. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 36, 3¾ yds. 39-in. fabric.

2681—Enchanting apron with a unique arrangement in matching potholders. Make them in the same color scheme as your kitchen and see how gay you will look. Sizes, Small, Medium and Large. Medium size, 2⅛ yds. 35-in. fabric with ⅛ yd. printed material and ⅛ yd. plain material for the pockets. For the potholders, ¼ yd. printed material and ¼ yd. plain material.

2071—A dress that you can use as a house-dress—yet is dressy enough to run errands in. Ruffled hearts and a sweetheart neckline make it especially becoming. Sizes 10 to 42. Size 16, 3¼ yds. 35-in. fabric with 2¾ yds. ruffling.

2022—You will find this softly casual dress just right for almost any occasion. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 3⅛ yds. 39-in. fabric.

3517—A two-piecer is always a very welcome addition to any Spring wardrobe and it would look equally smart in a pretty print or a plain fabric. Sizes 16 to 50. Size 36, 3⅝ yds. 39-in. fabric.

2014—Gay and full of Spring cheer is this jumper. It's just the thing for school or play. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8, for the blouse, 1¼ yds. 35-in. fabric; for the jumper 1⅞ yds. 35-in. fabric.

2013—There are no priorities on pockets and every little girl likes to be able to put her hands in her pockets and of course, she will like the dress too. Sizes 4 to 8. Size 4, 1⅜ yds. 35-in. fabric with ⅜ yds. contrasting.

2060—It's never a question of popularity with jumpers—everybody loves them and you will love this one with its clever button trimming. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16, for the blouse, 2 yds. 35-in. fabric; for the jumper, 2 yds. 54-in. fabric.

Just Out! The new SPRING FASHION BOOK, bringing you all the new Spring pattern designs in all the lovely buoyant new Spring colors. Patterns for all sizes and all occasions. Send for your copy today. Price is 15c or only 10c when ordered with a pattern.

Address, giving number and size:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, GRANGE NEWS
427 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

OUR JUVENILE GRANGES

MRS. LUCY SHUMWAY, Wyalusing

February, the month of American heroes—

"The hero is one who kindles a great light in the world, who sets up blazing torches in the dark streets of life for men to see by."

During this month you will be honoring some of these men in your programs. It is very easy to find and retell some of Lincoln's humorous stories, and anecdotes and poems concerning Washington. Since we are all inclined to be a little more serious about things this year, I hope we will go a bit deeper and try to find the qualities in these men that really made them great. There is a little poem by one of our American poets, Edward R. Sill that always comes to my mind in this connection. It would make a good closing number for a program honoring any great man.

"Had I a sword of keener steel,—
That fine blade that the King's son bears,—but this
Blunt thing—He snapped and flung it from his hand,
And lowering crept away and left the field.
Then came the King's son, wounded, sore bestead,
And weaponless, and saw the broken sword
Hilt buried in the dry and sodden sand,
And ran, and snatched it, and with battle-shout
Lifted afresh, he hewed the enemy down,
And saved a great cause that heroic day."

Calvin Coolidge, speaking of Washington, said, "The principles which he adopted in his early youth and maintained throughout his years are the source of all true greatness."

Lincoln said, "I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true. I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live by the light that I have."

A story about Lincoln that I have liked concerns an incident that happened during the closing days of the Civil War when the troops, marching home again, passed in grand review, though with worn uniforms and tattered flags, before the White House in Washington. Naturally an immense crowd had gathered on the streets, lawns, balconies, and windows, even those of the executive mansion itself being filled with spectators. The central figure was that of the President, who, with bared head unfurled and waved our American flag in the midst of lusty cheers.

Suddenly there was an unexpected sight. A small boy leaned from one of the windows and sent streaming to the air the banner of the boys in gray. It was an old flag which had been captured from the Confederates and had been given to the President's son Tad. Servants tried in vain to pull him back from the window, but Tad, the pet of the White House, was not to be prevented from taking part in the demonstration. An angry murmur started in the crowd. The President turned to see what was happening. When he caught sight of Tad waving the tattered Confederate banner a great smile illumined his homely face, and he gave a gesture of salute. Cheer after cheer rose from the crowd, and, what might have been an unpleasant incident, became a fine expression of peace and goodwill.

Planning the Year's Work

This year, as every year, the best advice I can give to Matrons and Juvenile officers is that you plan carefully your work for the year. Let your plans include not only better programs but also plans for bettering your business meetings, your degree work, for making your meeting place more attractive, for a project program that will keep all the members busy all the time.

First—

Let's spend an evening looking at our room and discussing it.

Is it clean?

Is it attractive?

Is it comfortable? (Warm? Well-ventilated? Are there some small chairs for small people? Do we have at least one low table that the smaller children can use for games and work?)

What can we do about it?

Perhaps you will find that there are so many things you can do to improve your place of meeting that you will have right there a project that will occupy you for a whole year.

You know, one great object of the Juvenile Grange is to make good future Grange members. I hate to tell you Juveniles this, but it certainly is true that a great many Granges have a small membership and a smaller attendance just because the people in that Grange didn't learn while they were young that a clean, comfortable, attractive room does make a difference.

I can't tell you what you can do to improve your particular room because you have a hundred different problems, and find out how to solve them is part of the fun.

However, there are two or three suggestions that might start you off. Have you ever tried appointing two or three of the older boys to look after the heat and ventilation of your room? It might help.

The older girls will enjoy making window draperies. They can be attractive without being expensive. If you have a group of high school girls who are taking Home Ec. they might be able to take the job of redecorating your room as one of their home projects.

If you have younger children and need to keep them occupied for some length of time each evening, they might enjoy making posters or coloring pictures that will be good enough to decorate your walls for a season, and may be used to illustrate some of the programs you are planning. All of our school supply houses carry an abundance of poster material.

Roberts and Meck, Harrisburg, have a set of four seasons posters. It has four colored poster panels on which are Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter backgrounds. The figures printed on separate sheets are to be colored, cut out, and pasted on. You will have a new one to put up each quarter. Ask for set No. 2127. The price is only forty cents. They have posters for all the holidays, for safety first, health courtesy, etc.

Second—

Let's spend an evening discussing ways and means of doing better ritualistic work, of conducting our business meetings in a better way, of securing better order. I have confidence that you boys and girls yourselves have the ability to solve almost all of your problems if you will take time to think about them.

So again, ask yourselves these questions,—

Are our dues collections up to date?

Have our books been audited? Are they in shape to be audited?

Are our Secretary's minutes well written? Do they present an exact story of what happens at each meeting?

Do we have receipts to give each child who pays his dues?

Can you open and close your meetings without the use of a manual?

Is your Master so well acquainted with parliamentary law that he can put motions without embarrassment?

What can we do about all this?

First of all, if you are a Secretary or a Treasurer and do not know exactly what to do why not ask the Sec. and Treas. of the "big" Grange to help you out. They will be glad to do it and it will increase their interest in the Juvenile Grange. (One of the memory pictures that I treasure is that of an eleven year old boy who scious just now and magazines are ting down very earnestly, and with apparently complete concentration, studying the minutes of the Subordinate Secretary, while children and grown ups around him carried on a noisy game.)

Every Juvenile Master should become familiar with the fundamentals of parlimentary law. The 4H clubs have a very simple manual of parlimentary rules. I don't know just what it costs but am sure it is inexpensive. Ask your County Agent about it.

Third—

And this is for the Matron—Spend an afternoon or an evening with your Lecturer and her assistant or program committee, if she has either, planning the outline of your programs for the year.

Decide on a theme or themes for the year.

Decide about how many evenings may have to be given up to degree work, special programs, etc.

See if the theme you have chosen will naturally divide itself into parts that will cover all your evenings.

See if you can't get a snappy title for each program.

Discuss sources of material. Do you know where you can find pictures, songs, poems, games that will fit in with the more solid material that you will be using? If you find that you do not have what you need make someone responsible for getting it right away. (Matrons say to me, "I don't know how to have programs with children that amount to anything without rehearsals, and we can't have those today." I think long-time and careful planning is the answer to this problem.)

Our theme for this year might well be "Our Neighbors to the South," because everyone is South America conscious just now and magazines are full of pictures and articles about this interesting continent. In taking this kind of a theme let's be careful it doesn't just seem to the children like another lesson in Geography.

Our uniform Sunday School material, graded series for Juniors and Intermediates is based almost entirely upon South America this year, and the periodicals for those age groups are just full of stories, games, songs and pictures that you could use. Your local libraries probably have some books you could use. "Up and Down South America," by Anne Halliday is made up of stories about South American boys and girls—good for story-telling.

There is a book that you would like "Boys of the Andes." Another is "Feathers," by Alice Desmond. It is the story of an ostrich, and there is "Sadalio Goes to Town" the story of a South American farm boy. Loads of material for talks and story telling in your near-by library I am sure. You might read at each meeting a chapter from the serial now running in *Trails for Juniors,* "The Llama That Would Not Get Up." The Work's Projects Administration in the state of New Mexico has compiled a book of Spanish American Songs and Games. I think you can get it through the Children's Bureau of the Dept. of Labor, Wash., D. C., and believe that it is inexpensive. Scribners also have just published a book of Latin American Children's Games and Songs. Birchard's music house, Boston, has a good twenty-five cent song book, "Singing America" that has many Latin-American songs. You might make flags of South American countries of poster paper and use them to decorate your room.

I would like to find some Juvenile Grange ambitious enough to work out a year's program. Type it and make it into attractive little booklets and give one to each member.

How about it.

Fourth—

You will want to consider projects for the year. But I am sure that if you have carried out all this other planning you will have already started several projects, which, with the state and national projects that are offered you will keep you busy for all of 1943.

Lets Go.—

COLUMBIA POMONA MEETS NEW YEAR'S DAY

Columbia County Pomona Grange held their New Year's Day session at Benton where they had an all-day meeting. Business matters and the report of the State Grange meeting by the Worthy Master, Jack Fairchild, occupied the morning session.

During the dinner hour a program was presented by the Home Economics Committee, in charge of Mrs. Lillian Kline, Rhorsburg. A varied literary program was given in the afternoon under the direction of the Pomona Lecturer, Mrs. Marjory Megargel, of Orangeville. Dr. Kenneth Hood spoke on farm problems of the day. He stated that even with farm workers being deferred to some extent the farmer is confronted with selling at prices that will not permit the paying of farm labor salaries that will compete with those of most defense industries.

Matters of business were concluded at the evening session. It was decided to hold the Seventh Degree Forum in February with the place and time to be decided by the Executive Committee. The next Pomona Meeting will be held in April with McKendree Grange, near Huntingdon Mills.

An address was given by John A. McSparran, Past Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, in which he commended State legislators who would not go along with the passing of an act which would provide an open Sunday in the Commonwealth. Many today, he said, feel that it is no one's business what they do on the Sabbath; this is not the case for the Lord has set this day apart for sacred things.

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

PLEASANT VALLEY GRANGE CELEBRATES 50TH ANNIVERSARY

Pleasant Valley Grange, in Wayne county, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding Friday evening, December 4, 1942, with appropriate program and entertainment. A pageant under the direction of Mrs. Marjorie Allen, lecturer, was the feature of the evening's program, which was as follows:

Opening remarks were made by Attorney L. B. Maxwell, Master, with Judge Clarence E. Bodie being the speaker of the evening.

For the pageant, the stage was attractively decorated with evergreens and a painting, which bore the name of the grange and the year it was founded and was presented by Miss Helen Kachmar and Mrs. Carl Spencer. William C. Rief was the artist. Music during this part of the affair was furnished by Miss Helen Oakes, pianist, and Carl Spencer, violinist. Mrs. Cary Lindsay was the speaker in the pageant, the first part of which was very impressive with Lillian Yerkes, secretary, reading the minutes of the first meeting of Pleasant Valley Grange. As she continued with the reading of the History of the Grange and names of the charter members, George and Sylvia Parks placed carnations in a gold rope, white ones for the deceased charter members and pink ones for the living. She then gave a sketch of all important events up to the present time.

The entire cast joined in a song following which Miss Helen Kachmar rendered a vocal solo.

A very pretty drill of field workers, sowers, harvesters and gleaners, led by Carol Bunting, flutist, and Russell Ridd, Jr., trumpeter, was presented with participants being: Mrs. Guerdon Hazelton, Mrs. L. B. Maxwell, Mrs. Warren Miller, Betty Yerkes, Lois Morgan, Mrs. Rhea Sutton, Mrs. J. Ballie Rutherford, Mrs. Fred Marsh, Henry Hey, Macy Keesler, Edward Dreyer, Edward Allen, Custer Quick, Guerdon Hazelton, Robert Dreyer, Russell Ridd, Sr.

Carol Bunting presented a flute solo; Mrs. C. D. Parks, a recitation and Russell Ridd, Jr., a trumpet solo.

At this time all officers marched in regular order forming a semicircle, and they are: L. B. Maxwell, Master; Carl Lindsay, Overseer; Mrs. Marjorie Allen, Lecturer; Warren Miller, Stewart; Mrs. Edith Ridd, Chaplain; Elmer Hambly, Treasurer; Lillian Yerkes, Secretary; J. Ballie Rutherford, Gatekeeper; Robert Dreyer, Assistant Steward; Gertrude Hey, Ceres; Rita White, Pomona; Althea Bellamy, Flora; Edna Bunnell, Lady Assistant Steward. Each officer spoke a few words and a solo by Helen Kachmar closed this part of the program.

The refreshment committee, composed of Mrs. Kathryn Dreyer, Mrs. Hazel Hill, Mrs. Meta Hey, Beatrice Kimble, and Mrs. Agnes Schwab, entered with large tiered birthday cake which was served to those present with ice cream. As the candles were lighted the entire cast of the pageant came on and sang the closing song, "For We the Grange Have Builded."

History of Pleasant Valley Grange 1892-1942

The records show the first meeting of Pleasant Valley Grange No. 1074 was held over the store of Mrs. Z. C. Borchers in Pleasant Valley; then over an old shop that stood across the road from the present hall. In 1901 there was discussion favoring a new hall. In December of that year, a committee of Brothers Chas. Arthue, W. H. Mumford, and W. H. Bullock were appointed to make plans for the new hall. A bee was held April 8, 1902 to build the foundation for the hall. The dedication and supper were held December 30, 1902. The first floor was not finished until June, 1905. Brother W. H. Karslake, C. S. Bates and W. J. Ogden were appointed to see that the chimney was built on the south side of the hall and a suitable stove put in place.

In 1912 the Grange voted to buy a piano from F. A. Jenkins for $225. In the same year it was voted on to put a stage across the rear of the hall. Iron steps for a fire escape were placed outside of the hall in 1917. The Grange held a Silver Jubilee supper November 16, 1917.

Meetings were held regularly on the second and fourth Friday evenings of each month until March 11, 1921, when it was voted to hold them the first and third Friday evenings of each month. Through all these years, although the Grange remained active, the attendance was small, usually not over ten at a meeting, until 1921, when the average attendance was 20 or 30. Two curtains for the stage have been obtained.

Dramas, socials, suppers have all been held at various times to help the Grange socially and financially. Our first Wayne County Fair exhibit was in 1900, and since then we have won first prize several times, having won the cup the past three consecutive years we exhibited.

In 1922 we purchased a kitchen range from Erk Bros. for $124. In 1929 we enlarged our hall, moved the kitchen from under the stairs to the south end of the building.

A degree team was an important part of our Grange at one time. The Home Economics Committee, appointed each year, makes our evenings more enjoyable with refreshments and our building more attractive with window boxes, shades, curtains, dishes, silverware, etc.

Our fraternal fellowship has been shown by numerous "bees" that we have held for accomplishing some improvement to our hall and grounds and also enjoy the social get-together. The case which holds our ribbons won at fair exhibits, the staff and flag standards and gavels are all handwork of our members.

Great Credit is due the nineteen people who joined together 50 years ago becoming charter members of Pleasant Valley Grange. They were Henry Hendricks, Harry Johns, Erwin Cole, Mrs. Erwin Cole, J. S. Coons, B. K. Goodnough, E. B. Gager, Mrs. E. B. Gager, E. W. Gammell, L. O. Mumford, Mrs. L. O. Mumford, Mrs. Fanny Ogden, Mrs. Z. C. Borchers, George Truscott, Osborn M. Baker, Mrs. Mary T. Coons, which are all deceased and E. L. Bates, Mrs. Lena Borchers Brown, and W. J. Ogden living. W. J. Ogden has held continuous membership in the grange for fifty years and is entitled to a Gold Certificate from the National Grange.

Through the 50 years of Grange life the leadership has not always been easy, but through good times and bad times these Masters deserve credit for their efforts: E. W. Gammell, 6 years; Erwin Cole, 1 year; W. J. Ogden, 4 years; W. J. Miller, 2 years; W. H. Mumford, 1 year; O. E. Bunnell, 1 year; W. H. Bullock, 2 years; C. S. Bates, 3 years; E. W. Rose, 2 years; L. W. Nelson, 5 years; Bayliss Bullock, 1 year; Chas. Roe, 4 years; W. H. Karslake, 1 year; Bismark Irwin, 1 year; Elmer Hambly, 1 year; W. S. Miller, 1 year; Alma Ostrander, 2 years; Claude Martin, 1 year; Cecil Box, 1 year; Horace Bates, 1 year; Edw. Dreyer, 5 years; J. Ballie Rutherford, 1 year; and L. B. Maxwell, 3 years.

Lillian Yerkes,
Secretary.

INDIANA COUNTY POMONA CALLS FOR ABOLISHMENT OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC DURING WAR

Indiana County Pomona Grange held a very successful meeting at the Marion Center High School on Thursday, December 31, with fifty-five people present. James W. Fulmer, of Marion Center was elected Pomona Master.

James Heilbrun wanted to know if the Grange considered it advisable to attempt holding a County Fair in 1943. The sentiment was that the Fair was not a sufficiently important factor in the war effort to justify the enterprise.

During the afternoon program, the principal address was made by Dr. B. H. Dimit, Overseer of the Pennsylvania State Grange. His address, entitled "Stop, Go Ahead" pointed out many of the essential factors which should receive careful thought, especially in the post-war endeavor. Many other interesting features were a part of the literary program which was in charge of Lecturer Mrs. Henderson. The next meeting will be held on March 25 at Indiana.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Indiana County Pomona Grange No. 58 endorses this action of the Pennsylvania State Grange in regard to liquor and particularly beer, when at their recent session they stated "The Grange has always been a staunch champion of temperance and an advocate of education as to the evils of alcoholism and narcotics. In the first world war the cigaret was the fad. Every soldier was supplied with some favorite brand until scarcely any returned who had not formed the cigaret habit. In the present war, beer bids fair to supplant the cigaret, being dispensed freely in each cantonment. We may take the brewers own word as to what is expected of this move as revealed in the *Brewers Digest* of May, 1941, quote—"One of the finest things that could have happened to the brewing industry was the insistence of high ranking officers to make beer available at army camps. The opportunity presented to the brewing industry by this measure is so obvious that it is superfluous to go into detail. Here is a chance for brewers to cultivate a taste for beer in millions of young men who will eventually constitute the largest beer consuming section of our population."

Such debauching of our youth is little less than treason and sabotage. When France fell, the per capita consumption of alcoholic liquors was the highest of any nation in the world. Hitler had forbidden his youths to drink. Singapore and Pearl Harbor provide additional evidence that drink reduces efficiency and that liquor does not win wars. When practically every industry has been curtailed, when food is being rationed, when housewife and school child are urged as a patriotic duty to save tin, and when the distribution of the child's best food—milk—is limited because of tire shortage, why is this malignant industry permitted to use 60% of the salvaged tin to cap its bottled brew, given rubber for its trucks when milk goes back to the horse and wagon days, and allotted thousands of bushels of grain suitable for food or potential sources of artificial rubber? Why is beer foisted upon our sons when clear heads and steady nerves mean life or death? Nor is it any less treasonable to permit the defense worker at home to impair his daily efficiency or hold up production by absenting himself for two or three days after each pay recovering from a drunken orgy. For the sake of victory, to preserve the life of our boys in service, we demand that all alcoholic beverages including beer, be abolished until after demobilization." Further, be it

Resolved, That a copy of this action be sent to our local county papers, to our congressman, Harve Tibbott, our senators James A. Davis and Joseph Guffey, and to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, with a request for immediate favorable action.

Whereas, The instilling of hate and revenge will make the establishing of a just and durable peace during the period of world reconstruction more difficult. Be it

Resolved, That this Pomona deplores the teaching of hate, reliance upon supermen for control of evil instead of personal individual responsibility, by the comic magazines and comic strips in our daily papers. These teachings are essentially Nazi doctrines and opposed to Christian ideals.

HAMILTON GRANGE INSTALLS NEW OFFICERS

Recently Hamilton Grange No. 1560, Monroe County, installed their new officers. Philip Kishpaugh, a past Master, installed The Worthy Master William H. Hessler.

Then the rest of the officers were installed by the new Master, William H. Hessler, who asked the members to help him and the officers make a great gain during 1943 as in the past year. Turning to the Steward Mr. Hessler asked him to help hang the Service Banner on the wall. The Banner has two stars, representing two members of Hamilton Grange who are in the Service. A few more members will be called soon.

GREENE COUNTY POMONA RE-ELECTS DINSMORE MASTER

J. E. Dinsmore, of Richhill Township, was reëlected master of Greene County Pomona Grange for another two-year term at the quarterly meeting of the organization, held Saturday, in the East Franklin Grange Hall at Morrisville.

Four members were obligated in the fifth degree. They were Ordelia Knight, Segretta Cole, Paul King, and Edna H. King, all of Hoovers Run Grange.

It was decided to hold the meeting at the East Franklin Grange Hall until the end of the war, and the next meeting was set for the first Saturday of March.

J. B. Phillips, who won the recent county spelling contest, was sent to Harrisburg to enter the contest conducted by the State Grange.

Hoovers Run Grange won the efficiency banner, Woodruff Grange won second place and Harveys Grange was

third. The banner had been held by Carmichaels Grange, and it was presented by Homer Hartley, overseer of that Grange, to J. D. Throckmorton, master of Hoover Run Grange.

Attorney James E. Isherwood, past Pennsylvania Department commander of the American Legion, was the principal speaker, his subject being "Victory." "This War," Major Isherwood said, "mustr each each of us. The yardstick of efficiency is unselfish service to others. America will get the kind of peace that the people really want. Not politicians but the people must rule."

Major Isherwood said that "the American people are fighting to save our freedom and ideals."

"One can't be a chisler and patriot at the same time," he said. If the peace is built on penalties and retribution it will not be a lasting peace.

New officers were installed at the afternoon session by A. H. Grimes, of Woodruff Grange, and assistants.

A tribute in song was paid to Pomona Grange members in the military service, of whom there are 23. The pledge of patriotism was led by Margaret Mitchell, of Carmichaels Grange.

Solos were sung by Mrs. Don Murphy, of Carmichaels, accompanied by Miss Frances Goodwin and by Ordelia Knight, accompanied by Aldene Rush of Hoover's Run Grange.

LOYAL, LYCOVA GRANGES INSTALL OFFICERS JOINTLY

Loyal Grange No. 2017 and Lycova Grange No. 2006 met jointly at the Hepburnville school building recently for installation of officers. State Deputy Bowman Waltz installed the newly-elected officers, with Perry M. Paulhamus acting as Marshall and Mrs. Bowman Waltz and Mrs. Perry Paulhamus acting as regalia bearers.

A social hour was held following the business session.

Loyal Grange officers include: Master, Harry R. Burns; Lecturer, B. A. McGarvery; Secretary, Dorothy Shultz. Leaders inducted for Lycova Grange include: Master, John Waltz; Lecturer, Mrs. F. E. Jones and Secretary, Helen Doane.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY POMONA HOLDS INTERESTING MEETING IN JANUARY

Clearfield County Pomona Grange No. 33 met at Curwensville, Thursday, January 7, as guests of Susquehanna Grange No. 1145, for an all day and evening session. While the gas rationing may have effected the attendance yet a goodly number was present at all three sessions.

The morning program was devoted to the usual business routine with Pomona Master, Oden D. Gearhart, presiding. Edgar T. Henry, Jr., a Past Master of Susquehanna Grange delivered the address of welcome in a very pleasing manner and was responded to by M. E. McCue, a Past Master of Olanta Grange.

The afternoon session was in charge of Worthy Lecturer, Mrs. Emma Frank. "The Farmer's Obligation in War Time," was the program theme. Mrs. Harry Weaver, chairman of the Home Economic Committee presented Miss Inez Crandle, Librarian of the Joseph and Elizabeth Shaw Library of Clearfield who spoke briefly on the Traveling Library. Miss Crandle then introduced, Hon. Judge Wallace W. Smith who gave a brief summary on the Shaw Library and told of its origin. He also explained the difference between the Shaw Library and the County Traveling Library.

"Health in the Home" was the subject of a well prepared paper read by Miss Cora Walker of Penn Grange. Rev. J. E. Creps, pastor of the Curwensville Presbyterian Church, then gave an excellent address on "Our Real Defense." County Agent, W. O. Mitchell, introduced Dr. Kenneth Hood, Agricultural Economist from Pennsylvania State College who delivered a fine address on "The Successful War Time Farmer." Dr. Hood gave another splendid address at the evening session on the subject "Parity."

At the evening session Mr. Fred Robinson cleverly entertained with his Magic Tricks which was thoroughly enjoyed. W. O. Mitchell, showed a reel of pictures in color of Clearfield County Scenery which was very entertaining. The afternoon and evening sessions were interspersed with music and readings which included the Edwards Trio.

It was decided to invest $150.00 in War Bonds and also to purchase a Tuberculosis Bond. The next Pomona meeting will be held at Curwensville on Thursday, April 1.

MEHOOPANY GRANGE WYOMING COUNTY, BURNS ITS MORTGAGE

At its last regular meeting of the year, December 17, 1942, Mehoopany Grange held its annual Christmas party, burned its mortgage, and honored a long-time member. Supper was served before the meeting at the Grange Hall, previously decorated for the occasion.

The regular order of business was conducted by the Master, Berne C. Adams, and the following program rendered by the Lecturer, Miss Mabel Decker.

Opening Song—"It Came Upon the Midnight Clear."

Reading—Christmas Story (Luke 2:1-20).

Song—"Silent Night."

Reading—The Christmas Spirit.

Song—"God Bless Our Soldier Boys" (Composed by Lecturer).

Burning of Mortgage.

Song—"We've Burned Our Mortgage" (Composed by Lecturer).

Talk—Mrs. Krewson.

Presentation of a flowering potted plant to Sister Anna Jennings Walter, 47 years a continuous member, and the only charter member whose name remains on the roll.

Song—"O, Little Town of Bethlehem."

Distribution of Gifts.

BEAUTIFUL JEWEL PRESENTED

An interesting feature of the recent National Grange session at Wenatchee, Washington, was the presentation of a beautiful gold jewel, of Past Master design, to Louis J. Taber, of Columbus, Ohio, whose retirement took place a year ago after he had served 18 years consecutively as Master of the National Grange. Few farm leaders in America have so impressed themselves on the general public as Mr. Taber, while his leadership in the Grange over such a long period was characterized by the very hearty support of the entire membership.

Since his retirement from his Grange office Mr. Taber has devoted much of his time to various civic projects in Columbus and vicinity, and among the enviable positions which he now holds is that of president of the Ohio State Federation of Churches. Mr. Taber is also president of the Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Co. at Syracuse, New York.

JUST PAST THE CENTURY MARK

Occasionally a new 100-year-old Grange member is located and the latest "discovery" comes from New York, in the person of Mrs. Louise Gillett, a charter member of New Lebanon Grange in the extreme eastern part of the state. She recently reached the 100th milestone in her life and the event was joyfully celebrated by her Grange friends and neighbors. Mrs. Gillett retains her mental and physical faculties to a delightful degree, is frequently in attendance at Grange meetings and does not hesitate even to walk a bit if necessary to reach the Grange hall. She was born in New Lebanon and has spent her entire 100 years in that rural village.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY POMONA HOLDS INTERESTING MEETING IN NOVEMBER

Clearfield County Pomona Grange, No. 33, met on Thursday November 5th as guests of Salem Grange No. 964. The Pomona Master, Oden D. Gearhart, was in charge of the business session.

A very cordial welcome was extended to the visitors by Walter Selner, a Past Master of Salem Grange. In his remarks he emphasized our part in the Victory Program. Wade J. Bell of Greenwood Grange responded to Mr. Selner's Welcome. He mentioned the four great needs of the Rural Community which are the Rural Home, the Rural Church, the Public Schools and The Grange. Mrs. Mary Passmore a charter member of Salem Grange extended greetings. Mrs. Passmore has been a member of the Grange for 52 years.

The literary program was in charge of Pomona Lecturer, Mrs. Wm. E. Frank. Her program theme was "Ideals." The main address of the afternoon was by Rev. E. R. Raycroft of Grampian. His subject was "Thanks for What." "Even though we have many things we are not thankful for this year, namely the War, or we as a Nation are not at Peace, yet we have a great many things to be thankful for," was part of Rev. Raycroft's message.

Mrs. Snyder, Home Economic Supervisor of Clearfield and Jefferson Counties gave an interesting chart talk on "Nutrition." Mr. Hannah a representative of the Farm Security Association also gave an instructive talk on how the Farm Security Association is helping the farmers.

High Ideals, was ably discussed by Mrs. Alice Henry of Susquehanna Grange. Bee Keeping and Its Outlook for 1943 was discussed by J. B. Hollopeter of Rockton.

The evening program consisted of music, readings and a play, "The Infernal Machine," was presented by members of Salem Grange.

Thanks to the ladies of Salem Grange who served two wonderful meals.

JOSEPH OWENS THOMAS, EBENSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

(Concluded from page 3.)

Work organized in the county and his zealous regard for his duty in building up the work as its first president.

Brother Thomas has a righteous regard for fundamental principles, as fixed and unchangeable throughout the years, as the law of gravity. He believes in adhering to these principles in the home and for the salvation of a stable government, neither of which he believes can survive unless built on a rock foundation.

His life has been an example and inspiration to younger generations in his fidelity, love and loyalty to family, home and community. His faith in God—while not a bigot on creed and doctrine he has consistently worshiped and supported the Congregational Church to which his forefathers belonged and is at the time a mainstay and supporter of the South Ebensburg Church which he helped to build. In customs of the community, Mr. Thomas' ideas are flexible—conforming to the will of the majority insofar as these customs are not productive of evil or cause a brother to stumble, as he often remarked, "In my youth, card playing and dancing were frowned on but I never restricted my children in doing these things that were prevalent among the people of the generation as I knew they had no such conscientious scruples as I had been raised to have against such pastimes."

He has a keen sense of humor and a philanthropic smile—a little bit whimsical—are characteristics of Mr. Thomas—vigorous and active, vitally alive to the manners of winning the war. Mr. Thomas keeps posted on the vital subjects of the day with no lessening of brain power because of his advanced years.

As Mr. Ed. Bayard of the *Pennsylvania Farmer* expressed it when he addressed the Farm Bureau Meeting in July, "Our good friend Joseph O. has the happy faculty of adding an experienced mind to the present-day thought for the good of our country." Thoroughly patriotic, Mr. Thomas invests largely in war bonds, while his mind envisions the future after the war is over when we must build anew—build wisely and well, with forethought for the best interests of future generations for he says what is most profitable for present times often proves disastrous when the pendulum swings too far to one side or the other. "We must keep an even balance," he says, and there are some truisms in which he believes, among them, "The middle class are the backbone of the country," and he adds humorously, "That is the class that has had its backbone broken pretty badly in recent years."

The country is prosperous when the pendulum is in the middle—we have adversity when it swings too far toward capitalism on the one side or socialistic labor on the other.

"Agriculture and labor must go hand in hand so far as equalization of financial remunerations are concerned—when either one gets ahead of the other, there's the devil to pay." Wilful waste, makes woeful want—religion first, education second, elevates the nation. Our constitution is based on the commandments of God. When our politicians forget this and do not abide by the rules, we are headed for destruction for "Earth gets its price for what earth gives us, it is only God who may be had for the asking."

May our grand young man of ninety years, enjoy many more birthdays with a mind as clear and a spirit as bright as Jos. O. Thomas approaches his birthday is the sincere wish of his Granger friends, who wish him "God Speed" on this birthday anniversary.

PRODUCTION FIGURES

The Department of Commerce estimates that about two-thirds of this year's industrial production will be devoted to war purposes. The portion remaining for civilian consumption will just about equal, on a volume basis, the total industrial production in the 1933 depression year.

FARMERS AND THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX

(Concluded from page 5.)

If gross income is ascertained by the use of inventories, no deduction can be taken separately for livestock or products lost during the year, whether purchased for resale or produced on the farm, as such losses will be reflected in the inventory by reducing the amount of livestock or products on hand at the close of the year, which has the effect of reducing gross income from business by the amount of the loss.

If an individual owns and operates a farm in addition to being engaged in another trade or business or calling, and sustains a loss from the farming operations, such loss may be deducted from gross income received from all sources in determining the taxpayer's net income, provided such farm is not operated for recreation or pleasure.

If a farm is operated for recreation or pleasure and not on a commercial basis, and if the expenses incurred in connection therewith are in excess of the receipts therefrom, the entire receipts from the sale of products may be ignored in rendering a return of income, and the expenses incurred, being regarded as personal expenses, will not constitute allowable deductions for Federal income tax purposes.

INCREASING OLEO SUPPLY

In an effort to alleviate the growing shortage of butter, the War Production Board recently authorized manufacturers of oleomargarine to increase their use of fats and oils to 180 per cent of the 1940-41 level. The previous limit was 110 per cent of the amount used during the period named.

In Memoriam

HERMAN

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His supreme wisdom has called from her earthly labors, Mrs. Urie Herman, a faithful member of Kratzerville Grange.

WHEREAS, In her passing the Grange and community has lost a good citizen, wife, and mother, whose love, and tireless energy was an inspiration to her associates, a well beloved friend and mother. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That bowing to the wisdom of Almighty God we express heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased; that their sorrow may be lightened in the knowledge that it is shared by the entire community, and that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the Grange and published in the GRANGE NEWS, and conveyed to the family of the deceased.

ROY P. BENFER,
HARRY E. BROUSE,
MRS. JENNIE KLINGLER,
Committee.

NELSON

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst Brother Lafayette W. Nelson, a member of Pleasant Valley Grange, No. 1074, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family, record these resolutions on our minutes and publish in the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

WARREN S. MILLER,
EDW. A. DREYER,
C. SPENCER BATTS,
Committee.

WRITER

WHEREAS It has pleased God to call from our midst our Worthy Brother, Charles Writer, on December 6, 1942, who has been a member of Valley Grange, No. 1360, we sadly miss his presence. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the family and a copy be strewn upon our minutes and a copy be printed in PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

JOHN G. KLINE,
E. S. HYKES,
Committee.

BEARD

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst Brother John K. Beard, member of Ephrata Grange, No. 1815, and of Lancaster County Pomona Grange, also a faithful member of the Resolutions Committee, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, drape our charter for thirty days, record these resolutions on our minutes and publish them in the GRANGE NEWS.

ALLEN H. STOBER,
HOWARD E. HOFFMAN,
EZRA V. LAUSCH,
Committee.

PENNSYLVANIA IMPORTS EGGS IN SPITE OF POSITION AS LEADING PRODUCER

Although Pennsylvania is in the top ranks as an egg producing state, the heavy annual production is approximately 97 million dozen below consumption based upon the average per capita consumption throughout the country, according to records of the Department of Agriculture. Last ear Pennsylvania occupied sixth place among all the states in total production and second place in both cash income and gross income from eggs received by farmers, being barely nosed out in the last two named positions by Iowa.

The total egg production in this State last year is placed at 179,583,000 dozen which was an increase of nearly eight million dozen over the year previously. The total value of that production was $49,206,000 compared with $38,834,000 in 1941. The average price per dozen received by the farmer last year was .274 cents compared with .226 cents in 1940.

Of the total production last year 158,833,000 dozen eggs were sold from the farms which is an average of nearly 16 dozen for each man, woman and child in this State, but the average per capita consumption on a country-wide basis is placed at 25 and one-half dozen, leaving the farm sales more than nine dozen annually below the average per capita consumption in this State.

The difference between the number of eggs produced and those sold from farms is accounted for by the use of 750,000 dozen for farm hatching and 20 million dozen used for farm consumption. With the farm population of this State being placed at 914,799 the average per capita egg consumption on the farms would be more than 21 dozen compared with the over-all national figure. However, in the farm consumption figure is included all breakage, spoilage and eggs not consumed for other purposes.

York County is the leading egg producing county in this State with a production last year of 17,254,990 dozen, followed by Lancaster County with a production of 16,639,320 dozen. In each county the average price received by the farmer was 27 cents a dozen making the value of the production in York County $4,658,850 and in the latter county $4,494,150. Bucks County ranked third with a production of 9,468,210 dozen having a value of $2,935,150, or an average of 31 cents per dozen. Cameron County trailed all counties with a production of 82,540 dozen for which an average price of 27 cents per dozen was received, giving a total value of $22,290. An average price of 31 cents per dozen was the highest price received in any county and that average prevailed in Bucks, Chester and Philadelphia Counties.

PER COW PRODUCTION OF MILK DECREASES FIRST TIME IN YEAR

For the first month since the entry of this country into the war, a material reduction in the average milk production per cow occurred in November in this State, according to the survey of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. On December 1 the milk production per cow in reported herds average 15.2 pounds compared with 16.2 pounds on the comparable date last year. Factors given as contributing to the lower production are the cold spell at the beginning of the month, the lower percentage of cows being milked and a slightly lower rate of grain feeding per cow.

Although more milk was produced throughout the country during November than during any previous November, the increase over the corresponding month a year earlier was smaller than has been reported since May, 1940. Estimated at 8.2 billion pounds, total November milk production was slightly greater than a year ago. A decrease of about two and one-half per cent in milk produced per cow on December 1, compared with the same date last year, was offset by the increased number of milk cows on farms. On a per capita basis November production, two pounds per person daily, was only slightly lower than the record for the month established in 1941.

Dealer buying prices of milk sold under Pennsylvania regulations for November were steady during the month with the exception of advances made in the Class 2 price in a few market areas. Buying prices of milk falling in surplus classifications have shown no change because of the price ceiling regulations on manufactured dairy products, particularly butter. Prices to producers for Class 1 milk have also shown little change because of the retail price ceiling to consumers. A greater proportion of the milk is, however, being sold in the higher classification. The Milk Control Commission has announced that new orders increasing the price paid farmers for milk in the Pittsburgh area have been promulgated to become effective on January 1. New retail price schedules are included which allow a one-half cent per quart differential for cash and carry stores. Similar orders providing for increased price schedules have also been announced for both the Erie and Scranton-Wilkes-Barre market areas. Public hearings in a number of other marketing areas have been scheduled.

War Production Board conservation orders, declining production, and announcement of production goals for 1943 featured the November dairy markets. Prices were very firm at the highest levels permissible under the O.P.A. temporary price ceiling order. In order for Government agencies to procure butter to meet urgent War requirements out of a limited supply, W.P.B. issued a conservation order freezing the majority storage holdings and distributors began voluntarily to ration customers. Cheese holdings continued to decline rapidly with production dropping further behind a year ago. Fluid milk and cream supplies were inadequate to fill heavy demands, with relief sought by means of a W.P.B. order issued limiting the butterfat content of cream for fluid consumption to 19 per cent.

Classified Ads.

FOR SALE

Registered Jersey Cattle—Cows, Heifers, and Young Bulls. Sybil breeding. Also Chester White Hogs.

J. A. Boak & Sons, New Castle, Pa.

C. J. BAINBRIDGE, Syracuse, New York, Grange Badges, Buttons, Regalia and supplies of every description. Official and the recognized standard everywhere. Send for catalog.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS. TOM BARRON LEGHORN FARMS, Box 17, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS OF QUALITY—Leghorns, Anconas, Hampshires, White Rocks, Reds. NELSON'S POULTRY FARM, Grove City, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

100% live delivery. Postpaid	Str.	Pits.	Ckls.
Pullets 95% guaranteed	100	100	100
White Leghorns	$10.00	$18.00	$3.50
N. H. & R. I. Reds, Bar. & W. Rox....	11.00	15.00	11.00
Heavy Mixed	10.00	.....	....

Plum Creek Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Sunbury, Pa.

Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Grange Seals	$5.00
Digest	.60
New Fifth Degree Manuals, per set of 9	3.00
New Fifth Degree Manuals, single copy	.40
New Fourth Degree Manuals, per set of 13	4.00
New Fourth Degree Manuals, single copy	.35
New Juvenile Manuals, per set of 13	3.25
Constitution and By-Laws	.20
Degree Work, First 4 degrees by Dr. Rankin	.50
Fifth Degree Floor Work, by Dr. Rankin	.50
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.15
Song Books, "The Patron," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.75
Secretary's Record Book	.60
Labor Savings Minute Book	2.75
Treasurer's Account Book	.60
Blank Reports, Subordinate Grange to Pomona, per hundred	.75
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 25	.70
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 100	2.75
Roll Book	.75
Application Blanks, per hundred	.45
Pomona Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Juvenile Application Blanks, per fifty	.25
Notice of Arrearage, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Order on Treasurer, per hundred	.30
Treasurer's Receipts	.30
Trade Cards, each	.01
Demit Cards, each	.01
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead)	.15
Grange Radiator Emblems	.50
Ohio State Grange Cook Books, each	.75

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,

MILES HORST, *Secretary.*

FRED F LININGER 157

STATE COLLEGE PA

Where Bugles Sing Forever

ECHOING through two centuries of history, strident bugles sing again along the outskirts of an ancient Pennsylvania town whose quiet streets have known the heavy tramp of military boots almost continuously since 1750.

This is Carlisle, whose name and fame is known wherever the regimental standards of the United States Army have been carried into battle. This is one of America's oldest military posts, the most romantic rendezvous for reminiscence in all the land. It is an old, old town, but time has touched it gently and little has been changed.

Today, as always, there are soldiers in Carlisle; crack officers and troops of the United States Army's "West Point of the Medical Corps." And barrack walls that once echoed excited talk of expeditions to Mexico City, Richmond and the bloody Black Hills of Dakota, now repeat the laconic names: Libya, India, Australia, New Caledonia, South Africa. . . .

For Carlisle Barracks is carrying on its unbroken tradition of sending men and equipment away to the wars.

In Colonial Days

As early as 1750, soldiers of the Province of Pennsylvania mounted guard on this reservation. Twelve men manned the first fort at Carlisle, a tiny, isolated post in the middle of a savage Indian country. Far to the west, the egregious French rapidly extended their dominion southward from the St. Lawrence River and the Lakes. Craftily, they set the Indians against the slow-encroaching English settlers of the American maritime provinces.

Roving bands of Shawnees and Delawares, driven from the coast and goaded into vengeance by the persuasive eloquence of the French, struck repeatedly and savagely at the English settlements on the edge of the wilderness. Finally, in the fall of 1753, Governor James Hamilton arranged a council with four of the powerful Indian chieftains, asking them to come to Carlisle. Commissioners for the Province included Benjamin Franklin. After two days of sullen argument and orations in the log court house at the town, an agreement was reached. The English were to recall all settlers beyond the Alleghenies, forbid future settlements in those parts, and—above all—halt the sale of rum to the Indians. In good faith, the commissioners signed the treaty.

But avaricious traders soon nullified its effects. Their young men drunk again on English rum, the chiefs were outraged. Another council was held at Carlisle in 1754. Coincidentally, the first regular British regiment arrived in the town, en route to the Ohio forts. There followed years of continued bloodshed and violence on the frontier, as the French and Indian War raged toward a climax. During this period, Carlisle became the "jumping-off place" for British operations in the west. The French driven out, the Indians, under Pontiac, resumed hostilties. Not until 1770 was some semblance of peace and order returned to Carlisle. But already another storm was brewing.

In Revolutionary Days

By 1776, Carlisle, was a beehive of activity. As the first disastrous engagement of the Revolution threatened to cost the colonists their great coastal cities, it became necessary to move war industry inland. Here, then, at Carlisle, was established a huge ordnance and armament center, with hundreds of workmen melting, casting and finishing the vital cannon and small arms. Here, too, was established the colonies' greatest quartermaster district, embracing Pennsylvania and Maryland. Food, horses, munitions and supplies moved from the town in a never-ending stream.

By 1781, the quartermaster activities at the post had declined, and the main function of the garrison consisted of routing the wagon trains moving south and west. The largest army to bivouac at Carlisle came in 1794, when 15,000 militia arrived for service against the "Whiskey Rebels." President Washington reviewed this body of troops, which was the last considerable garrison the town was to know until 1838.

In Civil War Days

As a cavalry training school, the Barracks sent hundreds of men into the Mexican and Indian wars between 1845 and 1860. Its Civil War history was tumultuous; troops without end poured in and out; in 1863, a Confederate army under General Ewell seized the town; a few days later, Jeb Stuart's Confederate calvary attacked, helled and burned the Barracks where several of his officers had learned their field tactics. Finally, Carlisle became a draft rendezvous and took on the appearance of a prison camp as drastic measures were enforced to keep reluctant conscripts from deserting.

After Appomattox, the cavalry school was continued, and the Barracks became a replacement depot for troops operating against the western Indians. Abandoned in 1871 in favor of St. Louis, the post was inactive until 1879, when the first group of eighty-four Indian children arrived from the West for an unique experiment in education. The story of the Indian School and its founder, Lieutenant R. H. Pratt, is well-known. The school continued in operation until 1918, in the Old Barracks, when General Hospital No. 31 was established. From this World War hospital grew the Medical Field Service School, opened on September 1, 1920.

Again the bugles sang by dawn and twilight across the heart of Pennsylvania, Keystone of Democracy. Now one of the finest army posts in the country, Carlisle Barracks finds that its present garrison and its countless ghosts get along very well together. Nowhere is the past and the present so inextricably mingled as along the shadowed stretch of Garrison Lane, where forever silver bugle tones will call forth the colorful parade of the years.

* This is one of the series of articles prepared by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission to better acquaint the people of the state with the part Pennsylvania has played in the development and preservation of American democratic ideals and institutions.

INVESTIGATING RUBBER

Rubber Director William H. Jeffers recently appointed a four-man commission to go to Russia for the purpose of obtaining information regarding the Soviet's chemical and engineering experience in the manufacture of synthetic rubber. Ernest W. Pittman, president of the Interchemical Corporation, was named head of the mission.

Don't Depend on a "WISH"

THE happiness, comfort and protection of your family are dependent entirely upon a financial income— "Wishing" cannot help. It is of vital importance that you *plan now to assure* financial aid to your loved ones in case your income is suddenly taken from them.

The Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company has a number of plans that deserve your attention. One of these will give your family the protection it deserves. Let us help you to select the right plan.

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Please send information about your family protection plans

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CEILING PRICES FOR POTATOES EXPLAINED

In response to numerous requests for explanations of the potato ceiling prices fixed by the Office of Price Administration, the Department of Agriculture has issued the following statement:

"The maximum prices for Pennsylvania potatoes of U. S. No. 1 quality in 100-pound sacks FOB Pennsylvania shipping point are $2.20 in December, $2.30 in January, 1943; $2.45 in February, March and April, $2.40 in May and $2.25 in June. Pennsylvania farmers are advised to note particularly that these prices are for U. S. No. 1 potatoes in 100-pound burlap sacks as sold by the producer, country shipper, farmer coöperative or other associations and not the prices to be received by the city buyer.

"For U. S. No. 1 potatoes packed size A, two inch minimum, replacing the one and seven-eighth minimum as the grade requires, the country shipper may add 20 cents per hundred weight to the monthly maximum prices listed. For potatoes grading below U. S. No. 1 the country shipper receives 30 cents a hundred pounds under the listed prices for the particular month."

Secretary Light pointed out, however, that the market price of potatoes is still under the ceiling price and cautioned growers that they are entitled to receive the regular market price for their product. Sales by farmers direct to the consumer are not affected by the regulation if the farmer's sales to consumers during the previous month of all commodities produced on his farm did not exceed $75. The regulation does also not apply to retail sales, it is stated.

REPAIRING PORCH FURNITURE

Let's look over that outdoor furniture and have it all ready to carry out on the lawn when the first warm day arrives.

Every piece will need touching up. Maybe an entire paint job after a season of sun and rain. Now is just the time after the rush of the holiday season and before the spring work begins, for we do expect to be extra busy when spring arrives because of war and its needs.

So get out your paint and get at that furniture this month. Don't forget hammer, nails, sandpaper and screws for surely they will be needed before your furniture is ready to paint.

Let's do everything we can this month to lighten the spring work and what a grand feeling of relief we will have when, at the first sign of Spring, we can just place our porch and lawn furniture and enjoy it.

ILLEGAL TO SELL HORSE MEAT IN PENNSYLVANIA

Reports that horse meat is being sold in at least one State for human consumption prompted a declaration from Secretary John H. Light, of the Department of Agriculture that the slaughtering or preparing of horse carcasses or organs for human consumption in Pennsylvania is unlawful. The Meat Hygiene Act of this State specifically defines horse meat as unwholesome and unfit for human consumption and provides that fines be imposed if convictions are procured for violations.

"Go often to the house of thy friend, for weeds choke up the unused path."

PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS

ESTO PERPETUA P H of FoHoCoFo

OFFICIAL ORGAN PENN. STATE GRANGE

ALTOONA PITTSBURG CHAMBERSBURG HARRISBURG PHILADELPHIA

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VOL. XXXIX HARRISBURG, PA., MARCH, 1943 No. 12

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

Pine Run Grange Dedicates New Hall

Sixty-Seven New Members Initiated

A NEW Grange hall, a fine brick church and a well equipped four-room school house surrounded by several fine homes forms the village of Pine Run located in Pine Run Valley, one of the fertile spots in the central part of Lycoming County, Pa. Flowing down through the valley is the winding Pine Run creek from which the village and the valley took their names. Instead of the virgin pines which covered this area profusely when the first white men came here you now find good and prosperous farms with comfortable homes and ample barns. The folks in this community are a busy and a happy lot even in a time of the stresses of war.

It was the occasion of the dedication of the new Grange hall on Saturday, February 20th that took the Worthy State Master and the State Secretary into this community. The hall is the new home of Pine Run Grange one of the enterprising and flourishing Subordinate Granges in the state. It takes the place of the former Grange home near by which was destroyed by fire sixteen months ago. The old hall was paid for, so there was no loss from debt. Insurance to the extent of $800 was carried on it and was collected after the fire.

The loss of the hall did not interfere with the carrying on of regular meetings of this Grange. These were held in the homes of the members. It wasn't long, however, until the urge to again have a hall overtook the Grange. It was discussed at several meetings and then the final decision was made to go ahead on the new hall. The executive committee was designated as the building committee. On this committee were P. M. Paulhamus, Pomona Master in Lycoming County, B. B. Cline and W. A. Willets.

This committee drew up plans for the new hall and then called for bids. The lowest of these was above $7,000. The committee then decided that the hall could be built for less and proceeded to do so themselves. Two carpenters in the community were engaged to do the skilled work. The members joined in helping them. Even much of the material needed was furnished by the members. So that when it was finished the outlay of actual money was slightly more than $5,500.

As can be seen from the accompanying picture, the hall is a very attractive structure. It is sixty feet long and thirty feet wide. There is a good sized assembly hall with an ample stage. Around the walls are built permanent benches. The basement is equipped with a kitchen and a dining room large enough to seat 125 people at one sitting. Off in a corner is the furnace room with a hot-air furnace and coal storage. Both basement and upstairs are equipped with ample ventilating facilities. And attention was given to proper fire escapes and outlets.

February 25th was a pleasant and warm winter day. Folks took advantage of it to come to the hall to celebrate their accomplishment in building it and to dedicate it to Grange and community service. The morning program consisted of greetings, music and discussions.

At noon more than 150 people sat down to a real chicken dinner with all the side features that farm women can so well provide. In fact it was announced that all those coming for dinner would get all that they could eat and most of us there wasted little time in demonstrating how much that would be. Even so there were many basketsful left over.

The afternoon program opened with the formal dedicatory ceremony with the Worthy State Master in charge. All those participating were properly regailed and did their part flawlessly. Master Bagshaw then addressed the group stressing the importance of organization among farmers and complimenting the local Grangers on their successful venture in building a new home.

Prior to this day committees had solicited funds to pay toward the expenses of building the hall. At this time these committees reported. Their total collections amounted to about $2,500. An appeal was made to the audience for additional funds. After an exciting half hour the audience right then and there contributed another $631. A quilt with 490 names crocheted on it sold at auction for $20.

During the past year this Grange had 87 members. These assumed the full responsibilities for building and financing the hall. How well their efforts were appreciated not only in standing by the Grange but also in their service to the community was shown at the evening session when 67 new members were initiated probably one of the largest classes to be taken into the Grange at any one time in the state.

This Hall, 32 ft. wide and 60 ft. long, with a large auditorium and stage on the main floor and a large dining room and kitchen in the basement, is the new Hall of Pine Run Grange, Lycoming County

State Master Conducts Deputy School at Harrisburg

BECAUSE of difficulties in travel, the Worthy State Master, Kenzie S. Bagshaw, dispensed with the holding of Grange Conferences throughout the state this year and instead called in all State Deputies to a two-day conference at the Penn-Harris Hotel in Harrisburg on February 25th and 26th. The response to the call was most gratifying.

In opening the school, Brother Bagshaw, who presided throughout, outlined the purpose of the meeting, indicating the importance of Agriculture in our national economy and our war effort. The need of maintaining a strong agricultural organization was stressed.

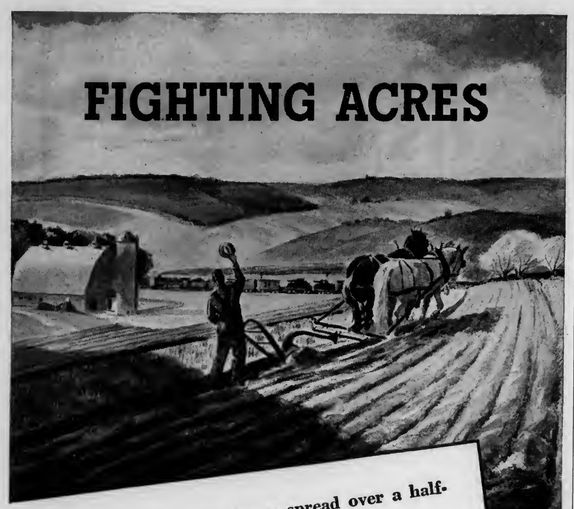
Present was Fred Brenckman, Legislative Representative of the National Grange, who was introduced to the group and who presented to each Deputy a copy of the legislative program of the National Grange. He stressed the necessity of a thorough study of this program as one of the important duties devolving upon each Deputy. Granges were asked to encourage participation in the Highway Essay Contest. In closing, he emphasized the value of the Grange to all rural people.

The Worthy National Master, Albert S. Goss, honored Pennsylvania Grangers by leaving his busy post at Washington to spend all of the two-day session with the Deputies. Brother Goss recalled his experiences in rebuilding the Washington State Grange and then spoke at length of the value of dependable Deputies, stating among other things that a good Deputy is one who can speak for the State Master and who can be depended upon to preach Grange doctrine and philosophy. He emphasized the absolute necessity of carefully studying the Digest and the Grange Manual. The importance of a careful study of the Journal of Proceedings of both the National and State Granges was stressed as an ever-present aid in helping gain a full comprehension of the policies of the Grange. He said, "the strength of the Grange lies in the Subordinate and the working Grange is the good Grange." Thus, the importance of Subordinate Grange projects becomes apparent.

He then discussed happenings in Washington mentioning:

1. Two and one-half years ago farmers received two dollars while the non-farm income was seven dollars. The injustice of this is readily apparent.

(Concluded on page 14.)



FIGHTING ACRES

America's 6 million farms spread over a half-billion acres.

Right now these are fighting acres.

They're feeding at least 7 million soldiers and sailors, each of whom eats nearly twice as much as the average civilian.

They're feeding America's 35 million families.

And to top all this, they've supplied 1¾ billion dollars worth of food to our lend-lease allies in the last 18 months.

Most of this produce was carried by the railroads to the ports – carried in addition to the vast movement of troops, military machines and other war goods.

To keep it all on the move, the railroads are starting off a heavily loaded freight train every four seconds – are hauling a million and a quarter tons of freight a mile every minute of the day and night.

In doing their job the railroads face pressing problems similar to the farmers'.

A lot of our men have joined the armed forces. We cannot get all the extra engines and cars the rush of work requires.

But just as the farmers are going all-out to produce everything they can, we'll do our level best to continue to carry everything they grow as swiftly and reliably as we always have.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIRST CROP OF GUAYULE, RUBBER SUBSTITUTE, IS HARVESTED

The government is at present harvesting its first crop of guayule, America's natural rubber substitute for the product which we formerly imported from Malaya and the Dutch East Indies.

The plantation where the guayule is being grown is located near Salinas, California. About 550 acres are being harvested, and the crop is rapidly being turned into rubber at a nearby plant. Although only about 600 tons of milled rubber will be realized, this will be sufficient to make approximately 100,000 automobile tires of average size.

THE CHAPLAIN'S MEDITATION

REV. W. D. KEEMER

IN THE MORNING SOW THY SEED

Not only does the calendar tell us that Spring is near, but the cheerful song of the returning birds, the lengthening days, the early flowers coming through the earth, the signs of new life everywhere, all tell us the glad Springtime is here. This represents the morning of life, and the time we begin to sow the seed which shall produce the harvest later in the season, and also in our lives.

What a glorious privilege it is to go out in the Springtime to plant and sow in Faith, trusting in God to send the sunshine and the rain to make it blossom and grow. We are all sowing something day by day, and the Harvest will depend on the kind of seed we sow and the manner in which it is sown, as well as the soil in which it is planted. We shall all desire to do our very best to plant and produce the material harvest which will be so much needed to help feed a hungry world, and any Patron who fails to make an honest effort to help increase the production of food this year is missing a golden opportunity for service.

Springtime with its beauty all around us always reminds us of the early years of youth when all the joy of hope and anticipation for a life of loving service to our fellowmen fills our soul. Let us be very careful what kind of seed we sow in Life's morning, for if we sow wild oats we cannot expect to come to Life's eveningtime with a harvest of golden grain. If we sow the seeds of dissipation in our mental and physical life, we certainly cannot hope to have a clear mind and strong body in later life.

It is also a well established fact that a very large percentage of those who are active in God's service begin to sow the seeds of a Christian experience in Life's morning, when it is so much easier to have faith in God and love for our fellowmen than it is if we wait until later in life to begin to sow. We should sow the good seed everywhere for we cannot tell where it will grow the best. But of this one thing we can be sure: That he who goeth forth and weepeth bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing bringing his sheaves with him.

Plant lilies and lilies will bloom,
Plant roses and roses will grow,
Plant hate and hate to life will spring,
Plant love and love to you will bring
The fruit of the seed you sow.

FUTURE FARMERS WIN PRIZES

Awards to Future Farmers of America Chapters were recently announced in a contest sponsored by the Pennsylvania Electric Association in coöperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction, Division of Vocational Agriculture and the Agricultural Engineering Department of the Pennsylvania State College.

Four prizes totaling $100 in defense bonds and stamps were provided by the eleteric companies of Pennsylvania for the best reports on the activities of Future Farmers of America Chapters and their members in the field of farm electrification. Washington Township Chapter, Waynesboro, was awarded first place and received a $50 prize. Richboro Chapter, Richboro; Mercer Cross Roads Chapter, Mercer and Spud Growers Chapter, Coudersport, placed second, third and fourth respectively winning awards of $25, $15 and $10.

Photographs, drawings and written descriptions were used to illustrate methods of repair and construction of various pieces of farm electric equipment. A total of 91 projects were described and these included some 37 different types of projects. The winning reports were prepared under the direction of the following supervisors of vocational agriculture: L. M. Zook, Waynesboro; E. K. Bender, Richboro; B. K. Horner, Mercer and C. L. Dewey, Coudersport.

These reports indicated the fact that these students of vocational agriculture are receiving some very practical instruction in electricity.

Such contests, which do much toward increasing the interest in electrical projects, are an activity of the Rural Committee of the Pennsylvania Electric Association. This Committee hopes to announce a similar contest for 1943 in the near future.

400 FREEDOMS

Close students of the Constitution of the United States declare that it guarantees 400 freedoms. Here is food for thought for those misguided individuals who think the Constitution is a straightjacket that prevents us from doing what we want to do.

These boys are members of Washington Township Vocational School, F. F. A. Chapter which won the first prize in the statewide electrical contest conducted by the Pennsylvania Electrical Association

SALEM GRANGE CHALLENGES FOLKS IN DuBOIS TO "FEED OURSELVES" CAMPAIGN

The members of the Salem Grange on Feb. 12 issued a challenge to the DuBois Board of Trade to join them in a "feed ourselves" plan of supplying the DuBois community with food through coöperative farming and marketing that would release hundreds of tons of food now shipped here so that it could be used to supply the needs elsewhere.

The plan provides for the development of the surrounding farming territory to its fullest production. The membership of the Grange is comprised of farmers of Sandy and Brady Townships who indicated their willingness to undertake the job of feeding DuBois, if they get the kind of coöperation they would require from this community.

They adopted a set of resolutions covering the situation and emphasizing not only the advantages that would come in the way of developing the nearby farming areas and the solution of local food supply problems, but the additional advantages that would come from the release of shipping services now required to transport the great cargoes of food annually shipped into this community from Chicago and the other great food centers.

The resolutions adopted by the Salem Grange are as follows:

WHEREAS, The people of DuBois obtain their beef and pork from Chicago and other livestock markets, shipping it into a most excellent livestock district, thereby compelling allocation of much war required rail and truck transportation, and

WHEREAS, This applies equally to produce and other foods constantly being shipped in from the west, south, and other states, for the support of a people whose food needs can and should be produced in their own home district, thereby releasing vast amounts of supplies and transportation facilities for the pressing war needs, and

WHEREAS, It is now recognized that only food will win the war—and we are pledged to furnish sufficient to supply our own nation and far more than twice that amount for the army, navy and allied nations who fight in every continent for the freedom of our own people, in which we face a catastrophy unequalled in all history, and

WHEREAS, As their contribution in patriotism to their country and to winning the war, the least that the people of DuBois, Sandy and Brady Townships can do, will be to feed themselves, an aid to the war beyond computation otherwise, and

WHEREAS, The DuBois agricultural district is comprised of family-sized farms, in no wise equipped for production of large government and foreign supplies, but can produce sufficient meats, dairy, poultry, fruits and vegetable needs to feed the entire district,

Therefore, Salem Grange, comprised of farmers of Brady and Sandy Townships, recognizing the peril faced in food shortage, and their desire to aid the government to the utmost in its war needs, hereby agrees to undertake the production of sufficient food, including beef, pork, dairy products, poultry, fruits and vegetables, to supply people of DuBois and vicinity under the same restrictions and at the same prices imposed by the government, therefore,

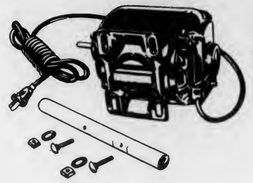
Resolved, That Salem Grange recommends full coöperation of its members, and solicits all other farmers to this meritorious work and

Resolved, That DuBois Board of Trade, representing the merchants and people of DuBois, are hereby challenged to accept and join in working out this program,—and it is further

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in DuBois *Courier, The Profile* and *Post-Dispatch* newspapers.

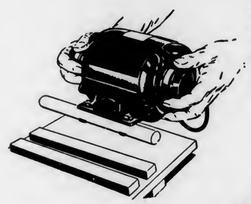
HOW TO MAKE YOUR SMALL MOTOR PORTABLE

...and Multiply Its Uses!

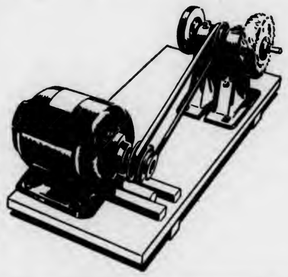


1. The only materials you need, to make your small motor portable, are two bolts and nuts, washers, and a rounded rail, 1" in diameter and about 10" long. The rail can be made of pipe or hard wood.

2. Bore holes through the rail, and bolt it to the motor through the two holes on one edge of the motor base. Countersink the bolts to keep them from protruding beyond the rail.



3. Nail two wooden cleats next to the machine to which you want to apply the motor. Be sure the cleats are just far enough apart for the rail on your motor base to fit snugly between them.



4. Cleats should be located so that, when the motor is in place and belted to the machine, it will tilt away from the machine as illustrated. Thus, the weight of the motor keeps the belt tight. A two-step pulley using a "V" belt will operate most farm machines.

Get Your FREE Copy of "How to Care for Farm Electric Equipment"

Practical . . . helpful . . . easy to understand! FREE to farmers! Mail a penny postcard now to PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, RURAL DEPT. G, HARRISBURG, PA.

A FARM PROBLEM:

For the job of increasing food production, electric motors are among your most useful helpers. But . . . because of the country's war needs . . . electric motors are almost impossible to get.

A HELPFUL SUGGESTION:

Make your present motor portable and use it for as many war-essential jobs as possible.

If yours is a fractional horsepower motor of the *split-phase* type, make it portable and use it to drive equipment such as the following:

CHURN
FANNING MILL
FARM SHOP
GRINDSTONE
FRUIT OR EGG GRADER

If yours is a fractional horsepower motor of the *capacitor* type, make it portable and use it to drive the equipment mentioned above as well as harder-to-start equipment such as the following:

CREAM SEPARATOR
SMALL CONCRETE MIXER
CORN SHELLER
MEAT GRINDER
PUMP
SMALL FEED GRINDER (BURR TYPE)

Electric Companies of Pennsylvania

MEMBERS OF PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION · HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

REDUCED WHEAT CROP INDICATED IN PENN'A

The condition of Pennsylvania wheat seeded last Fall was 88 per cent of normal which is the same as at the comparable time a year earlier but three points better than the average for the previous 10-year period, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting survey issued by the State Department of Agriculture. A reduction in acreage is again noted, the number of acres seeded having dropped from 812,000 for the 1942 crop to 796,000 acres for the crop this year. The previous 10-year average is 979,000 acres. The indicated production this year in this State is 14,726,000 bushels compared with the 1942 production of 15,143,000 bushels and the previous 10-year average of 18,608,000 bushels.

The acreage of Winter wheat seeded throughout the country last Fall for harvest this year is two per cent less than in the Fall of 1941 and 22 per cent below average.

A reduction has also been made in the rye acreage seeded last Fall in this State, the number of acres having dropped from 78,000 for 1942 harvest to 68,000 acres for harvest this year. Those figures compare with a previous 10-year average of 122,000 acres. The condition of rye at the time of the last survey is the same as the condition of wheat.

TIGHT BINDING

Farmers *are on the* . . . Firing Line

THIS war could be lost just as surely by a shortage of food as by a shortage of ammunition or soldiers. *There must not be a shortage of food.* Food is a weapon, and food producers are on the firing line.

The armed services are equipped and provisioned by the Service of Supply. Pennsylvania farmers also have their service of supply. It consists of the cooperatives they have built to provide them with farm supplies. In Northern Pennsylvania, that means your local G. L. F. Service Agency, backed by the manufacturing and buying facilities of the Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange.

The first duty of this service of supply is to secure for you all the essential production supplies that can be obtained. The second is to distribute fairly the supplies that are available only in limited quantities.

That is the wartime job of your G. L. F.

G.L.F. SERVING FARMERS OF NEW YORK NEW JERSEY AND NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC.

ITHACA, N. Y.

NOVEL PLAN TO RAISE GRANGE MONEY

A novel method of raising money was adopted by Kimberton Grange, No. 1304, in Chester County, Pennsylvania, when cash was needed to refinish the Grange hall kitchen. The plan was a "traveling apron," a mammoth affair, in which there were 141 pockets, representing one pocket for each member. The apron was then started on its rounds and attached to it was a little rhyme, asking each recipient as it traveled along to contribute not less than 25 cents. Practically every member responded to this novel appeal, many paid far more than the suggested amount and when the apron finally came back to the Grange hall its pockets were fairly bursting with contributions. As a result the Kimberton Grange kitchen now looks like an entirely new place, with greatly increased equipment and the addition of many long-desired kitchen accessories.

TIMELY TELEPHONE FACTS TELL INTERESING STORY

Since the Bell Telephone Company is commonly regarded as having a monopoly, it is interesting to learn that there are 6,500 independent telephone companies in the United States, in addition to approximately 60,000 rural lines. These independent companies operate one-tenth of all the telephones in the world and serve more subscribers than the total for Canada, Mexico, Central America, South America, Africa and Asia combined.

Approximately one-fifth of the 25,000,000 telephones in the United States are owned by the so-called independent companies. The towns and cities of less than 50,000 population are their stronghold, although they also operate in some large cities. Many rural telephone companies were organized through Grange efforts.

CHANGED TREND IN WEIGHTS OF CATTLE BOUGHT FOR FEEDING

An increase of between 10 and 20 per cent in the number of cattle on feed for market in Pennsylvania on January 1st, compared with the comparable date a year earlier is indicated by the survey of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service issued by the State Department of Agriculture.

The survey shows a marked change in the weights of cattle when purchased for feeding and in the proportion of cattle to be marketed during the first four months of this year. ndications are that six per cent of the cattle when put on feed weighed 1,000 pounds or more; 37 per cent weighed 750 to 1,000 pounds; 43 per cent weighed 500 to 750 pounds and the remainder weighed less than 500 pounds. Compared with a similar survey made last year a marked shift from cattle weighing 1,000 pounds and over to cattle weighing 500 to 750 pounds is indicated.

According to the survey Pennsylvania feeders intended to market 10 per cent of their feeders during January, 10 per cent in February, 15 per cent each in March and April and about half of the cattle during May or later. These reports also show a definite trend to market cattle later in the year when comparison is made with similar report a year earlier. Cattle feeders indicated that nearly three-fourths of the cattle to be marketed would be sold at public stockyards, a fifth would be sold direct to commercial slaughter houses and local butchers while less than three per cent would be slaughtered on the farms.

About three-fifths of the cattle on feed January 1st were bought at public stockyards in this State and 10 per cent were purchased from livestock auctions. Direct shipments to feeders by rail and truck from out-of-state points accounted for 18 per cent of the cattle purchased and an additional 10 per cent were raised by Pennsylvania farmers.

Comparison of prices of choice and good grades of finished steers at the Lancaster market for mid-January this year with last year shows that prices on choice grade increased 17 per cent and for the good grade 25 per cent. Most of the price rise occurred during the last quarter of 1942. Except for the slump in prices in June and July, the increase throughout the year, particularly for good and medium grades, was steady. Prices of feeders and stockers increased about 17 per cent during last year.

The number of cattle on feed for market in the 11 Corn Belt States on January 1st was eight per cent larger than at the beginning of 1942. The increase in the Corn Belt was partly offset by a decrease in some of the other feeding States; but for the country as a whole the number on feed at the beginning of this year exceeded any other year.

A year ago there was a relatively large carry-over of long fed cattle throughout the country after the first of January which resulted in heavy marketings of highly finished cattle during the first three months of 1942. Present indications are that the supply of such cattle will be materially smaller during the first quarter of this year. Reports from feeders as to the weight of cattle put on feed this year, compared with similar reports a year ago, show a smaller proportion of heavy feeders, over 1,000 pounds, a larger proportion of medium weight feeders, 750 to 1,000 pounds, about the same proportion of light weight cattle, under 750 pounds, and a smaller proportion of feeder calves.

The Food Situation and the Protein Feed Situation

J. A. McConnell

Recently on the program "The Town Meeting of the Air," Louis Bromfield charged over and over that this country has no over-all plan dealing with the food needs of the war effort.

M. Clifford Townsend, head of the Food Production Administration, in reply, stated that the Department of Agriculture had a plan, but could give no satisfactory assurance to Mr. Bromfield that other segments of government had the necessary understanding to implement the Department of Agriculture's plan however well this plan might be conceived.

In my judgment, there is a great deal of justification for Mr. Bromfield's charge. The top policy men of the war effort have no illusions about the need of powder and steel with which to kill the enemy. They have dealt vigorously with production and transportation in order to achieve necessary goals in that direction. Those same men dealing with food—the amounts needed, the kinds of food it is possible to get, the price level necessary to promote production—show a woeful lack of comprehension of the fundamentals of food production.

To illustrate the above, the war policy group seemed to assume an unlimited supply of all kinds of foods in this country, including the choicest ones—dairy products, meat, and eggs. As a result of that conception, they have set up procedures which have resulted in three agencies actively bidding for what is turning out to be a limited supply of high quality foods. They are: Lend-Lease, buying for the peoples of the nations allied with the United States; procurement agencies of our armed forces; and then, in addition, a civilian group of all at work, many with the highest wages in our history, bidding for an increasing amount of these high quality foods.

In the face of this, as a national policy, we continue to promise all of the world who will join with us, great amounts of protective foods. Put in another way, we continue, even in the face of new shortages showing every day, to sell this country short. At the same time all this is going on, certain government officials, either through ignorance or through unwillingness to face the facts, continue telling our people, "This will not hurt you. There is penty of food. You may not have as much as you used to have, but you used to have too much. It isn't good for you to have so much. Our new way is better."

The Food Policy and the Feed Problem

This whole general food policy leads into the question of feeds for our livestock. As the war tightened, England needed and wanted great quantities of dairy products. Our Lend-Lease officials said, "Sure, we got them," and walked in and took over, among other things, a huge share of the dried skim milk which formerly had gone into feed rations for producing poultry products.

Now there is no question but what we can produce eggs without dried milk, provided we have proper substitutes. But no provision was made by our policy makers to provide these substitutes. On the contrary, the need of critical materials for other war purposes was the basis for turning down the feed industry when it asked for materials for new plants to create these substitutes.

The feed industry turned to an increased use of vitamin concentrates and dried whey, but again they find themselves in competition with Lend-Lease and the human nutritionists who are demanding that these things be given over to human foods, not realizing that in our food schemes, feed for animals comes before food. Again, the feed industry has no quarrel with this, provided the policy makers realize what they are doing and work with the feed industry to provide substitutes. Here again, we run smack into Mr. WPB, who will as yet provide little machinery with which to enlarge our producing facilities if we are to get these substitutes.

Take another illustration. The poultry and hog industry used all the fish meal they could get hold of, because of its high vitamin content. Due to Navy restrictions and the fact that the Coast Guard has taken over the fishing boats, the supply of fish meal has been cut down until there is a great shortage. Again, we can't quarrel with this, providing that—if the boats are more important on patrol duty than dried eggs are to send to England—the super-planners will recognize that fact and act accordingly, instead of setting up ever-increasing goals to produce more and more eggs on a declining supply of certain poultry feed ingredients.

It is apparent, however, that the ignorance on this question is almost beyond words, because when one of the high officials in government had pointed out to him that fish meal was an important nutritional commodity in the poultry industry, he expressed great surprise and remarked, "I didn't know this."

Shortages Begin to Appear

Recently, there have shown up, all over the country, great shortages of by-product feeds with which to properly supplement the feeding grains. Government officials have been slow to admit that there was any shortage, although every farmer, every feed dealer, and every feed manufacturer knew this. Some fortunate dealers might have enough of all kinds of ingredients but, in general, great shortages are showing up. These shortages appear to be deep-seated and will be likely to continue.

The essential facts on the feed situation are:

(1) A series of above-the-average grain crops, due to better-than-average rainfall, extending over six years, has made it possible to have enough grain to expand our livestock population to a point above anything that the country has ever known.

(2) When we got into war, this country, never having faced a shortage of feed crops, figured that there was no end to what could be done in the way of expanding our livestock production for purposes of feeding great numbers of people in other nations.

(3) The United States government, as a national policy, by the use of ceilings and the ever-normal granary, arbitrarily held down the price of feed and grain, while at the same time, by government action in buying through Lend-Lease for our Allies and for the armed forces, raised the prices of animal products, particularly hogs, to a point where it became profitable to feed for full production.

(4) Under this heavy feeding, which began to hit its stride early in the summer of 1942, inventories of certain classes of feed, like oil meals, distillers' grains and meat scraps, were fed up faster than the country was producing them. This heavy feeding during the summer of 1942 consumed feeds normally carried in inventory into the next feeding season.

(5) In spite of very large crops, particularly of soybeans this past season, beginning in November, this country found itself seriously short of the following classes of feed: (a) vegetable protein, (b) meat scrap and fish meal, (c) high-vitamin-carry-

(Concluded on page 6.)

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War-Time Price Policies

Statement Adopted by Executive Committee of National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation

PREDICTIONS by dairy farmers made over the months following our country's entry into the war, of imminent food shortages, are fast becoming stark realities. The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that the total requirements of milk production for military, lend-lease and civilian uses for 1943, will be in excess of 140 billion pounds. They also estimate that under the most favorable conditions the nation's maximum production will be no more than 118 billion pounds. Stated in simple terms, six quarts of milk available where seven quarts are needed or one day a week without milk. The Secretary of Agriculture has emphasized time and again that food production, particularly that of dairy products, is vital to winning the war. Yet only this week a coördinate branch of government, the Office of Price Administration, has announced as its purpose the establishment of rigid maximum price ceilings on milk at the farm level.

In view of necessary production, this contemplated order will make it impossible to achieve even the limited goals the Department of Agriculture has established for milk and other dairy products and will increase the present general shortage of these war essential foods. As instances, heavy cream is gone, canned milk and ice cream are restricted; fluid milk is next in line. Already army camps and many communities have had to do without butter and other dairy products and have been subjected to informal rationing because of their acute shortage. Formal civilian rationing is in sight.

A program which would freeze producer prices at present levels is unwise, futile and devastatingly unfortunate. For some time dairy production has been retarded and producers have been discouraged because of an unprecedented shortage and high cost of farm labor. Since mid 1940 three million agricultural workers have left farms for industrial employment and military service according to official estimates. So wide has become the gap between farm wages and industrial earnings that dairy farmers are wholly unable to compete for the labor required to maintain even normal production. Farm wage rates have practically doubled in the last two years and earnings of factory workers have shown similar increases. Not only has agriculture been stripped of its manpower but labor saving farm machinery has been restricted to about one-third of normal supplies.

Another obstacle to dairy production is the relative prices of dairy products and other agricultural commodities which compete for the farmers' feed and labor supplies. Present feed ratios for instance greatly favor the production of hogs and other meat animals as compared to milk and dairy products. With hogs selling at $15.00 a hundredweight in the corn belt and a ceiling of $1.00 a bushel on corn, dairy farmers have a poor chance to bid for the fast disappearing supply of food grains, particularly protein concentrates.

The freezing of producer prices for milk at present levels perpetuates existing inequalities and maladjustments between markets and will result in shifting supplies from lower to higher priced markets regardless of demand. Such action also does not take into account the changing demand for particular dairy products and the necessity of maintaining the proper relationships as among prices of different dairy products. This problem becomes more critical with rapid shift of population and constant changes in war demands.

In the light of these conditions a sound price policy for the dairy industry under war-time conditions must involve:

(1) Adequate prices to producers to call forth the necessary production.

(2) Flexibility to permit adaptation to changes in dairy farmers' costs, changes in market requirements and changes in demands for different dairy products.

(3) Coördination of effort rather than divided authority and responsibility between various governmental agencies dealing with the production, distribution and pricing problems.

Secretary Wickard as Food Administrator is charged with the responsibility of maintaining production, but has no control over price even in federal order markets. State milk control agencies are similarly charged with the responsibility of maintaining production, but have lost their control over pricing. Until the agencies responsible for food production regain the power to establish prices, realistic in the light of war-time conditions of production, there can be little hope of meeting our war-time demand for dairy products.

Price freezing implies subsidies in lieu of necessary prices. We reject subsidies as the supplemental answer to price freezing. The higher prices required to call forth the necessary supplies of milk and other dairy products should be paid out of the present high level of incomes and not out of future taxation. Subsidies rather than being a cure-all for inflation in fact multiply the inflationary tendency by giving the producer money to encourage production while leaving the same amount in the hands of consumers and at the same time expand by an exact amount the public debt.

We, therefore, request the government to abandon this prematurely conceived and shortsighted policy of freezing producer prices of milk at the January level. We warn the public authorities that neither the producing nor the consuming elements of this nation, in the light of the highest total national income of its history, will accede to a program of bonding the nation to pay for unnecessary subsidies in the future days of our great prospective adversity.

We also desire to recall the simple act that we are already over regulated and the effectiveness and the sufficiency of our war efforts demand a simplification of official procedure. A maze of regulations now threaten to stifle us. Let us eliminate to every extent possible the strangulating mass of red tape which binds us and ties down the effectiveness of a free initiative indigenous to the soil on which our people live.

SAVE YOUR ANTI-FREEZE

Better be on the save side and save your anti-freeze when you draw it from your radiator this spring.

FOOD SITUATION AND THE PROTEIN FEED SITUATION

(Concluded from page 5.)

ing feed ingredients like dried skim milk, dried whey, and riboflavin concentrates, and (d) phosphorous carriers, such as steamed bone meal.

(6) I am told that a normal hog kill in this country is 60 to 65 million head. Last year, this country killed over 100 million, and this year have set a goal of 125 million.

As a result of this policy, the corn belt is demanding protein in quantities that cannot be supplied. Another result is that many farmers, some college men and politicians, not realizing that deep-seated shortages are developing, are making charges against everybody in sight. This whole situation is more confounded because the government, in promoting a large soybean crop, has found that it inadvertently froze the price of soybean meal so low that it amounts to a bargain sale every time a car comes on the market. It is cheaper per ton than corn or oats, although almost four times as high in portein, and this in a short protein market.

Through no fault of its own, the feed industry, retail dealers, small mixers, and large mixers found themselves, so to speak, over a barrel. When the processors of meat scrap, fish meal, soybean meal and distillers grains and other such concerns filled their usual contracts with the millers and the dealers, the demand beyond this was so great, that they suddenly found themselves out of the market because of no supplies. This meant that many dealers and farmers all over the country found they could not buy feeds which they had always before been able to secure at will. This made it appear as if they were hoarding, or as some put it, had a monopoly and were trying to prevent the farmer from buying any ingredients and force him to buy the mixed feeds. This is not true. The feed manufacturer and the dealer were not to blame for the shortage which suddenly showed up. Feed processing plants all over the country were so short of materials that they were unable even to come close to filling the orders that came in from day to day.

In order to meet the situation, the feed industry formed a committee and made an investigation. The writer happened to be chairman of this committee. This committee disclosed the facts enumerated above. Its investigation showed a 20 per cent shortage of supplying the high-protein feeds needed by farmers to meet their food goals. It also disclosed a great shortage of high-riboflavin carriers and of phosphorus needed to supplement vegetable proteins because of the short supply of animal and marine proteins, which had to be replaced by vegetable proteins, largely soybean meal.

Feed Industry Conservation Program

Finally, as a result of this committee's investigation, the industry itself formed an industry council and has worked out a conservation program which it will attempt to have adopted by every feed manufacturer, large and small, and every retail dealer and every farmer in the country on a voluntary basis. This program has the approval of the Department of Agriculture and the coöperation of the Department in carrying it out. Roughly, it is as follows:

1. Use of *animal protein*—from such sources as meat scrap, fish meal, tankage liver meal, dried milk products—is to be restricted to 2 per cent in chick starter and broiler mashes; 2¼ per cent in growing and laying mashes that are fed with grain, 4½ per cent in breeder mashes; 2 per cent in sow and pig feeds that are to be fed straight; 3 per cent in calf starters that are to be fed straight.

2. *Vegetable proteins* will be conserved by limiting the protein content of dairy feeds to a maximum of 18 per cent, with 12 per cent to 16 per cent feeds recommended for feeding with good legume hay.

Without in any way detracting from the efforts of the Department of Agriculture in its food program (close contact by the writer with many men of the Department on this question, has disclosed they were working under great handicaps imposed from above), it is evident that the over-all policy makers of the war program vitally concerned with the fighting front, have had little comprehension of what it would take on the food front to do the job. Therefore, they carried forward into the war program many peace-time social schemes, such as the short work-week, soil conservation, long-time rehabilitation of the so-called lower third of the farmers, instead of facing the facts and discarding a great many of these schemes of doubtful value even in peace-time.

There is no question in the writer's mind but what, perhaps as early as the winter of 1943, the national policy of trying to feed the world on the highest quality foods known as the animal products, will have to undergo a change. I think this is true even if we should be fortunate enough to again raise an above-normal crop of feeding grains. Even at present, we have had to supplement our feeding program with large quantities of wheat, which under ordinary circumstances is a bread-grain rather than a livestock feed.

The individual farmer may wonder what his own program should be in the face of probable shortages in the not-too-distant future of the kind of feed that he needs for high production. It seems to the writer that relatively high prices for animals for meat are likely to continue for some time. Any liquidation of livestock population as far as the individual farmer is concerned, will therefore be on a paying basis because he will be able to sell his animals for high meat prices. It appears to the writer also that if it is necessary to liquidate, the liquidation would be more apt to come first in meat animals like hogs.

Because there are normal stocks of feeding materials already on hand, the best program for poultrymen and dairymen will be to plan to continue with their present plans for high production. If next fall, after harvest, there is not enough feed in sight to maintain a high national feeding level, there still will be sufficient feed to finish the animals off for the meat block on a paying basis.

BACK TO REAL TIME

Two states recently enacted legislation to set back the clock within their borders one hour. Georgia changed from Eastern War Time to Central War Time. Michigan changed its laws to permit communities to abandon Eastern War Time, February 15.

Representative Cole, of Missouri, has introduced a resolution in Congress calling for the repeal of the wartime law for daylight saving. If the farmers of the country had their way about it, this resolution would pass.

The first Grange hall ever owned in Arkansas has just been secured, and a decided impetus to the work in that state is expected to result.

THE LECTURER'S CORNER

O. WALKER SHANNON, *State Lecturer*

EDUCATION

We are rapidly approaching the place where the realization of the tremendous responsibility of rural America in war time is becoming crystal clear to all people. Rural America must supply nearly half the fighting men in our world-wide struggle. Already, we are supplying nearly half of the workers for vital war industries. We must produce the necessary food for victory. In doing all this, we must not lose our democratic way of living. We are the seed bed of Democracy. In 1940 there were one million more young people in rural America than in urban centers.

Now only men trained to a high degree of efficiency can win in modern warfare. Only men who are skilled are capable of producing the war materials and food necessary to assure victory and what is of at least equal importance is that only a people who have learned to understand and appreciate Democracy can defend it. We recognize the importance of manpower and materials but unless we protect our democratic institutions we are endangering those very ideals for which so many lives are being sacrificed today. Education is an integral part of the war effort and if we are to close our public schools we manifestly cannot have this education so essential in the preservation of our Democratic way of life.

England in a struggle for her very existence has recognized this fact. They have each year since the beginning of the war increased their appropriations for education. In the dark days ahead, we must devote all our resources and all our energies toward achieving victory plus the peace which will follow, but we cannot do this without our schools. They are the foundation of democracy both in war and in peace.

We would of course expect to sacrifice many things. We must dispense with luxuries and possibly a great many peace time necessities. We shall, indeed are now, sacrificing time, energy, and leisure to produce food. We may be required to give up some of the products of modern invention which have brought better living to rural America. Many of our youth will give up their lives on fields of battle. These sacrifices are great indeed but in the midst of all this we must not sacrifice the right of our young people to learn. We must insist that they have the opportunity to learn the part they must play in shouldering the responsibilities of democratic citizenship. We would not expect to retain experienced teachers or acquire the best equipment. We must not, however, require our children to give up the basic minimum education which makes literate, skilled, loyal citizens. We must not ask our young people to sacrifice the right to understand and cherish democracy. We would urge that all school children be required to attend the public school regardless of the pressure which is brought to bear in the name of economy or labor shortage. We should make every effort to assure all children of a worthy educational opportunity.

There are many phases of this problem of rural education in wartime all worthy of serious thought by Grange members. The shortage of rural teachers is one. It will be impossible for rural areas to pay the wages to their teachers comparable to those of industry. The gasoline and rubber situations have created a housing problem because teachers are now compelled to live near their place of employment. This makes it necessary for school boards to find adequate housing for rural teachers, many of whom are not accustomed to rural life. In addition to these problems, urban teachers on the whole are better paid than are rural teachers and good teachers often leave the rural school as soon as the opportunity presents itself.

Another aspect of child education is that of conservation. Children must be taught that waste in any form hinders the war effort. The motto of Henry Ford, "Eat it up, wear it out, make it do" might well be implanted in the minds of every school child in America. Children should be taught how to use everything to its best advantage. The saving of clothing is just as important as is the right use of the soil from which our food comes.

The whole subject of education in war time America needs study now before it is too late. We would urgently urge that you make it a subject of discussion in your Grange meeting as soon as possible.

BOOKS

A small boy said to me one day, "Do you know your great's?" "Great's," said I, "What do you mean by great's?" "I mean your great grandfathers and mothers. I know the names of mine—all eight of them."

Those who are interested in finding out about their ancestors may find the answers to their questions in the Genealogy Department of the State Library. It is one of the services the State Library and Museum renders.

Another service, not so well known, is that of the Law Library, which is for the use of the Department of Justice, State Courts, members of the Bar Association, etc. Much law reference work is done by mail, and many books are loaned to attorneys in all parts of the State.

Of course the greatest demand is for books of a more popular character —fiction, travel, biography, world affairs, technical books of all kinds, how to train a horse, how to build a ship, how to fly a plane, what play to use and how to produce it, how to write a pageant, what to feed your child. Books on all these, and many other subjects are in the State library.

Books are loaned to individuals, to clubs, to schools, to summer camps, to small and big towns to supplement the local libraries. Material for discussion groups and forums will be assembled and loaned on request. The books are free, but borrowers are expected to pay the cost of transportation to and from the library. Write to the Library Extension Division, State Library, Harrisburg, if you want books.

Here is one of the great blessings of our democracy—a wealth of books and reading material available to all. Germany is burning books, afraid of their influence, knowing that without knowledge a people cannot be free for Germany does not believe in freedom for its people. In our country we believe that everyone should be educated, should have a knowledge of how to earn a living, of how to enjoy life, of how our government should be run. We believe in freedom, but freedom brings with it responsibility.

Just now we Americans are all working hard to win the war. Some say we have no time to read—*we must find time to read*—to know how to meet the problems which face us today and will face us tomorrow. We must have a knowledge of what is going on in the world so we can vote wisely on these questions. For we, the people, decide these questions in our country.

Lincoln said, "You can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all the time." Which is just another way of saying that the responsibility for keeping our freedom, for building a just government, for making our country a happy, peaceful place to ive in is *up to us*. Prepared by—*Miss Evelyn Matthews, Extension Librarian, State Library, Harrisburg.*

PROGRAM PLANNING CONTEST

A number of programs have come in for the first two-month period of this project. Winners will be announced in the next issue of Grange News. Some of the entries indicate that all Lecturers are not as yet aware of the potentialities of the office which they hold. We would again remind you that it is your duty to lead in the "Educational program of the Grange." We must make every possible effort to have each Grange meeting outstanding. Agriculture faces strenuous days and only by an enlightened and informed membership can we continue in our progress towards parity with other groups. The programs which you present may well save the independence of the American Farmer.

If you have not tried this project, won't you make an entry in April?

SPRING PROGRAMS

Grange Victory Program

Song—"Onward, Worthy Grangers," Patron 78a.
Roll Call—What the Grange can do to bring Victory.
Playlette—Dolly Has the Flu (for children, Paine Publishing Co.).
Talk—Every housewife Be a Home Nurse for the Duration.
Musical Dialogue—Mumps (Live Wire Programs).
Discussion—A worthwhile way to spend an evening at home.
Our Boys—Letters were written to the boys in the service during Grange.

Salvage Program

Song—"No Time Like the Present," Patron 64.
Roll Call—What I have been salvaging to win the peace.
Song—"Where There's a Will There's a Way."
Discussion—Salvage Sewing for Victory—Sisters.
Stunt—Men's Patching Stunt—(Live Wire Programs).
Talk—Save Fuel and Avoid the Shivers—Brother.
Discussion—What part of my old implements should I save for repair jobs?
Exhibit—Remodeled garments and useful salvaged articles.

Bees for Victory

Song—"Bud and Bloom."
Discussion—Bees as a sideline for every farm.
Violin Solo—Birds and Flowers.
Paper—Honey Takes the Place of the Sugar Bowl.
Roll Call—Recipes Where Honey Is Used.
Duet—The Flower Lullaby.
Talk—What Is the Greatest Aid of Honey Bees to Agriculture?
Game—Flower Love Story.
Paper—Flowers Can Fight Too (material from January *Good Housekeeping*).

Planning to Produce More Food

Song—"Stay on the Farm."
Welcome—To farmers and future 4-H members who were not Grange members.
Discussion—What the local draft board is planning to do for the farmers. (Led by two draft board members).
Song—The Call to Action.
Talk—How the farmers can get their required units by raising what the country needs.
Music.
Discussion—The best variety of vegetable seed for this locality (Led by County Agent).
Game—Farm Crops (Jolly Fun, Eldridge).

The above programs were prepared for us by Mrs. Jennie I. Bartholomew and I think the object of her lecture work is worthy of repeating to you.

"To serve as Lecturer has always been a difficult but highly worthwhile task, but today the lecturer holds the reigns as to which way the 'Grange Will Go.' We may hold Grange meetings only if the programs are for the improvement and advancement of the American farmer and I will strive to plan programs that each and every member may come to the meetings feeling and knowing in their hearts and minds that they are serving their country as well as their Grange by attending them."

HIGHWAY REPAIR NEGLECT LIKELY TO PROVE SERIOUS

The neglect of the highways of the country, due to wartime conditions, will call for the expenditure of a great deal of money and labor for their rehabilitation during the post-war period.

In all states, emphasis from now on will be on maintenance, and not on new roads. The construction of new highways is being limited largely to those of military value or necessary to get to war plants.

The highway departments are suffering from the loss of workers to the armed services and to the war plants, which offer more money. Equipment for the building and repair of roads is difficult to obtain. The government has also taken over some highway equipment for jobs in armed camps.

Right now most highway departments are wondering how much money they will have to spend during the current year. Declining use of the automobile has hit them hard, for gasoline taxes and motor license fees have been the principal sources of revenue.

The total road mileage in the United States is about 3,000,000, sufficient to girdle the earth 125 times.

INCOME TAXES HIT MANY

Millions of people will pay income taxes to the government this year for the first time. It is still uncertain whether the pay-as-you-go plan will be put into effect for individuals, or whether they will pay on last year's income.

One of the most sensible men in the United States Senate is Walter F. George, Chairman of the Finance Committee. He says: "We confiscate only once, but we can tax perpetually, provided we preserve our enterprise."

Pennsylvania Grange News

Published monthly by the Pennsylvania State Grange
Room 426-28, Telegraph Building
216 Locust Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

5 cents a copy 50 cents a year

VOL. XXXIX MARCH, 1943 No. 12

Board of Managers
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ADVERTISING is accepted at the rate of 25 cents per agate line, or $3.50 per inch, each insertion. New York representative, Norman Co., 34 West 33d Street.

Farm Labor Shortage

THE continuous increase in food rationing is telling the story of the farm labor shortage, in a much more impressive manner than farmers themselves can tell it.

For many months farm leaders everywhere have pointed to the inevitable food shortage due to lack of man power, adequate equipment and machinery.

Present indications are that the food supply produced in 1943 cannot equal last year's production unless all needless restrictions and handicaps are removed. The establishment of price ceilings and freezes, coupled with the acute shortage of experienced labor has sent many dairy cows to the butcher when dairy products are so vital to winning the war. The same is true with many other farm products.

Our farmers want to produce to the utmost in this emergency. They want to produce enough for all. They know how. They are the world's best producers. It is tragic indeed that an empty bread basket is necessary before the vital problems of an underpaid and short handed Agriculture are considered by those who rule the destiny of America.

Legislature in Session

THE Pennsylvania Legislature has been in session a few weeks. The various committees have been appointed and are beginning to function in considering the merits of the many bills that are being introduced. The Grange and Pennsylvania's Agriculture in general is fortunate in having a few strong farm leaders serving on important committees. The Grange and some other farm organizations have been in constant touch with these men during the session.

The general Executive and Legislative interest seems in large measure to center around the war effort with but little thought of making many drastic changes in routing matters except as they may contribute to the war effort, and a short session is predicted. A few legislative trends are apparent though not fully crystallized at this time.

The Governor has recommended that Public Assistance be returned to the counties. The Grange opposed its transfer to the state several years ago because it was felt that local control is usually more efficient in such matters than state or centralized control.

There is a strong sentiment to repeal (or not re-enact) the emergency one cent gasoline tax which goes into the general state fund. The Grange has always opposed the diversion of gasoline tax funds from highway purposes and favors its elimination.

House Bill No. 375, introduced by Hon. Glenn Ely of Susquehanna County, provides that to second, third, and fourth class school districts the state will appropriate "an amount equal to $1,800.00 multiplied by the number of teachers and members of the supervisory staff of each district, less such amount as can be raised by the school district, on a six mill tax levied on the true valuation of the property taxable in the district." This bill embodies the features of school tax reduction on real estate advocated by the Grange for several years and should receive the support of every Grange in the state.

An effort has been made by some interests to reduce the dealer license fee on oleomargarine. The Grange led the fight to secure the "Oleo Law" and will work for its maintenance. Its postwar need will be even greater than that of the past.

Every Grange should have a Legislative Committee for prompt action when measures affecting Agriculture are being finally considered by the Legislature.

Incentive Payments

THE principle of incentive payments was indorsed by the National Grange in 1940 in the following statement:—"Encouragement should be given to both Federal and private research, and incentive payments made for the purpose of introducing and adapting new farm crops which may be of value to both producer and consumers."

On January 26 of this year, Secretary Wickard announced a program of incentive payments for increasing food production, but of a type quite different from that described in the Grange resolution. In the latter case the payments are to encourage new production. In the plan proposed by the Department, with prices paid for the crops limited by ceilings so that consumers can buy these crops at less than cost, the payments are added to keep farmers in production. The type of incentive payments covered in the Grange resolution is a true incentive payment. When such a payment is made in lieu of a fair price, it becomes merely a subsidy.

The proposed program provides for the Department of Agriculture establishing the goals for various commodities which each farmer is asked to produce. If a farmer exceeds 90 per cent of the goal, he receives an incentive payment for his excess production. Farmers who have striven to their utmost to produce everything possible to win the war, and who cannot increase their acreage, would receive the ceiling price for their crops; while farmers who have previously lagged in production and have ample opportunity for increase would be the beneficiaries of such an incentive payment program. The inequity of such a system is obvious.

But if the inequities could be overlooked one might ask why farmers should object to putting the price down and receiving incentive payments inasmuch as the combination is equal to a higher price. The reason the Grange has objected to subsidies throughout most of its long life has been set forth in these columns repeatedly. However, the present proposal indicates quite clearly the dangers which such a program holds for the not distant future.

Let us assume that a ceiling is placed on potatoes at approximate cost of possibly somewhat below cost, and that the farmer is compensated by substantial incentive payments for excess acreage, so that he finds that his normal production, plus his excess production, renders a net profit. The consumer has the benefit of the low-priced potatoes while the government makes up the difference through taxation. Let us assume that this policy is pursued till the end of the war emergency period. Excess production is no longer needed and the enormous debt would make it necessary to abandon incentive payments. Consumers who had been amply able to pay the cost of the products during war conditions would find jobs getting scarce and finances beginning to pinch. The potato grower, however, would have to raise his prices to meet the cost at a time when the consumer's income was going down. It does not take a great deal of figuring to find out what would happen. We would be headed for a collapse worse than in 1920.

Consumers are better able to pay the cost of the food they eat today than ever before. In fact the administration is greatly worried over the effect of the excess purchasing power in causing inflation; yet we are pursuing a policy which attempts to protect the consumer from meeting the increased cost of living due to war, blindly putting off the day of reckoning. Any nation which cannot pay the cost of feeding and clothing itself is living beyond its means and is headed for disaster.

The truth is that America is better able to pay that cost than ever before in history, but we are deliberately choosing to live beyond our means and so invite the collapse which any such policy inevitably brings. A fair price in the market place will do more toward increasing production and maintaining a sound economy than any possible form of subsidy.—*National Grange Monthly.*

HOME GARDENS A REAL ASSET IN 1942

More than $12,000,000 worth of food was produced in Pennsylvania home gardens last year, it is estimated by Dr. W. B. Mack, head of the department of horticulture at the Pennsylvania State College, who also is executive secretary of the Advisory Victory Garden Committee of the Pennsylvania State Council of Defense.

A complete survey of gardening activities of the state during 1942 was impossible, but counts were made in two fairly representative areas, Luzerne County, where a check-up was made in conjunction with the scrap drive, and Lycoming County, in which a census was taken by local committees.

On the average in these counties, about every third family had a garden. A similar average would give the whole state at least 800,000 gardens, and even at only $15 a garden the total value of vegetables grown would be $12,000,000.

Dr. Mack does not believe this figure excessive, because government reports indicate that in 1941, before home gardening was stressed so widely and before values of vegetable crops had risen, the value of truck crops grown for use on farms, exclusive of potatoes and sweet potatoes, was $8,500,000.

PLAN THE GARDEN NOW

A good vegetable garden will supply healthful, nutritious food of high quality during the entire year and greatly reduce the family living costs. A quarter- to a half-acre garden for a family of five may be made the most profitable area on the farm.

Injustice to Farmers

How the 48-Hour Week Will Work Out

EXPLAINED BY NATIONAL MASTER GOSS

LAST week Justice Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, spoke to the nation over the radio on the subject of inflation. He declared the two chief dangers of inflation to be rising food costs and rising wages. He failed to point out that the chief cause of that dangerous type of spiraling inflation which leads to complete bankruptcy lies in debt so excessive that people lose confidence in government, necessitating the issuance of fiat money.

As a remedy he proposed freezing prices on farm products and wages at the present levels. He defended this position by pointing out that the farmer and laborer are both more prosperous than for many years and that they ought not to ask for more. For the most part this statement is correct and makes his logic appealing, but there are two exceptions which doom his proposal to failure.

First, there are a number of important farm commodities which are in difficulty and there are certain sections of the country which face trouble. To clamp down ceilings in such areas will strangle production and complicate our food shortages. No system of subsidies or incentive payments has ever been devised which will meet the situation. The normal economic processes of permitting price to meet demand is the only system that has ever worked. Ceilings to prevent profiteering are justified, but ceilings to prevent paying production costs will lead to disaster. A nation which refuses to pay the cost of feeding and clothing itself is headed for economic chaos.

Second, while declaring his purpose to freeze wages at present levels, his proposal actually does nothing of the kind. While holding farm prices at a flat level he actually proposes an increase of 8⅓ per cent in the industrial wage scale. The joker lies in extending the work week to 48 hours, with time and onehalf for overtime for the additional eight hours. Figure it out for yourself. Forty hours per week at $1.00 per hour amounts to $40. Add eight hours at $1.50 per hour, or $12, and we have a total wage of $52 for 48 hours or $1.08⅓ per hour. Thus the farmer in having to compete for labor will have to raise wages 8⅓ per cent, and he is denied any increase in prices to pay this additional wage cost. The merchant, the dealer, the manufacturer with ceilings on their products are faced with the same problem and many of them will of necessity go out of business.

Time and one-half for overtime is a device adopted to spread the work during periods of great unemployment. To continue such a device in periods of labor shortage is foolhardy. It is difficult to conceive of a policy better designed to create shortages and inflation than that which has just been announced.

The people are beginning to realize that America is facing a serious food shortage. There are three principal causes:—

First, shortage of labor: More than three million men have left the farms. Roughly one-third have gone to the military forces and two-thirds to industry where they have been attracted by the high pay and shorter hours.

Second, shortage of machinery and supplies: Shortage of labor calls for more farm machinery rather than less.

Third, inadequate prices: While present price levels as a whole should ordinarily enable farmers to produce profitably, there are many sections and many commodities which are in difficulty, and until these difficulties are cleared up production cannot proceed in volume.

These three problems are so interrelated that it is impossible to separate them. They must be attacked by a broad program designed to meet all three causes at once.

First, everyone, everywhere, should put in a full day's work. This would make available considerable excess labor. To make this excess labor available for agriculture, prices sufficient to compete with industry are essential. It would not be necessary to pay the same hourly wage as industry, because living conditions on the farm are much more attractive, particularly for men with families; but a wage must be paid sufficient to enable farmers to attract labor to farm jobs. Loosening up the labor situation will also aid materially in providing machinery and supplies.

To place most of the blame on agriculture is unfair. Retail prices are still two points lower than they were in 1929 when we had no inflation. On the other hand the national income is up possibly 50 per cent. Today the American consumer is better able to pay the cost of producing his food than ever before. Also he is paying a smaller per cent of his income for food than ever before—in fact only 22 per cent.

If it were true that farmers were getting rich at the expense of the consumers, we would not find the largest number of dairy cows going to the slaughter block in recent history. We would not find farmers leaving the farms to seek jobs at day labor and we would not find alarming food shortages. The truth is that the Administration has consistently attacked this problem from the wrong end, and until we have a right-about face in the policies toward labor and farm prices, we will suffer from serious shortages of a number of essential items of food.

ENORMOUS RAILWAY PROFITS CALL FOR CUT IN RATES

At a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission on February 4th, the National Grange asked the Commission to rescind the 3 per cent increase in freight rates on agricultural commodities, which went into effect on March 18, 1942.

Fred Brenckman, Washington Representative of the Grange, pointed out that according to the figures of the Commission itself, during the first eleven months of 1942 the revenues of the roads amounted to $6,763,000, as compared with $4,867,000,000 for the same period of 1941. This represented an increase of 39 per cent.

During the first eleven months of 1942 the revenues derived from passenger traffic rose to $909,000,000, as compared with $460,818,000 for the comparable period of 1941. This represented an increase of more than 97 per cent. Comparing November 1941 with November 1942, the increase in revenues from passenger traffic amounted to more than 166 per cent.

After paying all operating expenses and making allowance for tax accruals, the carriers had a net income of $1,473,762,000 during the first eleven months of 1942. This was an increase of more than 41 per cent, compared with the first eleven months of 1941. The spokeman for the Grange took the position that it was not in accord with sound public policy for the railroads to earn so much in excess of all their expenses. The fact that the imposing figures regarding railroad earnings were achieved with increased freight rates in effect for only eight and one-half months is worthy of note. In his testimony before the Commission, Mr. Brenckman said:

"One of the most important battles we have to fight on the home front is the battle against inflation. The government has set up elaborate machinery to protect the country against the evils of inflation, but in spite of all efforts that have thus far been put forth, prices continue to rise and the inflationary spiral threatens the well-being and security of every man, woman and child in the country.

"Higher transportation rates are naturally reflected in the price of commodities transported. Higher transportation rates also reduce the net returns to agriculture. The farmer pays the freight both ways, and he is hit both coming and going by the higher rates that are now in effect."

GRANGE ENTERING NEW FIELD OF AGRICULTURAL LEADERSHIP

Increasingly the Grange organization throughout the country is taking a prominent place upon the various Farm and Home Week occasions which are now annually featured in almost every state, as a means of increasing farmers' knowledge of their occupation and stimulating more efficient production. During the past five years the Grange has been rapidly coming to the front in these events, and now in many of the states one day of the week is set apart chiefly to a Grange program, and the consideration of the many helpful directions in which this big farm fraternity is making contributions to the rural welfare.

This year at Cornell University in New York State an innovation was tried which worked out so well it is likely to be continued and expanded next year. Cornell Student Grange was organized during the past year, and as a feature of Farm and Home Week, recently held at the College of Agriculture, this Student Grange planned an evening rally meeting, at which a considerable number of State and National Grange officers were present, an enthusiastic program was carried out, and members of Granges from quite a wide area came in to enjoy the exercises. This Student Grange has made remarkable progress in its less than 12 months of life, and continues in its semi-monthly programs many of the instruction features included in the college course.

Grange Day during Farm and Home Week at the various colleges usually means bringing in outstanding speakers to discuss various phases of Grange achievement, and in almost every instance this year's theme had to do with the large part the Grange is playing in stimulating food production and keeping up rural morale.

HOME INTERESTS THREATENED

Among subjects that will be widely discussed in Grange meetings this winter (an average of 600 such meetings are in progress every week-day night) will be the dangers resulting from women with children entering so extensively into war work. Already this topic has had extensive consideration and it is the Grange belief that many mothers could actually render more distinct service to their country by giving proper home care to their children than by any other possible method. Already those familiar with juvenile activities, especially in the cities, are warning of the results of leaving children at home unattended or under insufficient supervision, while mothers go to work in various war channels.

This is a fitting topic for Grange consideration, inasmuch as this fraternity is one of the outstanding "home groups" of the nation and its principles are founded upon the protection and improvement of the American farm home. The Grange appears to be a pioneer in discussion of this subject, although the entrance of mothers into war work is likely to rapidly become the theme of many educational, social and religious groups.

VICTORY GARDENS CREATE MUCH GRANGE ENTHUSIASM

The part which the Grange has played in stimulating Victory Garden interest during the past year throughout the country is well known; while much of the expert supervision of such projects has been supplied by successful farmers, members of the Grange, who were eager to do their bit toward increased food production. This year the Grange is sponsoring many coöperative gardens, to which local members will devote their thought and time, and calculated to stimulate individual Patrons to do more in the gardening line.

As an aid to those not familiar with all the details of home gardens, the National Grange has just issued a very comprehensive garden chart, in which are listed specific instructions covering the use of seed, fertilizer, insecticides, etc., which will answer immediately many questions the amateur gardener is sure to come up against. This chart is being put out by the Home Economics Department of the National Grange and sent to every one of the 8,000 subordinate Granges in the land. It is designed for posting in the Grange hall, and individual copies can also be secured by anyone desiring the information which such chart contains.

In some instances available space around the Grange halls is to be utilized this year for gardening purposes, and the members will take turns at planting, cultivating and harvesting, in the hope that the result will be a considerable addition to the local food supply. Then the Grange women will enter the picture, and by successful canning and processing will turn to best advantage the products from such Grange-tilled gardens.

PORK RIBS AND APPLES

Cut fresh pork ribs in sections, and cook in salted water about three-fourths of an hour.

Prepare as many apples as needed for baked apples. Into each cored apple stick one section of rib, place apples and remainder of ribs in small roaster, and bake until apples are tender and meat completely done.

MRS. IRA C. GROSS.

AN OLD FRIEND RETURNS

Patrons' Paint Works, manufacturers of Ingersoll Paints, has returned again to our advertising columns after several years' absence. This company advertised in PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS regularly for many years.

We are glad again to receive them back into our advertising family.

Mrs. Ethel H. Richards, *Chairman*, New Paris.
Mrs. Georgia Kresge, Falls.
Miss Agnes Brumbaugh, State College.
Mrs. H. R. McDougal, Butler.
Mrs. Furman Gyger, Kimberton.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE HOME AND GRANGE

By Home Economics Committee

A crowd of troubles passed him by
And he with courage waited;
He said, "Where do you troubles fly
When you are thus belated?"
"We go" they say, "to those who mope,
Who look on life dejected,
Who weakly say 'good-by' to hope,
We go where we're expected."

—*Frances J. Allison.*

GONE ARE THE DAYS

(With apologies to "Old Black Joe")

Gone are the days when ev'ry wish
was free and gay,
Gone are those days, they have rationed them away,
Gone from the shelves are the goods
I used to know,
I hear the grocer gently saying, "No,
No, No."
I'm rationed, I'm rationed, and my
coffee's getting low,
I hear the grocer gently saying, "No,
No, No."

Gone are the days at fifty miles per
hour,
Gone are the days when we bought
another tire,
Gone is the smile that the gas man
used to show,
I hear the coupons gently saying, "No,
No, No."
I'm rationed, I'm rationed, as my
sugar book will show,
I hear the coupons gently saying,
"No, No, No."

Gone are the days, ev'ry thing is getting tough,
Gone are the days, now the trousers
have no cuff,
Gone are the lights when the dim-out
starts to blow,
I hear the warden gently saying, "No,
No, No."
I'm rationed, I'm rationed, and I'm
told just where to go,
It seems that ev'ryone is saying, "No,
No, No."

—*B. H., Jr.*

HOME SAFETY

F. Edith Morton

Home Management Extension Specialist, The Pennsylvania State College

Conserving life and property is vitally important to the welfare and happiness of every individual. Everyone is concerned over the loss of life by war, but what about loss of life on the home front?

Safe at home is often a misstatement. According to the National Safety Council, home accidents caused 31,500 deaths and 4,650,000 injuries in 1941. The largest number of deaths were the result of falls in or about the home. Burns were responsible for the next highest number of deaths, with poisons and firearms following. Suffocations, poisonous gas, electricity, and other causes accounted for the rest of the fatalities.

Home accidents can be reduced. In industry, scientific research, control and preventive measures have brought about a decided reduction in accidents. By the same means, home accidents can be reduced. Accidents don't just happen, they are caused. Forgetfulness, negligence, carelessness, excitement, failure to understand and eliminate hazards are common causes of accidents.

Why not set up a safety code to help prevent accidents in the home? By knowing what to do and how to do it, many accidents can be avoided.

Since falls account for the largest number of accidents, the first and most logical step is to eliminate some of the hazards. Danger lurks on every step of cluttered and dark stairways, on icy steps and walks, and in the kitchen where there's spilled grease or water on the floor. Foresighted homemakers concerned with the safety of their families have a light switch at both top and bottom of the stairway, and see to it that no one puts toys, books, pails, or other articles on the steps.

Hand rails on stairways will prevent falls especially where there are older persons in the family. Many Pennsylvania homemakers already have recognized this fact and have made their homes more safe.

The kitchen is the scene of many accidents. Kettles of hot liquid won't be upset as easily if the handles are turned away from the edge of the stove or table. There's less possibility of a fire when oily cloths are kept in tightly covered tin boxes, when matches are stored in tin boxes, and when ashes are put into metal containers.

Keeping stoves, pipes, and chimney flues clean and in good repair also lessens the danger of accidents from fire. Using kerosene to start a fire in the kitchen stove is dangerous.

Many other accidents can be avoided if everyone in the family is constantly on the alert. Broken glass, rusty nails, upturned rakes and hoes, and boards with nails are common hazards, yet it takes only a minute to eliminate them. Why not suggest that your family become more safety conscious and help reduce accidents? Accidents are costly.

MACHINE IN GOOD ORDER MAKES SEWING A JOY

Mabel Burseth

The sewing machine that's in good working condition is a pleasure to use and gives most satisfactory results. Besides the sewing machine will last a lifetime when it is properly cared for and adjusted.

When a sewing machine has been used for a long time, it will begin to run hard and some adjustments will be needed. However, the moving parts of the machine should be cleaned and oiled before any adjustments are made.

The homemaker can easily clean her own machine. Kerosene, gasoline, or carbon tetrachloride may be used as the cleaning fluid, but each has its disadvantages. Kerosene dries out slowly, gasoline is *highly inflammable* and if used the cleaning *must be* done out-of-doors away from any open flame, and carbon tetrachloride may damage the finish of the machine should any be spilled.

Whatever fluid is used, the cleaning procedure is the same. First release the belt from the balance wheel, remove the face plate, presser foot, needle, bobbin, throat plate, and side plate. Put all the screws in a flat pan so they won't get lost. Fill an oil can with the cleaning fluid, and with a stiff brush go over all the working parts of the head using a generous amount of the fluid. Place a small flat pan under the head to catch the excess liquid. Run the machine until the dirt is loosened from the moving parts.

To clean the feed dog and bobbin case, place the flat pan under the bed of the machine and clean these two parts thoroughly, removing the excess fluid with a soft cloth. *Do not* remove the small piece of felt that is used to supply oil to the shuttle.

Next tip the head away from you and clean all the working parts on the underside, holding the pan to catch the excess fluid. Remove all lint and dust with a toothpick or stiff brush and be sure all pieces of thread are taken away from the bearings. In treadle type machines, these bearings must be cleaned and oiled thoroughly.

Replace the parts removed, oil with sewing machine oil, and run by hand to work in the oil. Wipe off the excess oil, thread up, and stitch on a piece of scrap material until the thread looks perfectly clean. Any necessary adjustments can be made after the machine has dried.

SEWING FOR THE HOME

During the winter months farm women have more time for household sewing than any other time in the year.

Our State Master's wife, who is a most efficient homemaker and housekeeper, says she has been making sheets. Please take notice, *making*. Our household economists say it is much more economical to buy the sheeting of the desired width and hem them ourselves. As a war-time, or anytime, economy, let us make these sheets last extra long by turning the thin part "inside out till the boys come home." Every good housekeeper knows how. If the daughter objects to the seam through the center just remind her grandmother's highly prized homespun sheets all have seams.

We think of pillow cases as an accompaniment to sheets. Even if they are for everyday use let us dress them up with a narrow handmade lace edge. Keep your crocheting in the kitchen and do it while the meals cook or you wait for the men to come to eat. This lace will outwear several cases. A colored hem of chambray or percale is a very practical finish for cases and can help carry out the color scheme of the bed room. However, all white for our beds is always in best taste.

This evidently doesn't apply to quilts. Our ancestors thought the brighter the color the better. We have toned them down somewhat and the prettiest quilts exhibited at our local Farm Shows are made in pastel shades. A quilting party is a popular way of getting the quilting done and, at the same time, is a social occasion. Surely you bind them by hand. On the sewing machine? Never.

Hand hemming goes, too, for the tableclothes you are making. Also napkins and towels. (Don't tell me you buy them ready to use.) Try hemming them the French way and after a laundering or two the stitches will not be seen.

If you are planning new window curtains for this Spring try to find the time to make them, too. Unless you buy really expensive ones they must be resewed in places every time they are laundered to say nothing of straightening them before they are used.

You know how bias binding is forever parting company with made-up aprons and house dresses. Can't you hear some young housekeeper say "But I can't make a dress?" Absolutely fool-proof patterns can be purchased now-a-days so that all we need is the ability to read and the will to do and, lo and behold, we have a house dress.

It certainly is an unusual woman who doesn't want "pretty things" in her home. If time is scarce these things will have to be practical as well. Scarfs for bureaus, center pieces for tables, buffet sets, chair sets, couch pillows, etc., provide ample opportunities to express artistic ability. An edge of hand-made lace or tatting will turn an otherwise plain piece into a thing of beauty.

It takes a lot of "will to do" to tackle cover for your upholstered chair or do over the cushions on your couch. Be sure to call on the Home Economics Extension Representative in your county if you get into a tight place. She will welcome the opportunity to help you.

Are these the things you women readers of Pennsylvania Grange News are doing this winter?

Mrs. Anna M. Sankey, *Chairman, Blair County H. E. C.*

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

The following were collected from various women in Butler County:

1. The "stitch in time" is one of my best time and money savers. I keep needles with white thread for shirt and underwear buttons, heavy black thread for suit and overcoat buttons, and black and tan thread for hose. I keep these in my pincushion which is just a hot pad hung in a convenient place with a supply of buttons near.

I also find myself mending more promptly rents in our clothing since I invested in some extra bobbins which I keep wound with the colors we use most frequently. With these and matching thread ready I don't mind sitting down at odd moments to make the needed repairs.

2. A wet cloth over the bottom of a measuring cup or any flat surface of the right size instead of the rolling pin and cookie cutter has saved hours of time for me and meant more cookies for my family. Prepare the cookie dough as you would for rolled cookies and then drop it by spoonfuls on the cookie sheet, shape slightly with the fingers so they are fairly round, then press to the desired thickness with the flat surface covered with a wet cloth.

3. When making biscuit, pat out the biscuit on floured waxed paper. When the biscuits have been cut, the excess flour can be rolled up in the paper. No table top to wash.

4. It takes only a little time to soak a quantity of beans overnight, cook until approaching tenderness, then can, and process for three hours. Kidney beans, which can no longer be bought in cans, are thus ready for chili or marrowfats for baking on short notice.

5. I have found that a cleaning kit saves me a great amount of running up and down stairs. I keep a basket containing clean cloths, a sponge, two or three types of brushes, ammonia, paint cleaner, soap, window cleaner, screw driver, pliers, a hammer, and a small box with assorted sizes of tacks and nails. When ready to clean I pick up this and my pail. After I have finished I replace soiled cleaning cloths with fresh ones, replenish my supplies of cleaners and am all ready for another day's cleaning.

Apply to your County Agricultural Extension Association for Leaflet 73 "Plan the Vegetable Garden."

This leaflet has a chart showing the best varieties to plant in Pennsylvania, amount of space required and best planting dates.

A HOME PROJECT

Early in 1942 the Huntingdon County Pomona Grange Home Economics Committee met to plan a home economics project for the subordinate Granges of the County. Because of the increased interest in more and better gardening the committee outlined plans for a general Nutrition Meeting. The plans were sent to all subordinate home economics chairmen. The chairmen coöperated nearly 100% and many favorable comments were made by patrons.

The Program outline was as follows:

Song—By the Grange.
Exhibit of a poster showing the Daily Food Pattern. (Shown in an attractive and easily seen location.)
Game—Scrambled Vegetables and Fruits—Sample copy was enclosed with correct answers. Each chairman made own copies. Prize was given.
Speaker—A Home Economics speaker from a local high school where possible. (Allowed 20 minutes for this talk.)
Roll Call—My Favorite Food and Why.
Chewing Gum Contest—Each person was given a stick of chewing gum before the Roll Call and was told to chew it. At a given signal the chewing gum was used to model a fruit or vegetable. A prize was given for best model.
Food Exchange—Each person brought something to eat. It was given a number and exchanged for something else so that each person went home with something different.
Nutrition Leaflets you should have—Single copies of these leaflets were sent to the Home Economics Chairman by County Home Economics worker. Those at the meeting wishing copies sent a card to her. All were free.

The Pomona Committee climaxed the year at the Fall Pomona meeting. An exhibit showing the uses of home grown cereals was on display. The exhibit consisted of:

A loaf of whole wheat bread
Cooked whole wheat
All bran muffins
Cinnamon rolls using part whole wheat flour
Part wheat dinner rolls
Loaf of whole wheat raisin, nut bread
Corn bread
Dish of rolled oats and raisins
Printed sheets of recipes used for the exhibit were distributed to the patrons.

Signed,
Mrs. J. Harry Stewart, *Chairman;*
Mrs. R. S. Clark,
Mrs. Royer Edwards.

Scrambled Fruits and Vegetables

1. GASARPAUS—asparagus
2. NEBAS—beans
3. PLAPE—apple
4. TEBE—beet
5. CEAPH—peach
6. NABNAA—banana
7. BACGEBA—cabbage
8. TOPOAT—potato
9. NISPHAC—spinach
10. MATOOT—tomato
11. GERANO—orange
12. TRACROS—carrots
13. SAPE—peas
14. ROCN—corn
15. REAP—pear
16. NIONOS—onions
17. CELTUTE—lettuce
18. SLUMP—plums
19. RAPEGS—grapes
20. SCHERREI—cherries
21. MELON—lemon
22. LYCERE—celery

FOR EMERGENCIES

Is your medicine chest ready for emergencies? It should include these items:

1. Small clean pan or vessel hanging on a hook
2. Clean measuring glass and spoon in convenient place
3. Eye cup, clean and convenient
4. Hot-water bottle and its stopper on its own hook
5. Enema and douche attachment for hot-water bottle, or a separate one handy, in good order and clean
6. Small alcohol lamp and stand, if there is no quick method in the house for heating water
7. Bottle of "Lysol" with directions for use in disinfecting utensils, dressings and contaminated clothing
8. Croup kettle, if there are small children in the house
9. Medicine dropper, clean and handy
10. Pint of tincture of green soap (This is also an excellent shampoo)
11. 50% grain alcohol or any brand of "alcohol rub"
12. Boric-acid solution
13. ½ ounce 10% Argyrol solution and/or ½ ounce 5% Mercurochrome solution, or their equivalent as prescribed by your physician
14. Several small folded gauze pads, sterilized
15. Roll of 2-inch gauze bandage for larger wounds
16. Roll of 1-inch gauze bandage for finger wounds
17. Roll of 1-inch adhesive tape
18. Package of a dozen "band-aids" for scratches and smaller wounds
19. Package of wooden tongue depressors
20. Package of wooden applicators
21. Package of absorbent cotton, small
22. Tube of white vaseline, sterile
23. Container of sodium bicarbonate for emetic, mouth wash and insect bites
24. Container of table salt as mouth wash and gargle
25. Package of mustard for emetic and mustard plasters
26. Bottle of Dobell Solution for gargle
27. ½ ounce of 3% Phenol in glycerin for earache
28. Bottle of Milk of Magnesia as laxative
29. Bottle of 5-grain tablets of Extract of Carscara Sagrada as laxative
30. Aromatic spirits of ammonia for fainting and as a general stimulant
1. Hayden's Viburnum for menstrual cramp
32. The bottle of medicine your doctor ordered

Minnie—I have an invention that will make me a fortune.

Winnie—What is it?

Minnie—It's an extra key for a typewriter. When you don't know how to spell a word, you hit this key and it makes a blur that might be anything!

RECIPES

For a good sweet bread try this.

Orange Sweet Bread

2 cupfuls flour
¾ teaspoonful salt
3 teaspoonfuls baking powder
½ cupful sugar
1 teaspoonful grated orange rind
¾ cupful orange juice
2 beaten eggs
1 teaspoonful vanilla
¼ cupful melted shortening

* * * * *

½ cupful sugar
2 tablespoonfuls orange rind
1 teaspoonful cinnamon
1 tablespoonful butter

Mix first group of ingredients in order given. Stir just until dry ingredients are moistened and pour into 8-inch square pan lined with waxed paper. Mix together second group of ingredients and sprinkle over top. Bake in moderate oven for thirty minutes. Serve hot.

And here is an excellent light dessert which requires no sugar.

Lemon Fluff

1 package lemon jello
1¼ cupfuls hot water
Juice of 1 lemon
⅓ cupful honey

* * * * *

1 large can unsweetened condensed milk chilled, then whipped.

* * * * *

1½ cupfuls vanilla wafer crumbs

Mix jello and hot water, add lemon and honey and cool until starting to jell. Beat with electric or Dover beater and fold in the evaporated milk which has been beaten until quite stiff. Pour into 8 x 12-in. pan lined with wafer crumbs. Sprinkle remaining crumbs over top. Set in cold place for 2 or 3 hours or until firm.

Our Fashion and Pattern Department

All patterns 15c. each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

2073—Shirtwaists are tops for dependability and this one can be made up in any material to suit your mood. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 3¾ yds. 39-in. fabric.

3541—Pert and Pretty—a date frock to please your every whim. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, 2⅞ yds. 39-in. fabric.

2079—With Spring in the air, you'll look your fairest in this lovely date frock with its appliqued flowers. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 16, for the dress, 3⅛ yds. 39-in. fabric; for the hat, ⅞ yd. 27-in. fabric with ⅛ yd. for the applique. (Applique and hat included in pattern.)

2074—Smart but not severe, build your Spring wardrobe around this suit. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 36, 2½ yds. 54-in. fabric.

3194—This suit gives the in-between age a chance to show off. Sizes 4 to 14. Size 8, 1⅛ yds. 54-in. fabric.

2690—She'll go to the top of the class in this cute dress. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4, 1¾ yds. 35-in. fabric with ⅝ yd. 35-in. contrasting.

2009—An adorable frock for any small child to play in. Sizes 6 mos. 1, 2, 3 yrs. Size 2, 1½ yds. 35-in. fabric with 2¾ yds. ruffing.

3077—For double duty with all your blouses you will find it hard to beat this jumper dress. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16, for the blouse, 2 yds. 35 or 39-in. fabric; for the jumper, 2⅝ yds. 54-in. fabric.

Address, giving number and size:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, GRANGE NEWS
427 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

OUR JUVENILE GRANGES

MRS. LUCY SHUMWAY, Wyalusing

MARCH

"With rushing winds and gloomy skies
The dark and stubborn winter dies;
Far-off, unseen, Spring faintly cries,
Bidding her earliest child arise;
March!"

DAYS WE CAN CELEBRATE IN MARCH AND APRIL

Birthday of Alexander Graham Bell, inventer of the telephone.
Birthday of Luther Burbank, the great naturalist and plant wizard.
Birthday of Fanny Crosby, the blind hymn writer.
Birthday of John James Audubon, the man who made America bird-conscious.
Birthday of Wm. Shakespeare.
Birthday of John Burroughs.
Birthday of Washington Irving.
Bird Day.
Arbor Day.
April Fool's Day.
Easter.
Pasch Monday.
April 4th, adoption of our present flag.

Any of these days carry a thought on which we might hang a program. It seems especially fitting at this time when so many of the fine things of life are being destroyed by wicked men that we should remember and honor the men and women who, through the ages, have dreamed and worked to make this world a better place. A few facts about the life of Burbank and Burroughs given in the form of a roll call. One or two lovely bits from some of the writings of Burroughs by a good reader might launch a whole series of programs lasting through the summer called "Adventuring in my own fields and woods."

Some states have a special day designated as Bird Day. In many of our Northern States Audubon's birthday is observed as Bird Day. It is interesting to note that Bird Day was instituted and first observed in Pennsylvania, in the schools of Oil City in 1894. The idea was rapidly accepted until now it is observed in nearly every state. In some of the western states the birthday of John Burroughs is observed as Bird Day.

In presenting the life of any famous person, let us try to avoid anything that is long and dry. A good, and very easy way is to collect a few interesting or little-known facts about a person have them plainly written on separate slips of paper and given out to be used in answer to roll call. For the older ones it may be a paragraph, for the younger ones only a sentence. Then, *do* insist that they read them over a few times and give the facts in their own words. One sentence clearly and forcefully given in a person's own words has more value than a long article haltingly read.

Another way in which you might give facts about a person would be in the form of a quiz, for which half a dozen members have been prepared beforehand. Keep such features short. Use different people each time.

Fanny Crosby, blind from the age of six, became one of the famous women of America. She was known as a teacher, lecturer and poet. On several occasions she was invited to address both houses of Congress, a rare honor to be accorded to a woman of her day. She is said to have written at least six thousand religious poems. We know her best through her hymns. We would enjoy spending a half-hour singing some of these old hymns.

Along with some facts about Alexander Graham Bell and his invention of the telephone, we might have a little talk about "the telephone of tomorrow—television"; a quiz or talk on courtesy on "The Telephone," and as a reading a short poem "Party Line" which appeared in Ted Malone's "Between the Book-ends" in the *Good Housekeeping* for January. (If none of your members have a copy you can borrow it at your local library.)

If you have a good story-teller among your members you can celebrate Washington Irving's birthday by having them tell the story of Rip Van Winkle, The Legend of Sleepy Hollow, or some other of Irving's inimitable stories which have become American classics.

I know most of you like to give a patriotic touch to your programs these days, so why not remember the anniversary of the adoption of our flag? The few facts concerning it lend themselves well to a short quiz.

In 1777 the Continental Congress voted that the flag of the United States should consist of thirteen alternate red and white stripes, with thirteen white stars on a field of blue.

In 1794 Kentucky and Vermont had been admitted and Congress voted that the flag should consist of fifteen stripes and fifteen stars beginning with May 1, 1797. It was evidently he intention to add a star and a stripe for each new state. In 1818 however there were twenty states and the flag had remained unchanged since 1797. Now Congress ordered that the flag should be redesigned, the number of stripes to be reduced to the original thirteen, and that the union or field of blue should contain one star for each state as it was admitted. The addition to be made on the Fourth of July following the admission.

There is a whole cycle of special days that are connected with the Easter season stretching all the way from Shrove Tuesday to the Whitsuntide. There are many quaint customs, ceremonies, and games that have been woven about these days. Any of them could be used to enrich your March and April programs.

April Fool's Day—or All Fool's Day is one of days we celebrate without apparently having any good reason for it. The custom of playing practical jokes on April first is a very old custom, so old that its origin has been lost in the mists of antiquity. The impression seems to be that it originally had something to do with the celebration of the spring equinox. An old story links it up with the legend of Proserpina. According to the legend, Proserpina had filled her lap with daffodils in the Elysian meadows when Pluto found her and carried her screaming to the lower world. Ceres, her mother heard the echo of her screams and went in search of the voice, but her search was a fool's errand for it was impossible to find the echo. We have been sent on fool's errands on that day ever since, and I suspect we shall continue to be for children love the day. As time goes on perhaps we will find better ways of celebrating it than by playing practical jokes. We could begin in our Juvenile Grange by having an evening of foolish fun, with every member on the program guaranteed to bring a laugh.

April 6th is celebrated by many thousands of people in this country who are of Greek descent. This is Greek Independence Day. The day when Greece finally threw off the Turkish yoke. This year people all over the United States will be remembering that gallant little nation on that day by giving gifts of money for Greek relief. You might like to give something to this very worthy cause. Someone might be prevailed upon to tell the story of the hero of this revolution when the Greeks won the victory over the Turks, Marco Bozzaris, who was immortalized in that poem that school boys of your grandmothers' day loved to declaim at literary exercises, beginning:

"At midnight in his guarded tent,
The Turk lay dreaming of the hour
When Greece, her knee in suppliance bent,
Should tremble at his power."

The traditions and holiday customs of so many lands have been brought to America that we have a rich and varied festal heritage. So if you like to celebrate special days you see there is just no end to the material that you can find in any library or encyclopedia. The material will include all the things needed in a balanced program: talks, music, games, pageantry, etc. Perhaps today as never before we need to know and to appreciate the great men and women of America, and to know some of the background of the many peoples who have come with their gifts and laid them on the altar of America.

March Winds

Although March winds are blowing
Across the snowy wold,
I face the ghostly smother
And laugh away the cold,
For oh! my heart is hearing
The voices of the grass,
As they awake with singing
To mock the winds that pass.

Although March winds are wailing
Like banshees on the air,
I have no time for sighing;
I laugh away despair,
For oh! my heart is knowing
The stir of daffodils,
That lean to hear the footsteps
Of April on the hills.

—*Edgar Daniel Kramer.*

Games

This year will see a great revival of interest in old-fashioned games. The February issue of *Better Homes and Gardens* has an article describing many of these old games and some new ones, and telling you where you can get others at a nominal cost. The article is entitled "Fun Without Money." Buy, beg or borrow this magazine. You can use it.

Contests

All our contests for the year are described in the bulletin which has gone out from the state office. If you have failed to receive yours, write for a copy. Plan now to take part in every one of these projects. They are all simple and the smallest Juvenile in the state has just as good a chance to do good work in them as the largest.

"The year's at the spring
The day's at the morn:
Morning's at seven,
The hillside's dew-pearled;
The lark's on the wing;
The snail's on the thorn;
God's in his heaven—
All's right with the world."
—*Robert Browning.*

A PIG'S TALE

This is the story of a little pig that changed his residence from Cesor Farms in Michigan to western Pennsylvania. His picture tells half of the story. His pedigree adds something to it. He is a son of Century Hi Roller, the greatest boar of all breeds. His dam is Century's Pick Lady, a litter mate to the dam of the Century Hi Roller pig that topped the Cesor sale at $1350.

Who owns the pig? The Future Farmers of the western counties needed a good boar but good boars come too high for Future Farmers.

Roller's Master Max 287037

With the coöperation of broad-minded bank officials, three advisers borrowed the money necessary. One of the advisers and three of his Future Farmers went to the Cesor Farms sale, picked out what they wanted, and bought Max for a mere $515. He was the third high-priced pig of the sale. He is now in service in the Stoneboro vicinity. The service fee is ten dollars. A receipt for a service fee is a share of ownership certificate. It will not be long before the note is paid and the ownership will be in the hands of the Future Farmers of the district. He is insured with Lloyds of London for full value.

DISHES ARE SCARCE

Restaurant managers throughout the country are working overtime to find enough chinaware upon which to serve their customers. There is also a shortage of knives, forks and spoons, together with pots and pans in which to cook the food. Even some large hotels are resorting to the use of wooden spoons.

The little woman had worried the grocer over trifles at the busiest time of the day, and at last he had managed to satisfy her.

"Do you know, Mr. Peck," said the woman, "when I came into your shop I had a dreadful headache. I've quite lost it now."

"It isn't lost," said the distracted grocer, "I've got it!"

Office Boy: "Mr. Whifflebotham, could I have tomorrow afternoon off?"

Whifflebotham: "Ah, yes, your grandmother, I suppose?"

Office Boy: "Yes, sir. She's making her first parachute jump, you know."

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

MEMBERSHIP GAINS HONORED BY MERCER COUNTY POMONA

Mercer County Pomona Grange No. 25 held its regular quarterly meeting February 6th at Pleasant Valley Grange Hall with Pomona Master W. A. Elder in charge.

The morning session was opened in due form and Glenn Wimer, Master of the host Grange, welcomed more than one hundred patrons. The response was made by Glenn Montgomery, Master of Millbrook Grange. W. M. Armstrong discussed the present serious shortage of farm labor and the method of rationing farm machinery. During a brief business session Mrs. Bernice Throckmorton was elected Lady Assistant Steward.

Following a delicious dinner served by the ladies of the host Grange, the Pomona Lecturer, Mrs. Mabel Moore, presented a program consisting of an accordian solo by Mrs. John Fitzgerald; a reading by Mrs. Harriet Heummrich; and an illustrated talk on methods of saving farm labor by County Agent C. H. Wahl.

The installation of officers was ably conducted by Pomona Master E. Clinton Stitt, who was assisted by Mrs. Stitt, State Deputy and Mrs. Glenn Hill, and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Otterman, all of Armstrong County. Those installed included Albert C. Snyder, Master; Mrs. Isabel McCoy, Lecturer; and John Porter, Secretary.

The session was closed following a collection for the March of Dimes Fund and the awarding of a blue ribbon to State Spelling Bee finalist, Mrs. Viola Vath, and awarding of Certificates for membership gains to Sandy Lake, Millbrook, Pleasant Valley, and Stony Point Granges, by State Executive Committee member, C. M. Davidson.

LABOR AND EQUIPMENT DISCUSSED BY WYOMING COUNTY POMONA

Wyoming County Pomona Grange No. 19 met as guests of Tunkhannock Grange No. 209 on February 3d, with the Worthy Master John Moyer presiding. After opening ceremonies, greetings to Pomona were extended by Charles Luckenbach, Master of Tunkhannock Grange, who declared if we put more into the Grange we get more out of it. Response by D. M. Bartron, Past Pomona Master, who gave this message: "It is a patriotic duty today to attend gatherings such as this. Seeing so many members present, it looks like a revival for the Grange. After this war we are going to need such revivals in our churches and Grange organizations."

The Pomona Master submitted his report on the State Grange meeting. The Worthy Treasurer, Amber Shibley, suggested that Pomona Grange consider buying War Bonds. After a discussion, it was voted that Pomona Grange invest $375.00 in War Bonds.

The Worthy Lecturer, Mrs. Lennie Quick, presented Rev. Somers who gave a talk in the interest of the coming Red Cross drive. After the noon recess the Grange reconvened. The Lecturer's Hour consisted of "A few minutes with Grange Procedure" by Mrs. Lennie Krewson; music by Girls' Trio. Tunkhannock High School; address by Dr. Byron S. Hollinshead, President, Scranton-Keystone Junior College; skit, "Who Stole Abner's Pants," by Meshoppen Grangers; piano duet, Sisters Jackson and Baker; "How We Burned the Mortgage," by Mae Baker of Tunkhannock Grange and Eleanor Gay Northrup of Mehoopany Grange; skit, "Aunt Betsy and the Tramp," Tunkhannock Grangers; and a reading, "Be a Booster," by Sister Vaughan.

During the meeting, visitors from Susquehanna County were recognized. A resolution of Respect was presented on the death of Sister Daily, Meshoppen Grange. After discussions pertaining to agriculture and the winning of the war, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The rationing of farm machinery and taking of so much farm help away from the farmers, it is feared a shortage of food may result which might be a hindrance in winning the war, therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That a more generous supply of farm machines be released; 2. That adequate farm help be left on the farm and farmer incomes be increased to compete with wages in industry. 3. That Standard time be restored to aid in harvesting crops. 4. That industry be placed on a 56-hour week inasmuch as dairy farmers are working at least 98 hours. 5. That labor on the farm be figured in arriving at farm commodities prices as in industry. 6. That we are very much opposed to subsidy in its several forms.

There were 143 members present, and four candidates were obligated. The Grange decided to hold its next meeting with Lovelton Grange on May 5th.

BROTHER AND SISTER HOLD IMPORTANT OFFICES IN LOCAL GRANGE

The Bedford County Deputy reports an installation of officers at which a brother and sister, Chester and Ruth Horn, were installed as Master and Lecturer respectively, of Buffalo Grange No. 631.

They work together at home just the same as they do in the Grange. Their father has an arthritic condition and has been unable to do the farming for several years. Chester has very capably handled the farm work. He takes care of a herd of Herefords while he leaves the Jerseys to Ruth and her mother. Ruth says that she always knows the cow buyer who tries to beat her.

We wish for this team much success in 1943 along with their fellow patrons. The newly-elected Pomona Master, George Leonard, was the installing officer. He did a very commendable job.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY POMONA OPPOSES CHANGES IN OLEO LICENSE

Lackawanna County Pomona Grange No. 45 met with Newton Grange No. 251 at Newton Church Annex on February 6th. The business meeting was in charge of Pomona Master Sam J. Coon. About sixty patrons attended the meeting. Six candidates were obligated in the Fifth Degree.

The Lecturer's program was in charge of Mrs. Mildred Baggs. She introduced Hon. Glenn Ely, Representative from Susquehanna County, who spoke on matters pertaining to Legislation, and the Rev. Norbeth, Pastor of Newton Methodist Church, who spoke on "Relation of Church and Grange." T. H. Patton, Farm Bureau Representative, spoke briefly. Piano selections were given by Marion Snyder and Lorraine Miller, and readings by Leonard Frasier and William Blackwell. F. H. Coon gave a report on the State Grange sessions.

Resolutions were adopted regarding farm prices, farm machinery allotments, and farm labor. A resolution was also adopted opposing the reduction in the license fee for the sale of oleomargarine.

A delicious dinner was served by Newton Grange ladies.

IMPORTANCE OF HOLDING REGULAR GRANGE MEETINGS

By Seth L. Kinsey,
Fremont Grange, No. 1906,
Nottingham, Pa.

In addition to the many other problems and disturbing conditions, we Americans are now required to face, Grangers, especially in rural communities, are individually and in our sessions, considering whether we shall continue our regular times of meetings, or whether it will be best to meet only once a month, or even to discontinue, if not for "the duration," at least until conditions with which we are compellingly familiar, have changed for the better. The unofficial opinion of one just a common member, may not amount to much in the way of influence; but as one who tries to take his membership seriously and understand something of its importance, I feel that it will be far better to hold fast to our regular meetings, even though the attendance may be temporarily, reduced to mostly only those in office, than to permit any *going backward,* which often means increasing lack of interest, and as a consequence, difficulty in returning to regular meetings, even after partial suspension; and to a greater degree, when meetings have been suspended. In a rather wide experience with lodges of various kinds, I have known that decisions to "compromise with obstacles" have resulted in *surrendering of charters.* The Grange has grown to be of Local, State and National importance; with a future, if we realize it, and work for it, greater than anything yet experienced. It is so easy to limit our thought of Grange importance, to our own local branch in which we perhaps feel we are more of a social body than anything else. Really, we are a part of both State and National strength and influence, our thought should always *reach out beyond* the limits of our Grange halls, and if we find a lack of interest, ask ourselves whether we as just *one of the members,* are doing our duty, perhaps we need to WAKE UP! Lecturers have a great responsibility, they need help and encouragement, perhaps suggestions. Consider all of these things when you are deciding as to future meetings, we have a responsibility in various ways, toward helping win this war, the Grange is one of them.

THE HISTORY OF WEST PIKE RUN GRANGE NO. 1928

On March 6, 1923, a public meeting was called at the White Pigeon Schoolhouse in Washington County for the purpose of organizing a Grange. John C. Johnson a District Deputy of the Grange and Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Sphar, members of the Order being present. The meeting was called to order by John C. Johnson acting as Deputy Master and Mrs. S. E. Sphar, Acting Secretary. It was moved by J. W. Hopkins and seconded by J. A. Pitzer that we organize a Grange. Motion carried. At this meeting there were thirty-four applicants taken in as Charter Members and were obligated in the first and second degrees. Officers were nominated and elected.

John Hopkins for Master; Eugene Morris, Overseer; Howard Baringer, Lecturer; Oscar Carroll, Steward; E. C. Pitzer, Assistant Steward; Minnie Pitzer, Chaplain; E. E. Sprowls, Treasurer; Clint Scott, Secretary; Florence Morris, Gate Keeper; Noretta Morris. Ceres; Mary Hopkins, Pomona; Etta Scott, Flora; Alice Winnett, Lady Assistant Steward.

On March 7, 1923, a second meeting was held at the White Pigeon Schoolhouse, this meeting was opened in due form and District Deputy John C. Johnson conferred the third and fourth degrees on the Charter Members. On motion the name approved was West Pike Run and White Pigeon Schoolhouse the place of meeting. This Grange was never very large, its peak in membership was about eighty-five. It never catered to the financial or political part, but more to the social side and by this method we have enjoyed quite a bit of success in that line. And we have always contributed to Grange activities. This Grange has at the present six silver star members, four seventh degree members, and nine charter members. But we have reverses too, largely due to lack of attendance. But we are coming back. In our nineteen years of existence we have never been in the red financially, but have been badly bent at times. Our present Worthy Master Eugene Morris has succeeded himself Master for the past sixteen years. One great asset of this Grange for which we are proud and we believe justly so is the fine fraternal spirit. We will back this Grange against all comers "Bar None" for its good fellowship. This asset which cannot be bought with silver or gold, we hope, will continue for the duration of this Grange.

KIMBERTON GRANGE HOLDS ANNIVERSARY MEETING

Kimberton Grange, No. 1304, Chester County, celebrated its thirty-seventh anniversary on February 9, with Worthy Master Harry F. Styer, presiding. Forty-six Subordinate and fifteen Juvenile members attended.

The meeting was preceded by the annual Covered Dish Supper, which was in charge of the Refreshment Committee. The tables were beautifully decorated in a red, white and blue color scheme.

The Lecturer, Mrs. Walter Scheib, introduced Mrs. Furman Gyger, Sr., who was in charge of the Lecturer's Hour. Mrs. Ellen Beitler, one of the oldest members of the Grange, extended greetings. Hon. Furman H. Gyger, Sr., summarized a day's work in the Legislature. Miss Betty Funk played a piano solo. Mrs. Walter Scheib read a paper on the amusing highlights of 1942. The principal speaker of the evening was Paul B. Dague, Deputy Sheriff, and a member of the Chester County Council of Civilian Defense.

Mr. Dague said that war is the result of selfishness, greed and indifference. He urged his listeners to "make the home front as strong as the war front; we can't have a strong war front unless we have a strong home front. I don't believe in the denial of things but we must sacrifice in order that the war front can carry on; it's the American way of life.

Earnest Austin sang a solo, "I Shall Not Pass Again This Way." The closing number was a spelling contest.

MASTER CONDUCTS DEPUTY SCHOOL AT HARRISBURG

(Concluded from page 1.)

2. Parity—is only a measuring stick to determine a just price ratio. Parity is one of the great issues facing farm folk today.

3. Price Control—The way to avoid inflation is by a program of abundance. Price control must affect all groups equally if it is to be successful. The story of price control from its inception was related especially as it affects farmers.

Brother Goss then told of the position Agriculture is now in, noting Grange opposition to subsidies and incentive payments. The Grange today faces a fight to establish a balanced economy and to prevent subsidies. We must insist that farmers receive a fair price for products of the farm. The Grange must also continue its opposition to centralization of authority in Washington.

Brother Bagshaw then took over, emphasizing the importance of the Subordinate and Pomona Granges and mentioning the value of our present strong National Grange program and the Deputies' place in presenting it to the local people. The value of personal contact was discussed and its importance indicated. It is very important that Deputies assist in developing local leadership. The leadership of a Grange largely determines the growth of the organization in membership and education.

Draft deferment for farmers and fram labor was discussed. Brother Goss told of the effort of the Grange to keep farm labor on the farm. Methods of alleviating the farm labor shortage were outlined.

This discussion was followed by a rather technical discussion of the present system of parity. The trend of this discussion was as follows: that the measuring stick, which is the definition for parity, is good but out-of-date. Rather than use the 1909-1914 figures, we should take the last three to five years and establish an index of all things the farmer sells and call that 100. Then we should make a survey of the present prices farmers get and a survey of what he pays for the products he has to buy and from that we could decide on a just parity.

Brother Goss stated that the Grange can be built only through a strong force of Deputies. The compensation comes through a great satisfaction of building a better rural America. The money pay is secondary.

The seriousness of the food situation was stressed by Brother Brenckman. He reiterated the need for continuing Grange organization as a real service to Agriculture.

In concluding the school, Brother Bagshaw pointed out that agricultural production must be maintained to preserve our national heritage. We must organize to protect our own rights. We must maintain our regular meetings.

After a two-day conference the thirty-three Deputies adjourned feeling that the school was a real inspiration in the good fellowship which prevailed and the very evident desire of the Deputies to learn more about their job so that they can better serve rural America.

Mrs. Mabel Holderbaum, 78 years old, and a member of Eureka Grange, No. 607, Bedford county. She has been a member of this Grange for 57 years. She served as Pomona in this Grange for many years and more recently has made Honorary Pomona

HEALTH PROGRAM PRESENTED BY WARREN COUNTY POMONA

Since farmers are essential to promotion of the all out war effort and the Office of Price Administration has ruled that members of Grange units may use their cars to drive to meetngs, attendance at the quarterly meeting of Warren County Pomona No. 10 suffered little through gasoline restrictions.

The county organization was entertained by Warren Grange No. 1025, with a large attendance and all officers present but two. In charge for the first meeting since his election, was Master Arnell Carter, of Bear Lake. After the regular opening, the address of welcome was extended by Dr. C. J. Frantz of Warren Grange, with the response by Mrs. Merle Schweitzer of Diamond Grange.

After the Master had appointed his committees, the meeting was turned over to Mrs. Margaret Johnson of the Home Economics Committee, for the program on Health in Time of War and Peace.

Dr. E. S. Briggs spoke on health and our Health Officer, Darrell Lay, discussed the State Quarantine Law, while the judges, Dr. Briggs, Miss Betty Gentilman, R. N., and Mr. Sam Gerardi, Assistant Health Officer, judged nine entries for the health poster contest.

The winners were: First, Mrs. Lay, Eldred Grange; second, Marion Simones, Warren Grange; third, Junior Knapp, Pleasant Grange; fourth, Mrs. Curtis Armstrong, Warren Grange; fifth, Paul Briggs, Pleasant Grange.

In the afternoon, Grangers met with the Warren County Salvage Committee, Boy and Girl Scouts, at the courthouse, when the Salvage Banner was presented to the county commissioners. Then back to the Grange Hall, where Mrs. Byron Knapp gave a talk on making Red Cross Kit Bags for the boys in service.

County Farm Agent O. C. Tritt, conducted a panel discussion on "Food Production—A Factor in Winning the War" with the following participating: Mrs. Thelma Prendergast, Mrs. Margaret Cable, Mr. Kay, S. G. Davis, J. P. Fenstermacher, Mr. Doud, Mrs. Sechriest, and Mrs. Houghwot.

The Location Committee reported Eldred first choice and Pleasant second for the May meeting.

The evening session opened with singing by the Pomona Quartet, Florence Price, Genevieve Carter, Edith Briggs, and Flossie Schweitzer, followed by a skit "The Driving Lesson" by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Taft and reading by Mrs. Frank Van Horn.

The Committee reported on twelve applicants, who were accepted. A resolution on farm help was approved and accepted. The reports of fifteen subordinate units were read.

EXTEND JAP BEETLE QUARANTINE AREAS

The Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture has been notified by the Federal Bureau of Plant Quarantine of the extension of the general infestation area of Japanese beetle to include nine additional townships in Cumberland and York Counties. They are Monroe Township in Cumberland County and North Codorus, North Hopewell, Shrewsbury, Spring Garden, Springfield, West Manchester, Windsor and York Townships in York County. Under the new order, Wesleyville, Erie County is also included in the regulated area, a few beetles having been found the past season by agents of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

The difference between a general infestation area and a regulated area is that there are restrictions on the shipment of fruits and vegetables outside the limits of the former, but such shipments are permitted from the latter where restrictions are placed on shipments of nursery and similar stocks.

A HALF CENTURY

Fayette County Pomona Grange No. 49 has celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. This Pomona is also holding regular meetings. It has purchased a five hundred dollar victory bond and a Christmas Seal Bond from the County Tuberculosis Society.

The Home Economics Committee has purchased one war bond and is working for the second one.

The officers of Pine Run Grange which officiated at the dedicatory ceremonies on February 20

These folks assembled in the new hall of Pine Run Grange were among the 160 people who were present for this occasion

In Memoriam

LAURENCE

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst our Sister, Vida Laurence, a member of Hope Grange No. 898, we the members adopt these resolutions, be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to her family, drape our charter for thirty days, include these resolutions in our minutes, and publish them in PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

BLANCHE BAGNICK,
BEATRICE FRISBIE,
LENA BEERS,
Committee.

CRISWELL

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to call from our midst Sister Dollie Criswell, member of New London Grange No. 1326 for thirty-two years, therefore, be it

Resolved, We extend our sympathy to Brother Criswell, drape our charter thirty days, record these resolutions in the minutes, send a copy to Brother Criswell, have a copy published in PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

BERTHA MCDOWELL,
ELIZABETH BEALE,
ANNA HUSTON,
Committee.

BLAKE

WHEREAS, It hath pleased God to remove from our midst Alfred O. Blake, a charter member of the Beech Grove Grange No. 1089, be it

Resolved, That our profound sorrow and deep sense of loss be noted upon the record and that the sympathy of our Grange be extened to the members of his family. We have lost a true Granger and a real friend.

ESRA CLEMO,
C. E. BEURKET,
JAMES RUTHERFORD,
Committee.

PARSONS

WHEREAS, It has pleased our havenly Father to remove from our midst Sister Anna Parsons, a faithful member of Baileyville Grange No. 1991, we deeply regret the loss of our Sister, but bow to the will of the Almighty and commit her to the care of Him who does all things for the best.

Resolved, We drape our charter for thirty days, record these resolutions on our Grange minutes, send a copy to the family, and a copy be published in GRANGE NEWS.

ELSIE BARTO,
GERTRUDE MILLER,
ADA CAMPBELL,
Committee.

CROOKS

Since it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to summon our Sister, Mrs. Melissa Crooks, a faithful member of North Washington Grange No. 1826, we hereby

Resolve, That we extend to the family our deepest sympathy, that we send a copy of these resolutions to the family, and publish them in the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

FLORENCE RALSTON,
MARY SPEER,
PEARL MOORHEAD,
Committee.

McCAHAN

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our Grange here on earth to the Great Grange above our Sister, Mary Gray McCahan, a member of Turbett Grange No. 781, be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, that we drape our Charter for thirty days, that these resolutions be placed on the minutes, a copy sent to the family, and published in the Port Royal *Times* and in the GRANGE NEWS.

MRS. THELMA HECKENDORN,
MRS. W. H. GILSON,
MRS. BEULAH WISE,
Committee.

FAIRMAN

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to call from the scenes of earth to the realities of a better life, our Sister, Sarah Fairman, a member of Willet Grange No. 1636, be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, that we drape our charter for thirty days that these resolutions be placed on the minutes, a copy sent to the family, and published in the GRANGE NEWS.

LAURA FRYE,
MARY LOHR,
MARY FLEMING,
Committee.

EPPLEY

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His supreme wisdom has called from her earthly labors, Mrs. Hattie Eppley, a faithful member of Valley Grange No. 1360,

WHEREAS, In her passing the Grange and the community have lost a good citizen, a good wife, and a good mother, whose tireless energy was an inspiration to her associates, therefore, be it

Resolved, That bowing to the wisdom of Almighty God we express heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased, and that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the Grange, published in the GRANGE NEWS, and conveyed to the family of the deceased.

BLAINE SEITZ,
JACOB K. WISE,
E. S. HYKES,
Committee.

Pennsylvania Farm Notes

RESEARCH WORK ON BEE CULTURE STARTED

Edwin J. Anderson, for 16 years extension bee specialist for the Pennsylvania State College, has been appointed a full-time research worker in agriculture at the College agricultural experiment station.

One of the first problems he plans to study is that of wintering bees with a minimum of labor. At present about 18 per cent of the bees in the state do not survive each winter.

Another difficulty which Anderson will investigate is the loss of queens introduced in package bees. When a package of bees is shipped into Pennsylvania from the South in the spring, it may become well established and produce a creditable amount of honey the first year provided the queen is strong. However, if the queen fails, the bees soon become weak or may become a total loss. About one of every four package queens fail under present conditions.

Beekeeping is an important industry of the state, and under war conditions it is expected to expand because of increased needs for apiary products. Normally about 6,000,000 pounds of honey are produced in Pennsylvania annually, although the yield fell far short of average in 1942 as a result of unfavorable weather conditions.

ROADSIDE MAPLES GROW MORE AND SWEETER SAP

About 44 gallons of maple sap are required to make a gallon of syrup if the sap comes from trees in a forest, but only 30 gallons or less are needed from trees along roadsides or in other open locations.

That is what D. D. Stevenson and W. E. White, foresters, and H. O. Triebold, agricultural chemist, of the Pennsylvania State College, have found in research at the college agricultural experiment station.

The longer the crowns of the maple trees, the sweeter the sap. Many branches and much foliage are desirable. On the basis of this investigation, young groves intended for sugar production should be thinned heavily to produce long and wide-crowned trees.

Results of tests also indicate that trees in open locations produce more sap containing more sugar than trees in forest locations.

MORE POTATOES FROM LOWER ACREAGE ARE CERTIFIED FOR SEED

Although there was a slight reduction in the number of acres entered, the acreage of potatoes certified for seed in 1942 was the largest since the certification work was begun more than 20 years ago, according to the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture. The total acreage entered for certification was 1,505 acres compared with 1,599 in 1941 but the certified acreage amounted to 884 acres compared with 873 acres the year previously. A total of 211,330 bushels were certified compared with 241,730 bushels in 1941 and 219,972 bushels in 1940.

The crop in 1942 was uniform in size, although the tubers are smaller than usual, according to Bureau officials, but are smooth and of excellent seed quality. Late blight was quite severe particularly in the principal seed growing areas. The disease killed the plants in many fields before the tubers were fully matured, resulting in a lower average yield per acre. The average yield on all fields certified was 238 bushels per acre compared with 276 bushels in 1941. The number of growers entered for certification was 118 of which 82 passed for certification.

In 1941 Pennsylvania ranked 13th in total production among the 27 states in which certified seed potatoes were produced. Figures for 1942 are not available from all the states. This State ranked first in the production of White Rurals, second in Russets, fifth in Katahdins and seventh in Chippewas.

Seed potatoes were certified in 17 counties as follows: Berks, Bradford, Butler, Cambria, Crawford, Erie, Forest, Indiana, Lackawanna, Lehigh, Mercer, Potter, Somerset, Sullivan, Tioga, Warren and York. Varieties certified and the number of bushels were as follows: Russets, 91,479; Katahdins, 47,389; White Rurals, 38,977; Sebagos, 10,621; Houmas, 8,107; Chippewas, 4,928; Allegheny Mountain, 2,325; Mt. Pocono, 1,820; Sequoia, 1,570; Pennigan, 1,475; Nittany Cobbler, 1,390; Carman, 979, and Irish Cobbler, 270.

A list of the names of growers is available from the Department of Agriculture.

FARM FORECLOSURES DECLINE

The Farm Credit Administration which is now located at Kansas City, Mo., reports that farm foreclosures in the United States declined 26 per cent in the first six months of 1942 with a total of 6,500, the smallest number in the eight years for which the FCA has records.

In the second quarter of 1942 the rate of foreclosures on farms by all lenders reached a new low of 1.5 per thousand farms mortgaged, compared to 4.5 of the same three months of 1939 and 7.1 in 1934. The foreclosure rate for insurance companies and the land banks was only 1.1 for the second quarter of 1942.

On September 30 the twelve land banks and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation held 13,863 farms and sheriffs' certificates, or 40 per cent less than holdings a year earlier.

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

An interesting membership campaign has been started in the National Grange, asking every Grange officer in the United States to "get a member" before March 1st. A hearty response is meeting this challenge, and as there are more than 112,000 officers in subordinate Granges, a decided accession to Grange membership this spring is certain to result.

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Labor Savings Minute Book	2.75
Treasurer's Account Book	.60
Blank Reports, Subordinate Grange to Pomona, per hundred	.75
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Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead)	.15
Grange Radiator Emblems	.50
Ohio State Grange Cook Books, each	.75

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,

MILES HORST, *Secretary.*

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
STATE COLLEGE PA

*Our First Federal Mint**

AMERICAN soldiers abroad are beginning to appreciate more fully the comparative simplicity of United States coinage and currency. Those stationed in the British Isles, particularly, may wonder how it was that the United States—with its predominantly English culture—came to abandon the complicated coinage of the mother country and develop an utterly alien system of exchange. It is an interesting story, and one which, like so many others, finds its origin in the City of Philadelphia.

During the Colonial and Revolutionary periods of American history, there was no attempt to straighten out the appalling condition of money exchange among the colonies. Although most of the colonies sooner or later got around to issuing Provincial notes, or paper currency, the situation did not improve, and "hard specie"—gold or silver coins of a dozen European powers—continued to be the only generally acceptable medium of exchange.

While the people themselves did not worry too much about the question of a standardized, national monetary system, the men of vision in the Revolutionary government soon realized the grave implications of the chaos they were facing. After the last battle of the War had been fought, but before the peace was signed, Robert Morris, head of the Finance Department of the Continental Congress, investigated the coinage and currency problem, reported to the Congress and advised domestic minting. Both Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton assisted Morris in his investigation, agreed with his conclusions.

But another eight years passed before any definite action was taken. There were many more serious and pressing problems facing the infant nation. Finally, in April, 1790, Congress instructed Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, to report on a plan for a National Mint. Hamilton spent several months studying coinage systems. Already, as early as 1786, Congress had passed a tentative resolution, fixing denominations of American coins. These denominations were based on the Spanish unit of the "dollar"—a coin in wide use among all the colonists. According to the tentative system, fractional coins would correspond with fractional parts of the dollar. Thus, "halfs," "quarters," "tens" and "fives." In popular usage of the day, the "tens" and "fives" came to be "dimes" and "half-dimes."

Two years later, Hamilton had turned in a complete report on the results of his study, and that same year—1792—Congress passed an Act authorizing the construction of a National Mint in the City of Philadelphia. The Act was approved by President Washington on the second day of April, 1792. This National Mint was the first building ever constructed for the use of the Federal Government.

A lot of ground was purchased on Seventh Street, near Arch, and the necessary buildings appropriations made. Coincidentally, David Rittenhouse, Philadelphia astronomer, was appointed first Director of the United States Mint, an office he held until his death in June, 1795. The new Mint was built of brick, and the cornerstone was laid with great ceremony on July 31, 1792. In less than three months, the building was completed, and the first coins to bear the words, "United States of America," were struck off there in October, 1792. These first coins were silver half-dimes, and they were followed by several thousands of copper pennies.

Today, it is hard to determine just what reaction to this new business of government was felt by the average American citizen. Some opposed it bitterly, but the majority seemed to be indifferent. And so, for the next two decades, the new money gradually circulated among the colonies—or States, as they now were. Nevertheless, more than half a century passed before the ancient Spanish coinage and the British gold disappeared in the public markets.

As the nation grew and trade increased, it became necessary to extend the operations of the Federal Mint. By March, 1829, Congress had made provisions for this extension. A new building was erected at the northwest corner of Chestnut and Juniper Streets. An early national tradition was set when the cornerstone of this building was dedicated on Independence Day of that same year.

The new mint was occupied four years later and, when finished, was one of the finest public buildings in the New World. During the next hectic decades thousands upon thousands of coins rolled from the dies of the Philadelphia Mint.

Later, the work of coining money for the people of the United States was divided among branch mints established in various sections of the country. Nevertheless the original mint at Philadelphia continues to be the largest single coin producer in the nation. In its present structure on Spring Garden Street, occupied in 1901, almost two-thirds of the national coinage, plus coins for nearly all of the South American Republics, is designed and minted. Today, when American money is being poured in a never ending stream into the fight for the preservation of Democracy, it is somehow symbolic that much of it should come from Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, where that same Democracy found its earliest champions.

* One of a special series prepared by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission for the people of the Commonwealth, in order that they might know the major role Pennsylvania has played in the development and preservation of American democratic ideals and institutions.

A FARM BALLAD

It is easy enough to be cheerful
When everything is going all right
When the birds in the meadow are singing
And the sun of the morning shines bright.
We go to our work with a vigor
That inspires our hopes for the day
When the corn is fast growing bigger
And the weather is right for the hay.

Now these are the days that give courage
And help us look forward to see
A well-earned reward for our labor
In this land of the noble and free.
We cherish the husbandman's title
As a partner with the sun and the rain
His harvest of nature's true bounty
Is a blessing and every man's gain.

We don't jump at the sound of the whistle
Nor wait to be told what to do,
For we're boss of the whole situation
And keep at our work 'till its thru—
We rarely go wild over ball-games
Nor bet on the sports of the day
For work keeps us all the time busy
And the reward of our labor beats play.

Yet the old farm has hardships a plenty
Disappointments and cares not a few
Storms and drouths take a toll of our bounty
And leave us discouraged and blue,
But then, there are other vexations
Which try us and give us a jolt
Having watched at the barn for a fortnight
Then to have the old mare loose her colt.

Of course every trade has its drawbacks
Its gains and its losses galore
But the man who is gambling with nature
Gets some jars that make him feel sore.
We don't mind the severe dashing wind-storm
That often breaks off a few twigs,
But Lord, we get hot in the collar
When the old sow kills half of her pigs.

The man in the city tells farmers
That his crops grow right on while he sleeps
And in the fall he will have a rich harvest
To sell, that far exceeds the amount he keeps.
But he don't know the extent of our labor
Nor the trials that come with the morn
When the bull breaks loose from his moorings
And has the cows a whole night in the corn.

But while the old farm has its hazard
Its long days and chores not a few
I'd rather work out in the sunshine
Where nature is refreshed by the dew.
I love the old home in the valley
Flanked in by the hills of green pine
Where father, mother and we children
Enjoyed a good life in our prime.

Where memory of our boyhood still lingers
At the swing 'neath the old apple tree
And the swimming hole down by the meadow
Brings back fond recollections to me.
There is no place more complete than a farm-home
With its fields, its woodlands and glen
Where boys learn the worth of a dollar
And grow up to be useful men.

Then here's to the industrious farmer
The world does not pay what he's worth
But his crops and the fruits of his labor
Goes to prove he's the salt of the earth,
May his evening of old age be restful
Triumphant in faith and Free Grace
For he has earned his reward in the Home Land
God bless him—he's the hope of the race!

G. H. HUBBARD.

According to present plans, ten out of fifteen able-bodied men in the United States between the ages of 18 and 38 will be in the armed service of the country before the close of the year.

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